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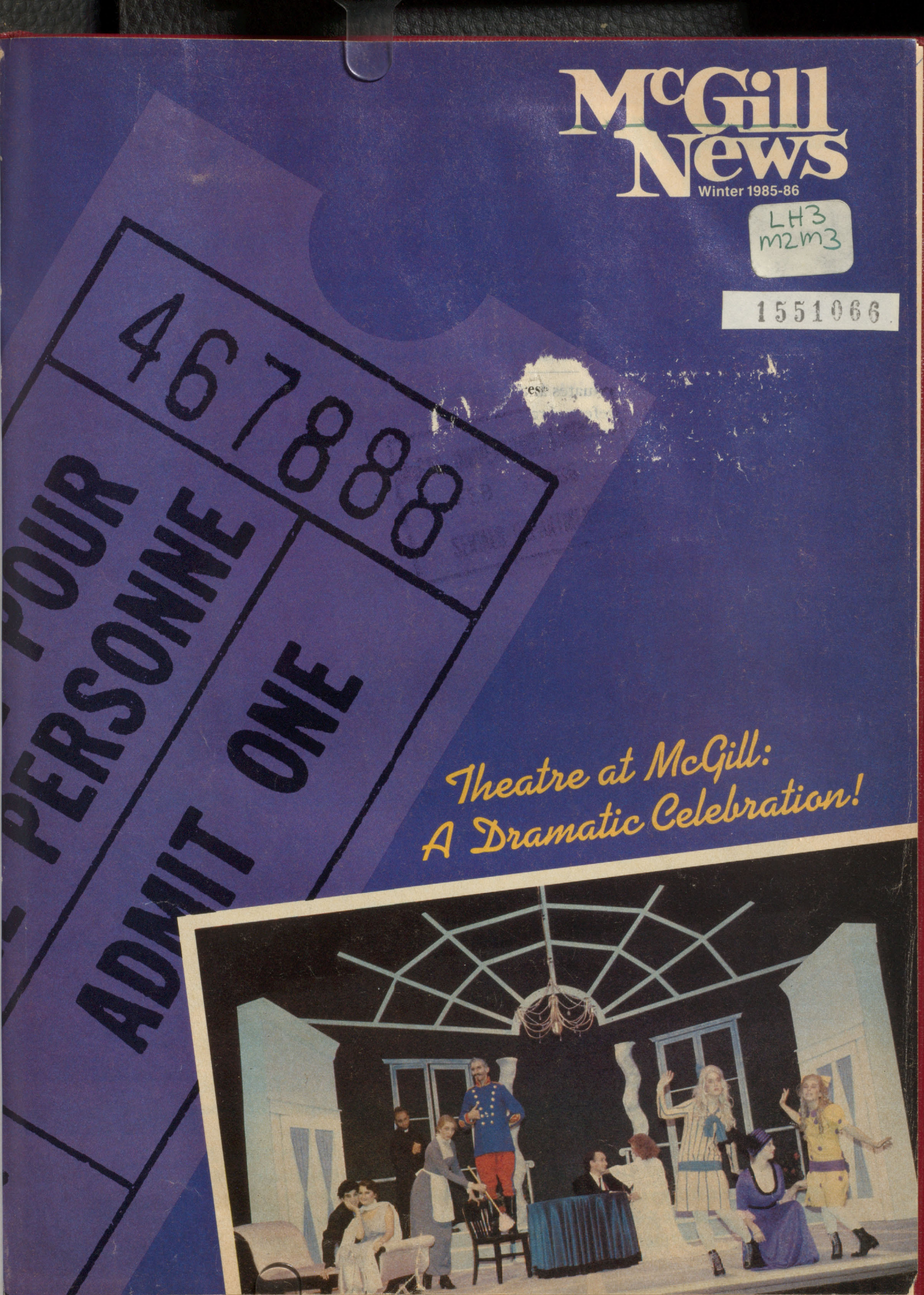
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McGill News

Volume 66, Number 1
Winter 1985-86

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The play pictured is *Waltz of the Toreadors*, by Jean Anouilh, a production of the drama program of the department of English.

The official publication of the Graduates' Society, the *News* is sent without charge to all recent graduates and to all other graduates and friends who make annual contributions to McGill University.

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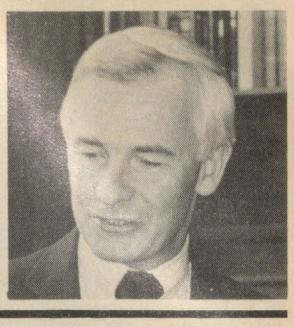
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Student drama – "A breath of fresh air"
by Scot Bishop

The theatre community at McGill is producing more exciting, innovative drama than ever before. The success and influence of their plays extend far beyond the campus.

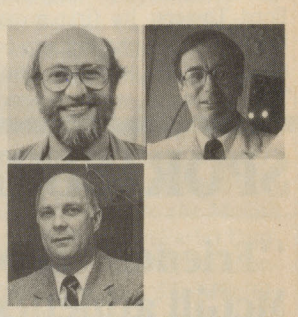
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by Gerry Ludwig

Three newly appointed deans bring a wealth of experience and fresh ideas to their faculties. They share with the *News* some of their long-term plans.

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LETTERS

More composed engineers sought

About fifteen years ago the department of civil engineering and applied mechanics started the practice of displaying the graduating class composite photographs in the department corridors. We now have twenty-nine composites.

We would be very appreciative if civil engineering graduates of the 1930s, the 1940s, '50, '53, '54, '57, '58, '67, and '69 would donate their copy to the Department so that we can display it along with the others.

Perhaps some of the older graduates can let us know when the first composites were made so we can know how far back our search should extend.

If you have any information or wish to donate a composite, please contact me in Room 482 of the Macdonald Engineering Building, or telephone (514) 392-5350.

Professor P. J. Harris
Department of Civil Engineering
and Applied Mechanics

Graham Ford Towers biography

A year ago the Bank of Canada commissioned me to do a biography of Graham Ford Towers, its first governor, born in 1897. There is one big gap in my information, that of personal knowledge about Towers' youth, wartime service, and life at McGill. I am writing to ask if you could help me out.

Towers graduated in honors economics, BA'19, and received the degree of honorary doctor of laws, LLD'44. He attended the High School of Montreal up to 1911, and then St. Andrew's College until 1913, before McGill - 1913-15, 1918-19. During his overseas service he was an officer with the Army Service Corps (1915-18).

I would be very grateful if any of Towers' contemporaries with memory of him, during those years or indeed in the decade which followed, would get in touch with me. All correspondence will be answered promptly. The telephone numbers are (613) 563-8158 or 8706.

Douglas Fullerton, BCom'39, MCom'40
Archives, Bank of Canada
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0G9

Last issue praised

Thank you for a most interesting Fall edition. I read it from cover to cover with pleasure. I particularly enjoyed all the personal profiles of various graduates - Yong, Gold, Wigdor, Lowy, Chamorro, and the detailed descriptions of what McGill grads and faculty are doing in such a wide range of professions.

Liz Gordon, BA'68

An open invitation

We are about to make you an offer you can't refuse - an offer that will highlight your creative thoughts and provide stimulating reading for *McGill News* subscribers.

We realize that much of the seminal thinking, frontier research and creative expression taking place in the world today is the work of McGill graduates. Scientific papers are presented, books published, speeches and letters exchanged in business and the arts which tellingly reflect the issues of the day and predict directions of the future. *McGill News* would like to share your writings with our readers.

If you have written or published something of interest in your field, send us a copy. We can't promise we'll publish it, we can't even promise we'll print any of it, but if it has elements of discovery, style or wit that we think our readers would find edifying or entertaining, we will pass it on. Original humor will not be discouraged. Our hope is to present in each issue a digest of excerpts of the best that is submitted.

We think this is an excellent way to show off the talents of our graduates and enrich the content of *McGill News*. We hope you agree.

SPORTSBREAK

"Friends" boost McGill athletics

In the mid-nineteenth century Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the modern Olympic movement, visited McGill and wrote in glowing terms about the sports activities of the students. In those days athletics was the biggest thing on the campus and the students not only ran the show, but funded it themselves.

Sports are still an important part of student life at McGill, but with budget cutbacks their future has recently been less than rosy. A committed group of alumni, "Friends of McGill Athletics," are playing an important role in helping to maintain quality sports programs at McGill. "Their support is what makes the difference between an ordinary university and a very good one," says Tom Thompson, BSc(PE)'58, MEd'78, of the Development Office.

The Friends of McGill, made up mainly of graduates who played hockey, football, basketball and rugby during their college years, is divided into four units which contribute to the well-being of their individual sports. Says the director of McGill Athletics, Bob Dubeau, "They are helping to rekindle the McGill spirit in the alumni of the various teams."

The precursor to the "Friends" groups was the Martlet Foundation, created in 1953 to offer interest-free loans to deserving athletes. In this past year alone over $102,000 in loans was handed over to students. The Martlet Fund and the Friends of McGill organizations will be working hand-in-hand in the future.

Formed six years ago, the Friends of McGill Hockey has raised close to $50,000 to help defray travel and equipment expenses and, most significantly, to cover the cost of a full-time coach's salary. "We hope to put back into the Redmen Hockey team some of the things we so happily gained from it," says the current president of "Hockey Friends" and director of the Canadian Olympic Hockey Association, Jack Lynch, BPhysEd'54. "If we can raise, annually, the equivalent of one percent of the Alma Mater Fund donations and hand that over to the hockey team, I think we will be doing our job."

The Friends of McGill Football has been in operation for just over a year, says Vaughn McVey, BSc'57. "We're here to provide a contact between the football organization and the grads, and to act as a focal point for graduate support."

In the short year the "Football Friends" have operated, close to $10,000 has been raised and it is working on the creation of a $25,000 bursary fund for deserving student athletes. "We've had terrific cooperation from the Graduates' Society and the Development Office," says McVey. "They have enabled us to develop a mailing list for potential members who date back to 1920."

The Friends of McGill Rugby and Friends of McGill Basketball are not as well established as the other two groups. "We are still in the infancy stage with basketball," says Ken Schildroth, the coach, who is also coordinator for all four "Friends" organizations. "We want to achieve the same kind of participation and support that hockey and football have. Along with Ira Turetsky, BA'69, LLB'73, BCL'74, we hope to get this off the ground in a serious way in the very near future."

The "Rugby Friends" group has only been in operation for eighteen months but so far has helped sponsor two team trips to Europe and one to Florida.

In years past, says Dubeau, there hasn't been as much alumni support as might have been desirable in the recruiting of players for the various McGill varsity teams. "After all, it is impossible for a coach to travel everywhere in the country scouting potential players," says Dubeau. "If we could have more athletics graduates out there in their home towns beating the drum for McGill, it would be a great thing."

For now, the "Friends of McGill Athletics" are doing their part to support and encourage the university athletics programs and ensure their growth in the future.□ *Simon Twiston Davies*

NEWSBREAK

African hopes, convocation kudos and the MSO

Honorary degrees were conferred at Fall Convocation last 5 November on two McGill graduates and Canada's former prime minister. **Pierre Elliot Trudeau,** who now works and resides in Montreal, accepted his ninth Doctor of Laws degree, and was cited for his world statesmanship and his contribution to Canadian rights and freedoms. **Robert Shaw,** BEng'33, who became McGill's vice-principal, administration, after playing a prominent role in Expo'67, and Canada's first deputy minister of the environment, was made Doctor of Science. **Paul Firmino Lusaka,** MA'64, received a Doctor of Laws. The Zambian ambassador, former president of the Namibian council and president of the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly, addressed the 1,381 fall graduates.

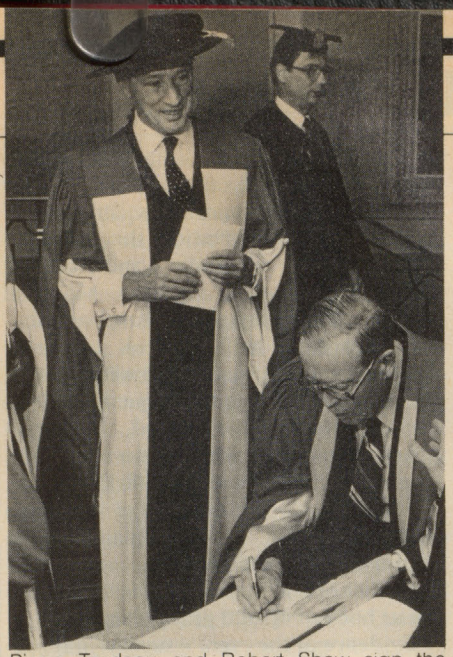
Lusaka called upon the international community to apply economic sanctions to change the "inhuman policy of apartheid" in South Africa. He also urged the university to "prove its value...by studying the question of whether developing nations with single-party systems should automatically move toward a multi-party government." Lusaka suggested scholars should "study the underlying causes that have given rise to these single-party governments before dismissing them as indications of a totalitarian trend."



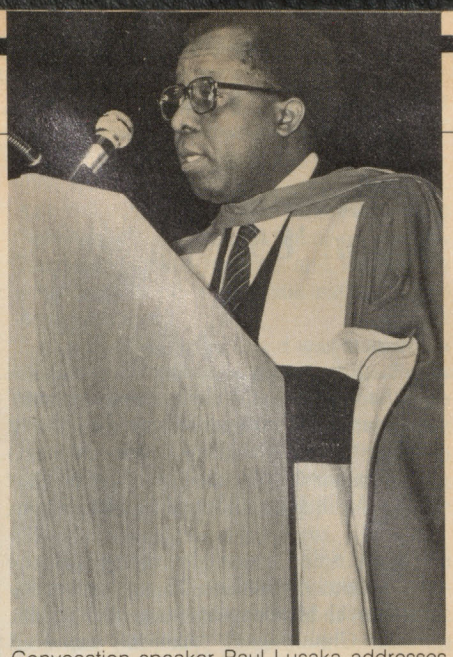
Paul Labelle Inc.

Alistair Duff, (left), director of the McGill Centre for Continuing Education, presents **Charles Dutoit,** conductor of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, with a plaque to mark the addition of "La filière OSM" to the Centre's cultural programs. Like its English-language counterpart, the "MSO Connection," the lecture series illustrates this season's MSO concerts.

A new McGill-Ethiopia link, a rural community health development project, will get underway in September, provided sufficient financial support is received from the federal government. The Minister of Health for Ethiopia, **Dr. Gizaw Tsehai,** and the director of McGill's department of epidemiology and biostatistics, **Dr. Walter Spitzer,** announced details recently. Their institutions have earmarked close to $1.5 million each, and Canada's CIDA has been asked for $2 million.



Pierre Trudeau and Robert Shaw sign the honorary degree book.



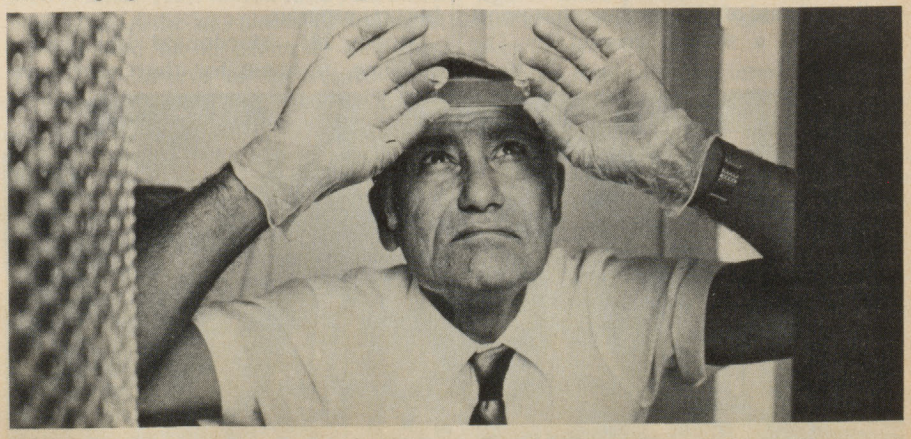
Harold Rosenberg

Convocation speaker Paul Lusaka addresses the graduates.

The project will help three medical schools in Ethiopia train medical auxiliaries as "alternatives to doctors" to help provide preventive and primary care at the community level. The Minister said it is part of his government's ten-year plan to achieve self-sufficiency by mobilizing the population. "More people die in Ethiopia from disease than malnutrition," says Dr. Tsehai. "Improved, widespread community health services will do much to control disease and prevent these deaths."

NEWSBITS

Scrivener magazine, a student-run "creative" journal in the department of English, is celebrating its fifth anniversary and looking for subscribers. • Psychology Professor **Ronald Melzack,** BSc'50, MSc'51, PhD'54, has won a $50,000 Canada Council Molson Prize for his wide-ranging research and writing about pain. • The three-volume **Guide to Archival Resources at McGill University** is now available from the Archives, in the McLennan Library Building. • Dr. Gaston Harnois, director of Douglas Hospital, recently published a report for the World Health Organization, **Psychiatrie: la réforme italienne est-elle un modèle pour le Québec?** He judges the success of Italy's 1978 law deinstitutionalizing psychiatric patients to be limited and localized. • The 1985-88 president of the Canadian Federation of University Women, **Linda (Palmer) Souter,** BA'51, was recently presented with a commemorative medal from the McGill Alumnae Society by Frances (Earle) Duncan, BA'39, the Society's CFUW representative. • **Dr. Phil Gold,** BSc'57, MSc'61, MD'61, PhD'65, physician-in-chief of the Montreal General Hospital and chairman of McGill's Faculty of Medicine, spoke in November to the McGill Associates, on AIDS research and the proposed first Canadian AIDS clinic at the General. The McGill Associates are non-alumni business and professional people who provide financial support to the university for specialized programs.□ *M.J. McCutcheon*



Bell-Northern Research

Eric Adler, PhD'66, has experimented with surface acoustic waves and acousto-optics for the past fifteen years. The electrical engineering professor here examines a zinc-oxide film deposited on a glass slide. Bell-Northern Research has presented Adler with practical problems for study and, to date, has provided $60,000 for manpower and equipment.

WHAT THE MARTLET HEARS

Reflections on Action '85

To the strains of "Hail Alma Mater," cascades of red and white balloons soared skyward over the flag-festooned Arts Building, and International Youth Year (IYY) Week was launched at McGill this past fall.

"Action '85" was the theme for the celebration, opened on 23 September by the federal Minister of State for Youth, Andrée Champagne. "Action" captured the essence of the five-day event: to make students aware of opportunities to participate in youth-oriented associations in the cultural, political, business, and social services sectors, and to provide established organizations with a "catalyst" for their work, on the McGill campus.

One focus of attention was the corridor between the Arts and Leacock buildings, transformed for two days into an attractive mall filled with greenery, flags, audio-visual displays and over thirty kiosques manned by various youth-oriented groups. Among participants were junior committees of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, the Chamber of Commerce, Canada World Youth, Quebec's "Déclic" job program, political party youth commissions, and commercial organizations.

Other highlights of the week were discussions and speeches by noted guests including Robert Bourassa, now premier of Quebec, Geoffrey Pearson, president of the Canadian Institute for Peace and Security, Marie-Josée Drouin, economist, Jim Gannon, a vice-president of the Royal Bank, and Harvey Weiner, president of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers. Entertainment included a benefit dinner in aid of Montreal youth support groups and a sell-out concert by The Spoons.

A significant impression that remains with me and my co-chairman, Robert Vézina, was the enormous amount of goodwill and cooperation that emerged among task force members and from the community at large. Fifteen Montreal business leaders agreed to form an advisory board to help us seek corporate funding for our project. Four weeks before the opening, after initial requests to Quebec and Ottawa were refused, the federal government reversed its decision and awarded the task force a $3,500 IYY grant.

Many thanks are due to the backstage people at McGill – physical plant and the audio-visual department – for their unfailing patience and masterful efforts in keeping us hooked up and plugged in.

Evidence of the event's success in reaching out to the Montreal community was the extensive coverage we received from *La Presse,* who declared the opening ceremony one of the "most notable events" of International Youth Year in Montreal. It was a very special, never-to-be-repeated project.□ *Diane Sokolyk,* U4, IYY task force co-chairman

Students engineer computer coop

"Coop McGill" was created last March under the wing of the Engineering Undergraduates' Society (EUS), as the "McGill Engineering Student Cooperative." After lobbying by COFIQ, a coalition of 13,000 engineering students on seven campuses, engineering students from second year are now eligible for loans to purchase an assembled-in-Quebec microcomputer. This fall a second purchasing group, CESA, was recognized; "La coalition des étudiants en économie et en sciences agricoles" groups 35,000 students including those from Macdonald College. The computer loans fit into the existing provincial bursary program.

Room 281, Macdonald Engineering Building, is home for the cooperative,



Christopher Umecki

François PrudHomme (right), takes delivery of his new printer from the founding president of Coop McGill, Jean Coupal.

administered by twelve elected students, an EUS representative and a faculty advisor. Through their initiative McGill has been the first English campus to join the two-year-old federation of Quebec educational cooperatives, which has transacted $25 million worth of business since its inception. All holders of a $7, life-time share are Coop members, though only engineering students may vote. Students from several other faculties and a few staff have also joined. Student Peter Cherna, who is helping to promote the venture, says, "Anyone can join. Even alumni!"

By Christmas break, over 175 members had signed up, and 275 Philips 3100 microcomputers had been sold, at a cost of $2050 for students and $2350 for non-students ($3668 is the retail price). Orders had also been taken for the CESA machine, Panama XT1 by Ogivar, expected to arrive early this year.

Vice-president of the Coop, and *Scoop* bulletin editor, Louis Vroomen says two-thirds of the student purchasers may have passed up the loan because it entails $200 in annual interest charges. President Jean Coupal believes English students are somewhat slow to join because, "they lack knowledge of what a coop means and how to participate." Even so, they feel the venture is a working success and bound to grow as more equipment is sold.

The Coop aims to promote the best possible service at the lowest price. The cooperative "selling is sharing" idea is illustrated by the office's store-front air and by the four page, twenty-five-cent price list of hardware and software items available. A great deal of time is spent discussing individual needs and specific course applications and member interest has led to the formation of a "users' club." To date, Coop hours have depended on directors' availability. But after complaints about last summer's closure, Vroomen says, "This year if the demand is there, we will have to stay open."

Directors, and members sharing computer expertise with those just learning, can be found regularly at the Coop between classes. Of these many volunteered hours, Coupal comments, "It's been a real learning experience."□ *M.J. McCutcheon*



Ezra Greenberg

Flags, balloons and a marching band launch Action '85 with a flourish.

Divestment: McGill takes a stand



Georgine Strathy

On 18 November 1985, the Board of Governors of McGill University voted to disengage itself from all corporations having financial investments in South Africa. The move was initiated by student members on the board and was approved by the university Senate. McGill is the first Canadian university to take such a stand.

This decision came after seven years of careful monitoring of the South African situation, detailed study of McGill's investment portfolio, and continued lobbying by students and faculty.

In 1979 the board struck a committee to advise on matters of social responsibility (CAMSR), whose mandate was to "receive expressions of concern from the university community on matters of social responsibility with respect to any particular type of investment and to review and advise the board thereon."

CAMSR developed and implemented a policy of "positive action" in evaluating those firms with South African links in McGill's investment portfolio: where complaints arose corporate managements were to be questioned privately, changes urged in corporate policies where justified, and shareholders' resolutions supported. Divestment was to be considered only when all else failed. Corporate behavior was analysed and rated according to a voluntary code of conduct promoting racial equality in employment practices, and improvement of living conditions and quality of life for the non-white population.

In 1982 under this policy, McGill divested itself of shareholdings in two oil companies deemed to be supporting the South African military.

In the summer of 1985 the situation in South Africa began to deteriorate rapidly. As this happened, the South Africa Committee of the Students' Society and other members of the McGill community became more adamant in their disapproval of the policy and practice of apartheid. This heightened concern prompted the board to modify its existing policy. After considerable discussion and debate, McGill governors passed each of the following resolutions:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Investment Committee be instructed to immediately begin to dispose, in an orderly and responsible fashion, of the University's holdings in:

i. financial institutions which have not adopted, as determined by the Committee to Advise on Matters of Social Responsibility (CAMSR), a policy of making no further loans to the government of South Africa or its agencies;

ii. corporations which, as determined by the CAMSR, are controlled directly or indirectly by South African interests;

iii. corporations with direct investments in South Africa as determined by the CAMSR;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT McGill University adopt a policy of making no further investments in the above-mentioned financial institutions and corporations until such time as they have in turn disinvested.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the consequences of these aforementioned resolutions be reviewed in October 1986 and each October thereafter.

A more comprehensive study of this complex and sensitive issue will appear in the Spring *McGill News*. □ *Ann Vroom*

Hats off!

As an opera major in McGill's Faculty of Music, Colin Doroschuk is pursuing his goal of becoming an opera singer. But for the moment his job consists of playing keyboards and supplying back-up vocals in the popular Montreal band *Men Without Hats*. This job has kept Colin busy since 1983, when the group's single "Safety Dance" and its album *Rhythm of Youth* sold over a million copies each.

Formed in 1980 initially without Colin, *Men Without Hats* toured for a year and a half in out-of-the-way places, becoming an underground hit in Montreal and New York. On the eve of the recording of *Rhythm of Youth* Colin joined his brothers Ivan, lead vocalist, Stefan, guitarist and keyboardist (both former McGill students), and fellow member Allan McCarthy, also a keyboardist. In the summer of 1983, approximately a year after the album was released, the group hit pay dirt with a re-mixed release of "Safety Dance" as a 45 and a video, featuring an unmistakable, infectious, octave-hopping opening. According to Colin, success came "overnight" and caught them off guard. The band packed its bags and headed on what was to be a very successful North American tour.

In a short time the band was awarded a Grammy for top new group, three Felixs (from the Association du disque et de l'industrie du spectacle du Québec): one for rock album of the year, one for group of the year, and another for best-selling single; and a Juno for best group from the Canadian music establishment.

Displaying a stubborn commitment to its artistic ideals of intelligence and originality, the band has opted out of formulaic pop-star publicity. They have refused an invitation to appear on the high-profile, American "Solid Gold" show, and declined superficial interviews for glossy teen magazines. According to Colin, the band is "fighting the trend that pushes gloss over substance."

While on tour in 1984 after the release of their second album, *Folk of the Eighties Part III,* the band's stylistic direction and its record company's interests clashed. The company wanted another *Duran Duran*. *Men Without Hats* was not interested. Consequently, tour money was slow in coming, and the concerts were feebly promoted. The band, losing money, had to give up the tour, and later gave up on the company.

But the *Hats'* choice was music first, financial success second. This has brought it to a new beginning with a revised formation of Colin on keyboards and back-up vocals, Stefan Doroschuk playing lead guitar, McGill music graduate Lenny Pinkas, BMus'83, on keyboards, and a rhythm section of Al Gunn on bass and Denis Toupin on drums – all now under the direction of Ivan Doroschuk. The band has moved from a synthesizer-based pop-dance sound to a rock sound where guitar figures more prominently. This means a new musical slate, and new fans to win over.

Music is not a recent interest for either Colin, Stefan or Ivan: all three were exposed to music at an early age. Their mother, Betty Doroschuk, BMus'67, a voice teacher at McGill, is not surprised at her sons' achievements. "I thought there



Wenk

Men Without Hats look to the future but can already reflect on a brilliant past. From left: Ivan and Colin Doroschuk, Al Gunn, Lenny Pinkas, Stefan Doroschuk, Denis Toupin.

was a chance they would be successful, because they were surrounded by music all the time at home," she confides. "I think it's great," she says. "I find it's very creative, in some ways more creative than classical music, because they're writing their own music, doing all their own arranging."

The influence of classical training is evident in the intricate structures of the group's music. "I Got the Message" from the first album, contains a stretto, an overlapping of musical lines, Colin points out. "There are three main themes. They announce each other separately, and then they all come together. A lot of our music is structured like that." He adds that there is a similarity between the type of song *Men Without Hats* have striven to write and the Lied, the German art song developed by Franz Schubert.

While classical and rock music involve different technical abilities and approaches, Colin believes the two are equally valid fields of endeavor. What they have in common, he says, is "the human truth that's portrayed, the universality."

The new formation of *Men Without Hats* has not yet produced an album, but it has performed new material, and released a video of a performance that took place last summer in Montreal. A new album is imminent. Assuredly, it will be the product of musicians committed to their work.□

Paul Serralheiro



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Monique Bégin – from the cabinet to the classroom



Vivian Kellner

Visiting lecturer Monique Bégin is impressed with the women students she has met at McGill: "They are much better equipped than I was to operate in so-called male society..."

The first woman from Quebec to be elected to the Parliament of Canada, the former minister of National Revenue and the former minister of National Health and Welfare gazes out at the McGill campus from her office in the Leacock Building. Monique Bégin is a Montrealer and as a visiting lecturer at McGill, she's back on her home turf. Or is she? She laughs gaily and reminisces: "Fifteen or twenty years ago, I literally never set foot on the campus, because for me, McGill represented WASP Westmount." Now, however, whether she's offering a practical insight on the inner workings of the cabinet to a political science class, or lecturing on women and aging in the School of Social Work, Bégin feels right at home at McGill.

"My perception as a francophone Montrealer is of feeling comfortable at McGill, although I am obviously in an English institution. I feel absolutely equal, at times more competent." Again she laughs, and nods toward the window: "I'm sure there must be some dinosaurs here and there, but I've not met them."

Monique Bégin is probably best known by the public for her staunch and outspoken defense of the principle of universal accessibility to medicare, which she enshrined in the Canada Health Act of 1984. This piece of legislation, still a source of controversy, provides for penalties to provinces which permit extra-billing by doctors, or charge hospital user fees. Bégin needs no prompting to defend her position: "Health is not a market commodity." She is certain that the Canadian people are on her side in the medicare debate: "Universal medicare is part of an unwritten social contract in Canada." She goes on to point out that medicare is a major point of differentiation between the American and Canadian mentalities.

Examining the differences between American and Canadian attitudes has been an outgrowth of an eye-opening year Bégin spent, just previous to this one, as a visiting lecturer at University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana. There, by her own description, she encountered entrenched and virtually total ignorance of this country by her students, symptomatic she feels, of a general lack of knowledge about Canada on the part of most Americans. "It is imperative that elites at all levels of American society become more aware of Canada, because they make decisions which affect us greatly."

To illustrate her point, Bégin cites the controversy over the negotiability of so-called Canadian cultural industries in the current debate on free trade with the United States. While she is adamant that the Canadian cultural sector, which includes publishing and broadcasting, must be declared off-limits in any such negotiations, she is well aware this position meets with incomprehension and anger in the United States: "The Americans don't even know what we mean when we speak of cultural industries, because the backbone of it in Canada is the public sector, but in the U.S. it's mass entertainment, and it's entirely in the private sector."

Bégin displays no optimism that the free-trade talks will engender greater understanding of Canada by the Americans: "We're just an irritant to them when we affirm ourselves. They do not even understand that Canadian sovereignty must exist. And it must."

As a former holder of powerful portfolios in government, and as a woman, Bégin has the rare credentials to comment not only on political policy, but on the role and future of women in the political arena. She feels it is vital that more women involve themselves in politics, but is less than optimistic about their chances of being elected. Bégin says it is the male-dominated hierarchy of political parties which is the major obstacle to the success of more women in elected office: "It's the backroom boys, the key strategists and power-brokers, almost all of them men, who create the barrier to women. They generally misread the electorate's willingness to accept women candidates. I'm absolutely sure this is not a problem in the mind of the public."

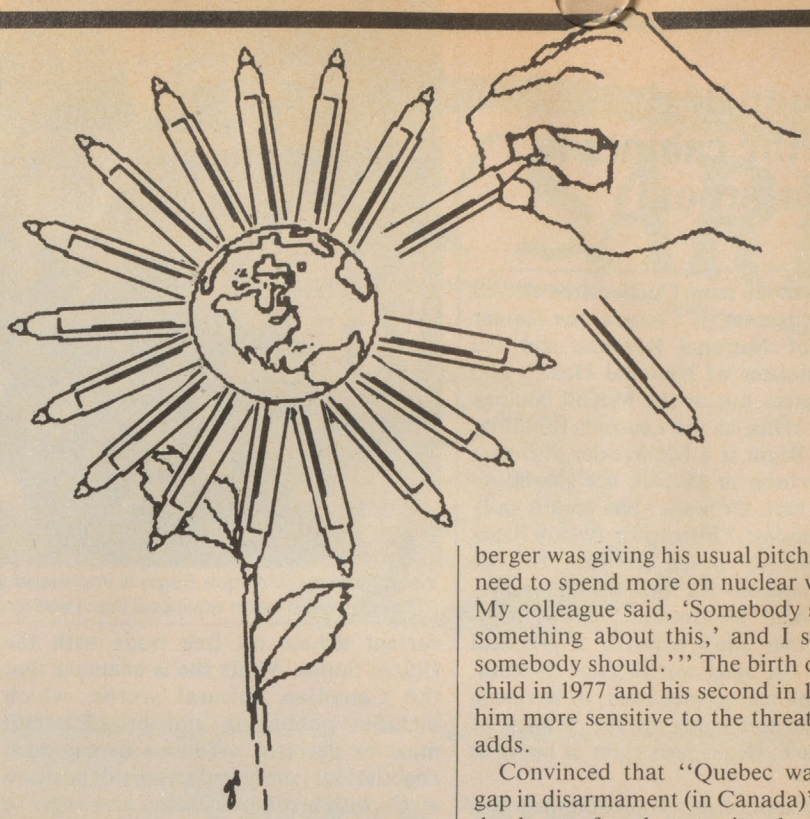
Bégin brightens visibly when she turns to the subject of the students at McGill. In particular, she is impressed by the calibre of the women students who have sought her out: "They are much better equipped than I was to operate in so-called male society. They have a much better sense of themselves and their worth."

However, she adds a note of caution stating that young women who plan to pursue professional careers are in for a tougher time than they might expect. Many will fall into the trap of working outside the home while also handling most of the household management. Bégin feels strongly that women have been misled by the current media insistence on the glamorous ease with which marriage, family and career can be combined, and on the desirability of this lifestyle as a model for all women: "It's very wrong to force women to be superwomen. Nobody can 'have it all.' Women in powerful positions pay the same price as their male counterparts, who give so much of their time and energy to their careers. "The price they pay is in the sphere of human relations – marriage breakdown, or marriages in name only," says Bégin.

The keys to the equality of women in the workplace, Bégin states, are equal pay for work of equal value, and scrupulously equal sharing of household and family responsibilities. The issue of universal day-care she regards as something of a smoke-screen, that "has taken on a huge symbolic importance as a shortcut to lots of other things which are needed for women." While in favor of generous provision of day-care to low- and modest-income families, Bégin is of the opinion that the more important issue for women is economic parity with men: "With better salaries, women would be able to afford day-care, which in turn would become a profitable business."

Monique Bégin has not yet decided what her next move will be after her year at McGill is over. While she enjoys teaching, she feels drawn to policy-making, probably in the institutional field. "I need action," she says, "I need a job where I can influence orientations of institutions and environments; set up objectives and reach them, and develop programs." While firmly rejecting the possibility that she might someday return to politics, this tough but gracious woman has served notice that she will be a force to be reckoned with in Canadian life for some time to come.□ *Susan Keys*

A disarming question: ". . . Loves me, loves me not . . .?"



Georgine Strathy

Dr. Paul Cappon, BA'68, MA'70, is trying to help prevent "the final epidemic," but he's not searching for a wonder drug, nor is he treating afflicted patients.

Cappon, who teaches social aspects of occupational health at McGill, has started up the Centre for Nuclear Disarmament and Community Health at the Montreal General Hospital, the first of its kind in North America. The Centre's goal is to further research and education about the effects of the arms race, and of the "final epidemic" – nuclear war – on human health.

In an age when the United States and the Soviet Union possess between them enough megatonnage to destroy the world several times over, few doubt the gravity of the nuclear threat. "The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the prevention of atomic war the number one health priority," he points out.

The Centre is now nearly a year old. It spent much of that infancy establishing ties with the federal and provincial governments, peace groups and universities. Cappon now wants to make the Centre an "enabling institution," providing funding and guidance for research and information projects, such as a survey on the psychological effects of the nuclear danger on adolescents and an investigation of Quebec's civil defence readiness in the event of atomic warfare. As well, the Confédération des syndicats nationaux has asked the Centre to brief union information officers on nuclear issues, and McGill's School of Social Work has expressed interest in holding seminars on nuclear education.

Making documentation available in French is especially important, Cappon says. He believes that a lack of French literature or media dealing with the arms race has led to a relative disinterest in the issue in the province. "Our specific goal is to reach Quebec," he says. "There is a strong history of pacifism here. Quebecers, once mobilized, can be a powerful force."

Cappon does not feel the Centre's role should be to propagandize for peace. "Propagandizing would be more like Physicians for Social Responsibility," he says (PSR, to which Cappon is a delegate, is the Canadian affiliate of International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War, winners of the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize). A conference on "Hope in the Nuclear Age," sponsored by PSR among others, drew several hundred activists to McGill from 8-10 November; among the guest speakers were Canada's Ambassador to the U.N., Stephen Lewis, and two-time Nobel Laureate (Chemistry in 1954 and Peace in 1963) Linus Pauling.

The McGill Faculty of Education will sponsor an international conference on peace and security, "Illusions and Realities in the Nuclear Age," to be held 21-23 April at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. Seminar topics will include Disarmament or Strategic Defence, International and Canadian Perspectives, War, Peace and the Media and Moral, Religious and Ethical Issues. Among the noted speakers will be Gwynne Dyer, journalist and political commentator, Muriel (Ball) Duckworth, BA'29, founding member of Voice of Women and CRIAW, and Stephen Lewis. The session is "aimed primarily at people in the educational field," says William Lawlor, an associate dean in the Faculty, "and will focus on study and research rather than advocacy."

Cappon had hoped this burst of high-profile activity would increase press attention to the debate over the arms race and to the Centre. It did so only briefly. "The media took the matter up, but it never got translated as an issue beyond the next day," he says.

Cappon's own involvement in efforts to prevent nuclear war was triggered one evening in 1980, while watching the six o'clock news with a friend. "At one point, U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger was giving his usual pitch about the need to spend more on nuclear weaponry. My colleague said, 'Somebody should do something about this,' and I said, 'Yes, somebody should.'" The birth of his first child in 1977 and his second in 1980 made him more sensitive to the threat, Cappon adds.

Convinced that "Quebec was the big gap in disarmament (in Canada)" and that the threat of nuclear war is a threat to both physical and mental health, Cappon decided to found the Centre in Montreal, using $11,000 and space on Pine Avenue allocated by the Montreal General.

The Centre's provisional advisory board of twenty includes four physicians teaching at McGill: History of Medicine Professor and founder of the McGill Study Group on Peace and Disarmament Dr. Donald Bates, Assistant Professor of Family Medicine, Epidemiology and Community Health Dr. Yves Bergevin, MD'74, MSc'83, and Assistant Professors of Family Medicine Drs. Michael Dworkind, BSc'70, MD'74, and Cheryl Levitt. Cappon calls them the "core of the board" and says their appointments are "reflective of the fact that the history of disarmament in Quebec has been McGill-based. Research or advocacy groups at the university include chapters of Lawyers for Social Responsibility, Project Ploughshares and Pugwash, the Study Group for Peace and Disarmament, and McGill Employees for Nuclear Disarmament.

The Centre has a distinguished board and ambitious goals, but Cappon admits it won't get very far without sufficient funding. "We need $50,000 just to squeeze by and $200,000 to really function properly."

Despite the financing problems, Cappon is optimistic about the Centre's future: "I think it will become one of the most important health institutions of its size," he says. He sees "glimmers of hope" for the world in the nuclear age with the existence and strengthening of the peace movement. Cappon puts little stock in the political process. In the end, he believes, peace will come down to "having a bit more human contact between East and West." □ *Daniel Chonchol*



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An interim report from the Principal: "McGill has never been stronger"

by Ann Vroom

"No other university in Canada enjoys the fame, the international reputation for excellence, that McGill University does" — Montreal Gazette, *November 1985. "McGill for its part, has long since outlived its days of legendary glory" — Ottawa* Citizen, *November 1985.*

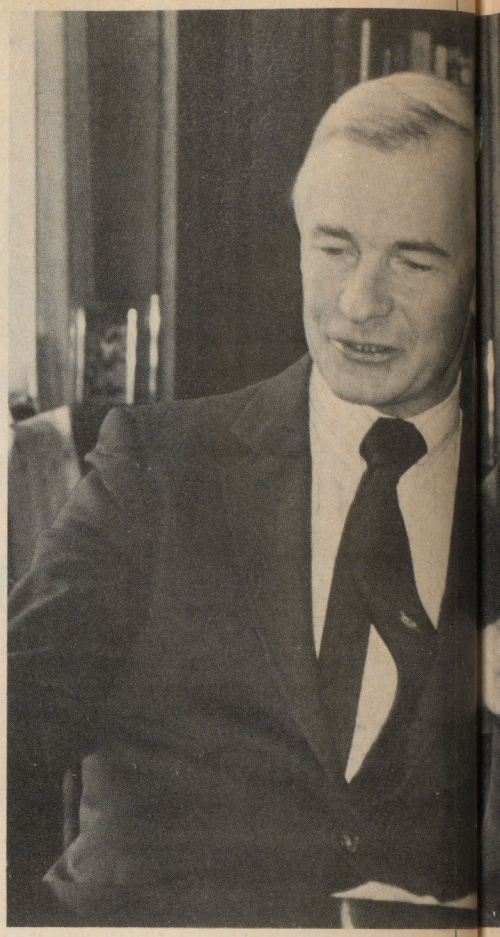
Last winter, in a report to the Quebec Ministry of Education, the Conseil des universités described McGill as an excellent research institution, well managed, highly respected and richly endowed. But the report also questioned the quality of McGill's undergraduate teaching, its ability to meet Quebec's special needs and the extent of McGill's involvement in the Quebec community.

These are conflicting impressions to be sure. Has McGill been riding on its famed reputation, earned initially by the excellence of its medical faculty, for too long? Are the comments of the Conseil report justified? Or does McGill continue to earn and actively maintain its position of strength and leadership, despite the severe difficulties of the past years? To find out, the News *spoke recently with Principal and Vice-Chancellor David Johnston, who is in the middle of his second five-year term of office.*

NEWS: How is McGill surviving in this era of budget cuts, declining college-age populations and preoccupied governments?
JOHNSTON: McGill has never been stronger and continues to grow every day despite substantial challenges. Now how can I justify that statement when funding per student in real dollars is 70 percent of what it was seven years ago, when the political situation in Quebec continues to be more complex than elsewhere in Canada, and when our economy has not fully recovered from the recent recession? Because there is a wonderful esprit de corps at our university where people have done more with less and worked to make McGill a great Canadian and world university. Specific examples – several years ago *Science Citation Index* published an analysis measuring the most influential clinical research done in the world and McGill's medical school placed first, ahead of Harvard and UCLA. External research grant funding, another quantifiable yardstick, has increased by 165 percent. We are the leading Canadian university in external research funding on a per faculty basis. We've had thirteen Rhodes scholars in the last seven years (an average of almost two a year, a superlative record considering that only eleven scholarships are offered across the country each year). That speaks highly of the quality of student McGill continues to attract from across the country.

NEWS: What of enrolment for the future? Where will McGill recruit the majority of its students, now that the anglophone population of Quebec is dwindling?
JOHNSTON: McGill's student population will continue to reflect Canada's cultural diversity. At present 24 percent of our students are French Canadian, 17 percent come from other Canadian provinces (an increase of 3 percent in the past few years), 10 percent are international students, and the rest are the core anglophone group from Quebec. 20 percent of our students have neither French nor English as their mother tongue. I don't see us having a drastically lowered pool of students, considering all the sources available. Secondly, we expect to become a little smaller as a university as we go into the valley between the post World War II baby boom and the echo of that boom. While the undergraduate base may shrink in the next five to ten years due to decreased enrolment and very high admission standards, the graduate student base should increase as the significance of a research-intensive university becomes more fully appreciated on the Canadian scene.

NEWS: The enrolment of international students at McGill has dropped over three percent since 1978, due no doubt to the tenfold increase in their fees. Will this trend continue and how will it affect the international student mix, of which McGill has always been so proud?
JOHNSTON: We have to make very specific efforts to mitigate those tuition fee differentials, especially for the Third World countries. Canada should have a sense of development responsibility to try to permit bright people to come and have an international experience. Practically, we must persuade the Quebec government to establish exemptions from those excessively high tuition fees for selected countries; encourage the federal government to provide more scholarships, fellowships and temporary job opportunities for foreign students; encourage benefactors to provide aid to international students, whose presence at McGill enriches and



strengthens the university; promote a realization in Canada that we improve our own quality of life and breadth of judgement by having contacts with other cultures.

NEWS: There has been some discussion of late as to McGill's admissions policy. In many faculties, admissions are based solely on marks, with no consideration given to other facets of a prospective student's character. Are there any changes in store for the admissions policies of the university?
JOHNSTON: First, one must recognize that each of the twelve faculties has a responsibility for formulating its own admissions policy and half of them administer these policies themselves. As an example, both the Faculties of Medicine and Music use a very broad base of information for their admission decisions, including interviews, input from alumni across the country and, in the Music Faculty, there is a strong emphasis on the student's performance capability.

The Faculties of Arts and Science are taking an increased interest in the admissions question. We have recently established both our admissions and liaison offices under the jurisdiction of the vice-principal, academic, with a view to bringing those administrative entities closer to the faculties they serve. If these faculties wish to use a broader base of criteria for



Christopher Umecki

undergraduate admissions, the mechanisms are now in place to do so.

NEWS: Does McGill have a set attrition rate?
JOHNSTON: No, we do not. It is McGill's philosophy, once a person is selected for admission, to put a stamp of approval on that student and expect him or her to graduate. First year is an expensive experience at McGill and we have very good professors teaching. We don't want to waste our limited resources and our professors' energies on students who have little chance of succeeding.

NEWS: A major concern in universities today is the question of academic renewal – the aging of its faculty, the near freeze on hiring due to budget restraints and the glut of tenured professors. What is being done to alleviate this problem?
JOHNSTON: This is a very real problem, one of the two most stressing problems facing Canadian universities today. The other is the insufficiency of resources available for quality education. The application of non-mandatory retirement rules in Quebec has aggravated the problem further since people at the senior end of the scale are paid three times that of their juniors.

But we have taken a number of positive steps. First, we have established policies for professors over sixty-five that strike a balance between maintaining their teaching involvement while making salary monies and posts available to junior collegues.

Second, we have developed early retirement and redevelopment programs that make it possible for more senior people who are no longer as comfortable as they were ten to twenty years ago, either to seek other opportunities within the university or beyond. These policies are working.

Third, we have been supported very generously through the McGill Advancement Program (MAP) and other private benefactors who continue to help us bring young people into the university in a variety of ways. Substantial sums are set aside for renewal to provide a core of bright young minds around a particular centre or department and so ensure its growth.

Fourth, a number of government funding schemes have helped enormously in dealing with the aging problem. The Quebec government's research centres, of which McGill has a generous share, permit us to engage additional younger people. The National Sciences and Engineering Research Council has a very successful research fellow program, leading to tenure track positions, for young people brought into universities. The Council funds the researcher's salary for the first few years and the university gradually takes responsibility – just for a portion, and later for all of the salary.

NEWS: Do you feel you have had the support of most of the faculty in creating these schemes or have they been mostly administrative decisions?
JOHNSTON: No, that is one of the attractive things about McGill – there is a caring here that is special. The faculty are concerned about the future. They have a commitment to what the university is going to be in twenty years time. Even those who will not be here in ten years are prepared to make financial sacrifices both in terms of post-65 remuneration and salary increases across the board.

Something that is unique to McGill is that our faculty has forgone salary increases over the last seven-year period in order to establish a pool of monies that ensures we can renew the contracts of young faculty members.

Another example of this commitment to the future has been shown by the students, who will have contributed $4,000,000 from their own pockets to the construction of a new athletic complex. Three years ago they passed a referendum and began paying a levy for these improved facilities, knowing that, although they would graduate and not benefit directly from it, succeeding generations of students would do so.

NEWS: What has held up construction of the athletic complex which was to have been completed by the fall of 1987?
JOHNSTON: The primary problem was getting zoning permission from the city of Montreal. They have been reluctant to give our project approval partly because they have been involved in several other redevelopment zoning issues and partly because our project has gone through several transformations. There still is a possibility the complex could be completed by 1987.

NEWS: You have stated that the insufficiency of funds available for quality education is one of the gravest problems facing universities today. What role do you see governments, the private sector and the alumni playing in the financial future of education?
JOHNSTON: In the coming years we will see a greater confirmation of that statement of St. Augustine's that "if you wish to judge the quality of your city, look to see what it cherishes." I think that we as Montrealers and Canadians will come to cherish more deeply our cultural, educational and health institutions which are separate from government. Over the next ten to fifteen years, government support will provide a framework for good education, and private support will make it possible to strive for excellence. McGill is a good university by virtue of public support. But we are a university of first class standing in the world because private citizens care about us. An affirmation of that support is the success of our on-going MAP program – the largest fund raising campaign ever undertaken by a Canadian university. We have already reached the $51 million mark in our goal of $61 million and we still have one year to go. The most important thing for Canada to do now is sharpen its aspirations for excellence. I can think of no institution that has a more important role to play in that than McGill.

NEWS: While the Conseil des universités lauded McGill on a number of counts in their report, they seemed to have an unclear picture of McGill's educational mission, the extent of our financial resources and the depth of our involvement in the fabric of Quebec life. Why do you think this is so?
JOHNSTON: There is a legitimate degree of confusion in the minds of the Conseil with respect to McGill's role. They raised three series of questions – not accusations, as reported by the media, but questions – the thrust of which was "Could McGill do more?" The answer is "yes," that probably, with unlimited resources, one could do much more. But our resources are limited, and we have an ambiguity that is hard to understand if one's orientation is limited to Quebec and its needs. McGill must be Janus-like and look in two directions at

The Conseil Report Dialogue

Report

In January 1985, the Conseil des universités, an independent advisory body to the Quebec ministry of education, published a report on McGill based on information obtained during a one-day visit to the university in November 1984. The first ten of the report's sixteen pages described McGill as a prestigious and highly respected institution – on a level with Princeton and Harvard; it noted McGill's international reputation for excellence in research and graduate studies. The Conseil also stated that McGill was extremely well administered and highly endowed, and that it had many advantages over other universities in Quebec.

On a less positive note the Conseil posed a series of questions which it believed would prompt McGill to review its position on a number of issues. For example, it asked whether, given McGill's emphasis on graduate studies and research, McGill gave enough thought and planning to its undergraduate courses. Are its graduates sufficiently prepared for the job market that awaits them? Should students and faculty be required to be proficient in French? Has the university thought sufficiently about the sources of future enrolment? Does McGill make its francophone students feel sufficiently welcome? Is McGill thoroughly integrated into the fabric of Quebec life? Does McGill collaborate and share its vast resources with other universities and the Quebec community to the extent it should?

Response

In May 1985, McGill issued a formal reply to the Conseil's report focusing mainly on those areas in which the Conseil's image of McGill differed from that held by the university – namely, in the areas of financial resources, the advancement of learning and McGill's involvement in Quebec.

The Conseil's report had reinforced the stereotype of McGill as being financially privileged and thus less dependent on provincial grants than other Quebec universities. In response, McGill explained that fee income is dictated by the government and deducted from its grants, so it should not be considered as an alternate source of funding. McGill's reply stated that, contrary to the Conseil's perception, research money is not discretionary income, but is awarded for specific projects. Although McGill's $165 million endowment may look large, total income is less than 4 percent of annual expenditures and operating income is less than 2 percent of operating expenditures. Far from being in a privileged position, McGill has lost more than $15 million in grants in the last eight years due to repeated changes in funding formulas.

The university concurs with the Conseil's impression that McGill gives high priority to research, but insists it does not neglect teaching. It believes that university teaching and research activities are inseparable. Its foremost challenge is to educate people for careers that may not yet even exist, hence its programs concentrate on basic education for lifetime learning.

McGill's longstanding priority for Quebec has been accessibility – to encourage greater enrolment in all faculties. This approach has proved very effective not only in meeting, but in anticipating Quebec's needs, most recently in engineering and management. McGill conducts frontier research in many fields, the results of which define new priority areas for future development. McGill's strong robotics and biotechnology groups are the result of such fundamental research started over ten years ago.

The area in which McGill believes it has been most misunderstood by the Conseil is in its involvement with the community. McGill states it "has been an integral, vital and collaborative part of Quebec for well over a century." McGill outlines hundreds of examples of collaboration with other universities. McGill reiterates that its oldest pre-eminent link with the community has been through medicine. Community involvement is implicit in the work of staff members in all "applied areas" from social work, to agriculture to music. The university provides cultural and social enrichment through its concerts, museums, libraries, lectures, agricultural and nature reserves.

On the question of language, McGill believes it can "best serve the needs of Quebec by remaining an English language institution with strong international ties, where francophone students are welcomed and assisted in the transition from a French cultural milieu to an English one."

Last word

McGill's reply to the Conseil's report elicited a letter of response from Conseil President Jacques L'Ecuyer in October 1985. His letter expressed the Conseil's regret over the negative interpretation given the report by the media and suggested that the differences in point of view were more apparent than real. In general, the Conseil agreed with the remarks contained in McGill's reply but stated that it wished to encourage a continuing dialogue between the university and the society it serves. The Conseil added that it now had a better appreciation of McGill's involvement in the whole of Quebec life but still felt that the university should intensify its efforts. The letter agreed that McGill could best serve Quebec as an English university; however, it stated that McGill had an obligation to offer services in French, particularly in those specialized disciplines unique to McGill. The letter concluded by stating that from many points of view McGill remains the "first" of Quebec's universities and that "it has a unique role to play in developing understanding and cooperation in a pluralistic society."

once. We must be a university that addresses "the country of the mind" to use Frank Scott's phrase, to have the highest quality and excellence of teaching and research. We must search out this excellence wherever it exists, even if this means outside Quebec or Canada.

The other side of the Janus-like figure is to look to your roots within your city or province. I think McGill hides its light under a bushel. In my judgement there is no university in Canada that does as much for its local community as does McGill. The quality of health care provided through McGill's teaching hospitals is second to none. We operate the McCord Museum, the Gault Estate, the Morgan Arboretum as community institutions encouraged by McGill, but they don't bear the McGill name. The role McGill has had in establishing other universities, principally beyond Quebec, but with an impact on Quebec is second to none. Why are these examples of service to the community not well understood? Partly because they are not very interesting from the point of view of the media and partly because the Conseil was not aware of them and focused mainly on the external side of the Janus-like face and not enough on the internal.

NEWS: McGill's Board of Governors recently voted in favor of total divestment of the university's South Africa-linked holdings. This was a bold stand for McGill to take. How did this come about and what do you feel will be the ramifications?
JOHNSTON: In 1979 the Board of Governors formed a standing committee to advise on matters of social responsibility involving McGill's investment portfolio. Since then this committee has monitored the situation in South Africa and brought recommendations to the Board including one, in 1982, to divest of shares in two petroleum companies doing business in South Africa.

In November, the Board members, echoing the sentiments of the students and faculty, became so concerned over the rapidly deteriorating apartheid issue, that they decided the university should articulate a stronger position.

I think there is a price to be paid with respect to such a stand and I presume the Board of Governors was conscious of that when taking that position. Universities have always been very jealous of their own autonomy and quick to react to ideologies and political positions being imposed on them. Equally, universities should be loath to impose their ideologies on institutions beyond the university or other countries.

My own view is that I would have preferred to see us continue with careful analysis of the companies in whom we invest and the determination on an individual basis whether they were constructive forces for improvement in the South African situation.

NEWS: Over the last few years there has been some criticism that a lot of time and energy have been devoted to public relations, fund raising and budget considerations to the detriment of academic leadership. Is this a just criticism?
JOHNSTON: My comment is that we have a remarkably fine group of senior academic leaders. Sam Freedman, BSc'49, MD'53, DipIntMed'58, vice-principal, academic, has done more than any person I know at any university level to raise and reinforce high qualities of teaching and research through his own personal example. John Armour, vice-principal, administration and planning, has felt the responsibility to serve both McGill and the community beyond as recent past president of the Canadian Association of University Business Officers. Gordon Maclachlan holds the onerous dual job of vice-principal, graduate studies and research, and still remains active as a scientific leader beyond McGill. When one has people as able as these on the team, then it is more possible for any of the senior cabinet at McGill to be involved in responsibilities beyond the university.

NEWS: When you came into office you were described as a great leader, a "can do" person, the right man for the right time. There were great expectations put on you and your administration to breathe life into McGill at a difficult time. Do you think they were expecting too much?
JOHNSTON: I wouldn't have seen it that way. I came to McGill from the outside and did not have a sense of a bill of particulars or specific expectations. When I arrived seven years ago McGill was a very fine institution with a supportive environment. I was welcomed as a member of a well functioning community, not as a Moses going to the mountain to receive a tablet prescribing the directions of the university. I feel the same about the expectations then as now. I am expected to be a senior leader in our community reinforcing the high quality of teaching and research and providing the greatest encouragement to our colleagues to share that vision. The expectations for my successors will be just the same.

NEWS: You have studied and worked at many universities over the years, including Harvard, Cambridge and U of T. What would you say distinguishes McGill from the others?
JOHNSTON: If I had to isolate a single feature of McGill, I would say that there is a remarkable combination of caring for the mission of the university in our society and for the opportunity for people to grow, with a stirring emphasis on the highest quality of teaching and research. I sense here a wonderful esprit de corps. I have felt this sense of concern and commitment more intensely at McGill than anywhere else. □

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QUEBEC PERSPECTIVE

The last fifteen years in Quebec have been eventful, challenging and turbulent. At times it has been difficult for Quebecers to keep up with the changes in political, social and economic mood. For people living outside the province, dependent on scattered newspaper accounts and fragmented TV news clips, the problem of sorting out what is really happening in Quebec has been more difficult.

For many McGill graduates who have moved away from Montreal, McGill News *is one of the few contacts they have with the Quebec scene. A number of these graduates have expressed a desire to hear more about the "state of the nation" in Montreal and Quebec. To this end, we are starting a new column entitled "Quebec Perspective." With it, we hope to regularly provide a realistic assessment of life in "la belle province." Gretta (Taylor) Chambers, BA'47, political commentator and columnist, begins the feature.*

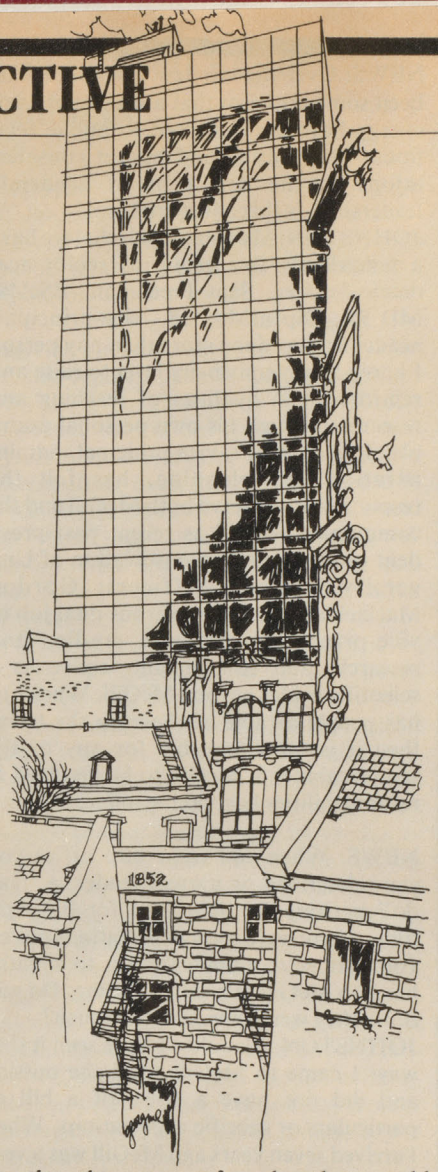
Montreal isn't what it used to be. Anyone can tell you that. Different it may be but it is also once again alive and well and living in the present.

That present is turning out to be full of economically rewarding and culturally stimulating surprises. After the doldrums they have all too recently lived through, Montrealers are finding the climactic change sweet indeed.

Construction permits are up 20 percent over last year. Work in progress is extensive enough to have become a real challenge to pessimism and traffic. The old Shaughnessy house on Dorchester Boulevard being turned into a multi-million dollar complex to house the Canadian Centre for Architecture, the series of high rises going up along de Maisonneuve between Bleury and Peel, the Banque Nationale-Bell Canada site on Beaver Hall – these are some of the more noticeable signs that far from being on the decline, Montreal is moving in quite the opposite direction.

Alcan has built itself a showcase headquarters on Sherbrooke Street using the façades and interiors of one of the city's most prestigious blocks of Victorian architecture. McGill's unprecedented $61 million Advancement Program is only the largest of a dozen or so major institutional fund raising campaigns. The Montreal Stock Exchange has doubled its business in the last two years.

There is a healthy if heated controversy over a variety of cultural projects: an expansion plan for the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, a new concert hall for the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, a new Museum of Contemporary Art, a new Centre for Science and Technology. Apart from the two big international festivals of Film and Jazz which have become yearly events of enormous proportions, Montreal



Georgine Strathy

is also the venue of such other world festivals as the Theatre of the Americas, Modern Dance, Mime and Marionettes. Works from Ramses II and Pablo Picasso, in a first-ever showing from his widow's private collection, were on view all summer. Crescent Street, St. Denis Street and the Main are thriving. And the tourists are back.

But best of all, Montrealers themselves have undergone a change of personality. We have once again become attractive for others because we have started liking each other again. Our latest optimistic lease on economic, artistic and civic life is no accident. Nor, however, is it due to any global plan, not that there haven't been many. Efforts to galvanize or influence business, governments and institutions into doing something to prevent the drain of human and financial resources that started over twenty years ago but became so dramatically evident in the second half of the seventies, have been legion. But somehow they never really gelled until Montrealers themselves took matters into their own hands. They simply got fed up hearing about traffic jams on the 401 leading to Toronto, moving head offices, the loss of metropolitan status and nostalgia for better days.

For a while, francophone Quebecers were so busy asserting Montreal's Frenchness and their own majority place in it that the city's actual decline was not a priority. The Parti Québecois government spoke of Montreal as a regional capital, larger but no more important than say Sherbrooke or Chicoutimi. It was the era of Quebec City and Bureaucracy. Montreal was seen by the province's political powers as a threat to, rather than as the motor of, the rest of the province. Many English left, more stayed and bore it. They did very little grinning. It was not a happy time.

But just as it is hard to keep a good man down, so the heart and muscle of the city began to rebel against this resignation and neglect. People set about promoting pet projects. English-speaking Montrealers organized themselves into a rights group and felt more secure. French-speaking Quebecers, having become more involved in the financial and commercial life of the city, began transferring their allegiances from the ideological and nationalistic objectives of the seventies to the practical and pragmatic issues of the eighties. The recession helped bring us all down to the urgent economic problems that needed everyone's attention, no matter what his or her political stripe or linguistic origins.

For English-speaking Montreal the new emphasis on revving up Montreal's economic motor, on improving the quality of its cultural and social life, has been particularly rewarding. Where not so long ago there were grave doubts about the availability of career opportunities for anglophones in a French-speaking Quebec, today as long as they speak French, their contribution to the development of the province and particularly Montreal is more than recognized, it is sought.

A new patriotism is emerging. Loyalty to and endeavors in the service of Montreal are uniting a lot of disparate people whose attitudes towards each other were almost adversarial or, at the very least, suspicious. The difference this new bilateral appreciation has produced is remarkable. A great deal of polite bilingualism has resurfaced. Now however it goes both ways. Corey Hart, the young Quebec pop singer with the fractured French, has become the darling of Quebec's adolescents. Francophone artists no longer shun English. It has even achieved a kind of chic, especially in the popular music world. People now talk, some with great reservations, about a hybrid culture. Whatever it comes to be called, it is unmistakably a Montreal phenomenon.

Looking at what's happening on her beat, a fellow journalist and avid follower of the Quebec scene, smiles and says, "Why shouldn't Montreal become like the Paris of the twenties or the San Francisco of the sixties?" Why not indeed.□ *Gretta Chambers*

Student drama – "A breath of fresh air"

by Scot Bishop

★★★★★

Drama has come to assume a dominant position in the Arts at McGill. Last May, five out of ten plays chosen for final competition at the Quebec Drama Festival were either directed, performed, or written, by McGill students. At the same time, Campus Soap, an improvisational student theatre troupe, received full page treatment in the Gazette*'s entertainment section. A play called* The Memoirs of Johnny Daze *had journeyed from the sixty-seat Morrice Hall of McGill to the Edmonton Theatre Festival. Meanwhile in a bar on Park Avenue, another McGill-born theatre troupe, Theatre Shmeatre, brought in crowds every Sunday.*

More innovative theatre successes are emerging from McGill than ever before. The Canadian premiere of Tom Stoppard's *Every Good Boy Deserves Favour* was performed in Players' Theatre last spring. This year, world renowned playwrights David Fennario and Michel Tremblay brought their work to the theatres of McGill, to be performed by McGill students.

Yet Professor John Ripley, director of the English department's drama program, remains adamant in the face of such successes: "The drama program at McGill doesn't pretend to train students for professional theatre."

What's going on here?

For many students, whose studies focus intently on long-term career goals, backstage fever and the heady experience of an audience draw them to an entirely different world. Players' Theatre, which is funded by the Students' Society and is not connected with the drama program, is a place where collective excitement has taken hold. This year's president, Sandra Stephenson, part-time Law, part-time MEd, calls her theatre experience at McGill "a breath of fresh air."

"The theatre bug bit me last year. If there's any place really alive at McGill it's the theatre community. I see people working long hours on productions without pay, and here at Players' without academic credit. I see emotion and I see commitment. Students want to work in a group for something worthwhile, and we provide the space and the atmosphere to do that."

Players' Theatre is one of three important centres of dramatic activity at McGill. The English department's drama program and its affiliated, but student-run, Tuesday Night Café (TNC) are the other two. As well, the Red & White Revue and the Savoy Society each mount a yearly production.

Although the English department's drama program is not a pre-professional training ground, it does provide the initial funds, encouragement, and atmosphere within which much drama is nurtured. The drama program at McGill is a liberal arts program. Its goal is to give a broad range of experience.



Ballad of the Sad Café, by Carson McCullers, adapted by Edward Albee, staged in fall 1985 by the English department's drama program.

Marie-Claude Cabana

Professor Michael Bristol, who is on the teaching staff of the drama program, thinks that because the drama program offers a broad theoretical background as well as a knowledge of technical aspects and acting, the program attracts a different kind of student than a pre-professional theatre program. "In some ways ours is a more arduous program," he says, "and pre-professional theatre schools can be limiting. Here the intellectual and technical combination appeals to liberal arts students." The drama program has had diverse results. "Not only have grads gone on to successful stage careers," explains Ripley, "but I remember walking into the CBC one day and seeing five McGill graduates – four of whom were producers."

The drama program is unique because dramatic history and theory are given alongside a theatre laboratory and a directors workshop. All are credit courses. The Theatre Laboratory leads to a full production run in Moyse Hall, yet allows for exploration in its process. The resulting production of *Life is a Dream* gave students the special opportunity to work with life-size puppets on stage. Professor Leanore Lieblein, who taught the course last year, sees it as a balancing act which typifies a central problem in the drama program.

"There's always the contradiction between pedagogical values and performance values. We have a double function: theatre as a learning experience, and the black versus red result of the box office."

Lieblein is envious of the fact that the National Theatre School funds its Montreal productions. They can then invite the public to watch performances free of charge. But theatre critic Marianne Ackerman is wary of such a setup. She maintains that the contradiction between pedagogical and performance values often results in dynamic productions: "I wish the National Theatre School was as lively a place as McGill."

TNC's mandate is experimentation. Funding comes from the English department's drama program, but artistic direction is left up to students. Their primary objectives, explains Greg Taylor, the production coordinator, "are to attract first year students and original scripts." In September, TNC took a high profile approach to attract students by performing *Fifteen Minutes With Ionesco* outside the Arts Building.

TNC took part in Michel Tremblay Month by showcasing *Bonjour La Bonjour.* But they left open the winter term production schedule for the development of original scripts and workshops. The workshops are bringing in people who have expertise in specific areas to share their experience with McGill actors. Ann Clark, the stage manager from Montreal's Centaur Theatre, is first on the list, and workshops on mime, clowning, and buffoonery follow. "There's an energy here," asserts Gail Hanrahan, the executive director of TNC, "We've had more original scripts proposed by McGill students this year than ever before."

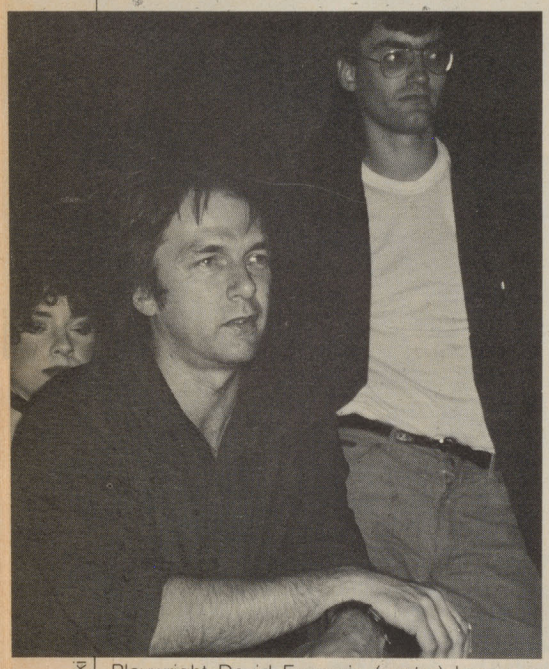
Last summer the Students' Society, who funds Players' Theatre, gave incoming president Sandra Stephenson an ultimatum: "This is make it or break it year for Players." "Students' Society had alternative plans ready for Players," explains Stephenson, "including a proposal to turn the theatre into a video palace, so we really had to get into gear."

Players' Theatre has developed an ongoing relationship with the artistic community outside McGill and opens auditions to the public. "We do give priority to McGill students," Stephenson says, "but our objective is to provide community theatre." Co-productions with commercial theatre troupes and community groups make up almost half of their performance schedule. In September, Players produced Neil Simon's *Gingerbread Lady.* In October, Players organized Michel Tremblay Month which saw four of his plays performed in various theatres, in one three-week period. Last year, Censorwatch International and Players co-produced Stoppard's *Every Good Boy Deserves Favour.* In December 1985 Fennario's hit play *Joe Beef* was produced in conjunction with the Black Rock Community Theatre, and received rave reviews. Co-productions include an original stage adaptation of selected work by James Joyce, with the No Hot Water Plumbing Company, and Ken Gass's *Hurray for Johnny Canuck* with Moose Productions.

Stephenson maintains that a co-production arrangement is "mutually attractive": "McGill students who are involved learn different approaches to dramatic form, brought to them through people like director Jack Langedijk of the Association of Producing Artists. And the students get to work and act alongside professional actors. On the other hand, Players provides these outside groups with the space and the audience they desperately need to develop English drama in Montreal. But Players is not just an experimental place: we're looking forward to producing Shakespeare's *Pericles,* on our own, in February."

How do established playwrights feel about laying their work on the table for McGill student actors to feast on? Fennario, who workshopped *Neill Cream* at McGill last fall, sees definite advantages: "I've held a lot of auditions in commercial theatre where actors came in and you could tell who their teachers were. They were not acting like themselves, they were only acting as their teachers told them to. So that's one of the advantages of working with this group. I enjoy starting out with people who don't know much about it and building rather than breaking down someone's technique."

Fennario, who wrote the internationally acclaimed play, *Balconville*, was hired by

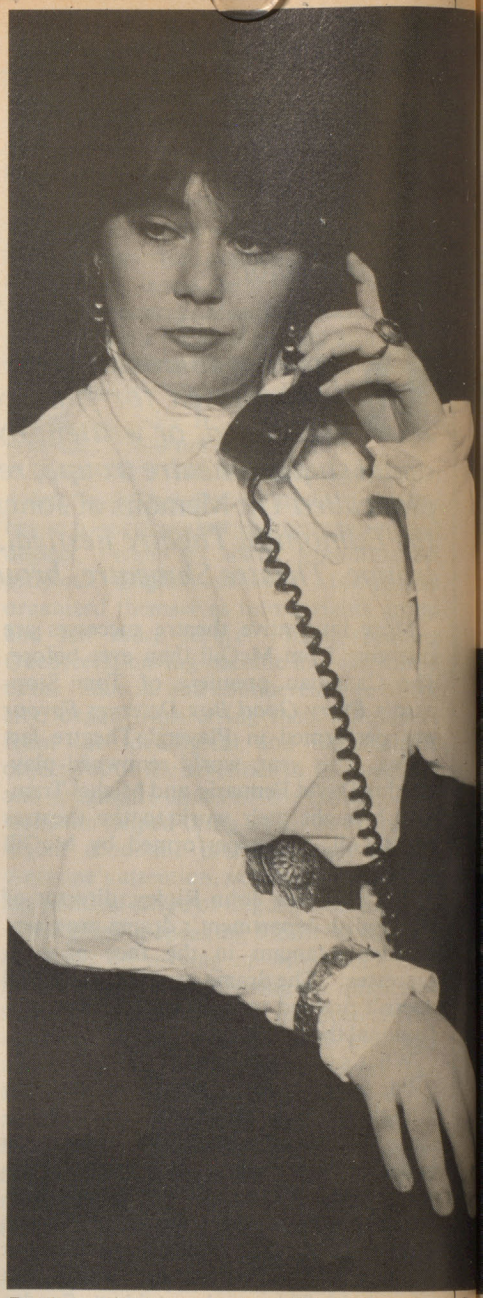


Christopher Umecki

Playwright David Fennario (centre) keeps an eye on the **Neill Cream** rehearsals.



Waiting for the Parade, by Jean Murrell, a production of the drama program of the department of English in 1984.



Karl Philip Duarte

Bonjour la Bonjour, by Michel Tremblay. Tuesday Night Café, October 1985, directed by James Simon. Louise Bateman as Lucienne.

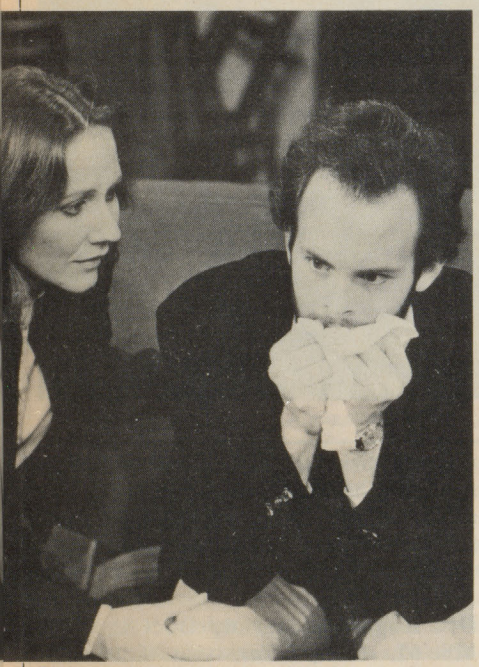
the English department drama program on a six-week contract to workshop his play-in-progress, *Neill Cream*. The play itself is a scathing attack on McGill. In it, McGill is part of an "evil empire" that includes the Bank of Montreal, the CPR, and the Hudson's Bay Company. Based on historical research, Fennario uncovered several repressed "secrets" of McGill. Neill Cream, who studied medicine at McGill in 1876, is alleged to be Jack the Ripper, and was actually hung for murder in London, England in 1892. Contending that the dead and their poisonous relationships with prostitutes, murderers and suicides still haunt the shadows of McGill, Fennario, through *Neill Cream,* attempts to bring to light what he sees as a lying, tainted past.

Though some faculty members were shocked by Fennario's disturbing insights, Bristol, who chairs the drama program's production committee, stands by the decision to back Fennario at McGill. He claims that despite the heavy irony of hiring a playwright who criticizes McGill, the raison d'être of theatre must continue to be experimentation and criticism: "Where else could this kind of thing take place? I can't imagine a bank or a brokerage house sponsoring it. Look, universities have a responsibility to be critical of the institutions and social disciplines we all have to live by. And we all need to be reminded of these things."

Ripley concurs that Fennario's project was a healthy one, but for different reasons: "The university has a special responsibility to artists in Canada. We teach Canadian drama at McGill, and here was a chance for students to work on a Canadian play from scratch with a Canadian playwright. I would have been sympathetic to any Canadian playwright who had approached us with this kind of project."

Ripley emphasizes that we may see the end of special projects because the drama program is now being stretched past its limits: "We've had no production budget increase since 1977. We have only one teaching space, Morrice Hall, and that is over-booked to the extent that students have to apply a year in advance for certain courses." There are plans underway to renovate the sixty-year-old Moyse Hall, which Ripley thinks is of paramount importance for the future of drama at McGill. "Not only do we need the space just to keep up with the teaching demand," he explains, "but we also must consider McGill's role in the community." He puts the bottom line in the form of a question: "Does the university have a responsibility to provide theatre in the Montreal community, to nurture English culture that is readily available to the French community?"

In 1986 the questions about culture are being voiced more than ever in the theatre community of McGill. Perhaps the elusive answers are to be found in the plays themselves. The recent string of highly charged drama coming out of McGill, is evidence, Marianne Ackerman suggests, "that McGill is the place to watch for the future of English drama in Montreal." □

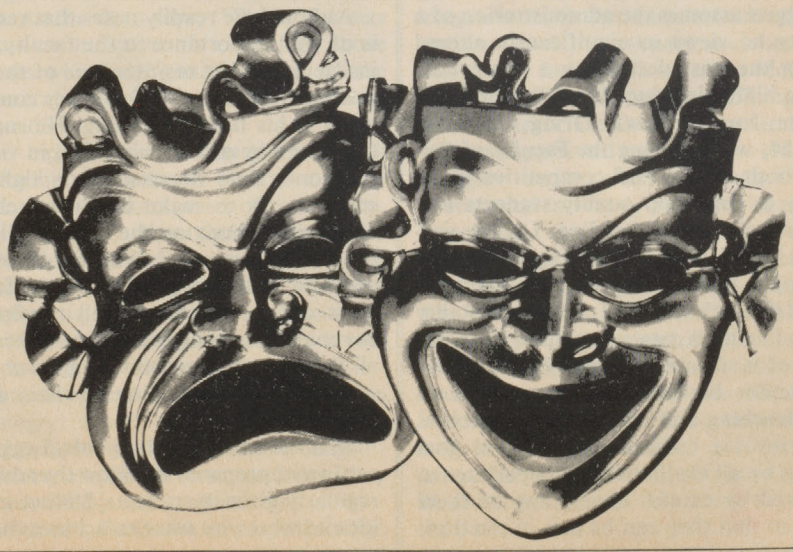


Gingerbread Lady, by Neil Simon. Players Theatre, September 1985, directed by Daniel Vail. Suzanne Manning as Evy and Daniel Vail as Jimmy.

Karl Philip Duarte



Paul John and Myrna Selkirk in **Playboy of the Western World,** by J. M. Synge, staged in 1984 by the drama program, department of English.



Introducing . . . the new Deans of Science, Agriculture, and Students

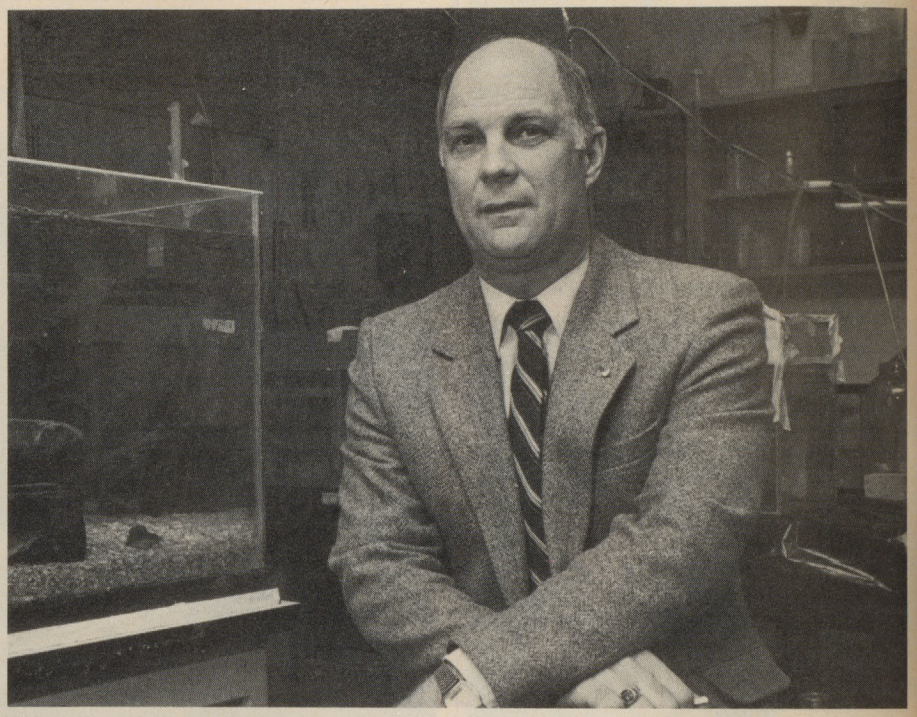
by Gerry Ludwig

As McGill enters the last half of this decade, three newly appointed deans, Dr. William Leggett, dean of the Faculty of Science, Dr. Roger Buckland, dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Dr. Irwin Gopnik, dean of Students, are prepared to meet its challenges with energy, enthusiasm and unqualified dedication. The new deans discuss with the News *their plans for the future of their faculties.*

Dr. William C. Leggett, PhD'69, new dean of the Faculty of Science, has been described as someone who doesn't know the meaning of the word "can't." This seems obvious from his sharp determination to excel in everything he has attempted - from learning to speak French when he arrived in Quebec from Ontario in the late sixties, to the very substantial research and departmental responsibilities he has maintained throughout his professional career at McGill.

In his own area of expertise, the ecology of fishes, their migrations and population dynamics, Leggett has consistently received considerable research support both from Canada and the United States. At the same time his involvement in his department, faculty and scientific organizations external to McGill has been enormous. In 1969 Leggett was appointed assistant professor of zoology and three years later associate professor in the newly formed biology department created by the amalgamation of botany, zoology and genetics. A full professorship followed in 1979 and the chairmanship of the department two years later.

Leggett assumes the administration of a faculty he views as significantly altered during the past decade by a sharp economic hiatus in educational funding. He credits former Dean Orvig, MSc'51, PhD'54, with keeping the Faculty of Science both strong and competitive in its ability to draw top quality students and substantial research funding. Leggett perceives his role as one "not to get more out of people, but to help people to get more out of themselves." The continued vitality of the faculty is dependent upon the planning of a future that involves creative interaction between its departments in both teaching and research. This process must involve self-examination and goal setting by all the individual departments, followed by careful dovetailing of these goals so that they can be met in the most efficient manner by resources that have become increasingly scarce.



William Leggett, Dean of Science

Harold Rosenberg

Leggett would like to see more of the same kind of collaboration between faculties as occurred between engineering, medicine and science when the biotechnology minor was established. He also hopes that in cooperation with the dean of graduate studies and research attention can be drawn to areas spanning faculty boundaries where the potential exists for collaborative research.

Although he readily notes that research is of vital importance to the faculty, he is insistent that the maintenance of the high calibre of teaching is of primary consideration in his future planning. He suggests that one way of achieving this, in view of the constraints imposed by a tightened economy, is to make intelligent choices about what direction the faculty will take in the next few years. With the increasing pressure to do more and more, the faculty must decide whether it will continue to cover an increasing breadth of material in all fields or to concentrate on fewer areas with the commitment to do them exceptionally well.

In order to achieve his goals, Leggett is, as always, prepared to follow the advice he regularly gives to students, "Have a clear idea of what you want to achieve then set out to achieve it." With a man who does not know the meaning of the word "can't" at its helm, the Faculty of Science seems assured of an exciting and challenging future.

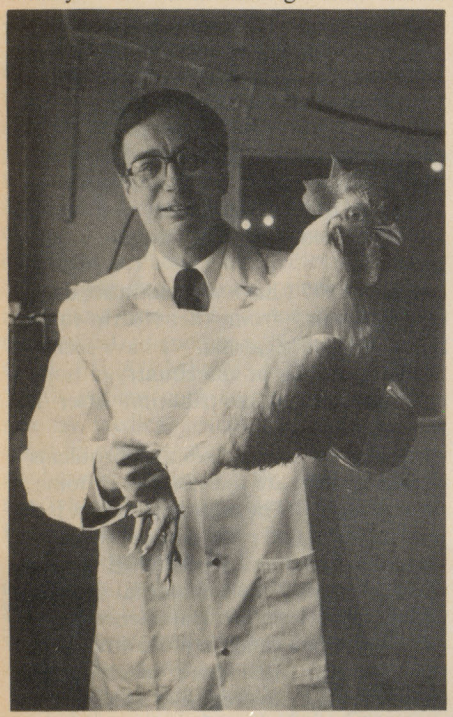
Dr. Roger Buckland, BSc(Agr)'63, MSc'65, readily admits that while Macdonald College may never be the largest Faculty of Agriculture in Canada, size is not necessarily the measure of excellence. Since June 1985, when he was appointed dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Vice-principal (Macdonald College), Buckland has been making plans to ensure that the faculty is world class in all its endeavors.

Buckland's association with Macdonald College began when he earned his BSc. After receiving a PhD from the University of Maryland in 1968 and serving a stint with Agriculture Canada, he returned to the College in 1971 as assistant professor in the department of animal science. He was appointed chairman of the department in 1979 and a full professor in 1980. Since that early beginning in the faculty, he has earned a considerable reputation for his research in poultry reproduction and genetics and his international achievements in poultry production.

Buckland forecasts that as the impor-

tance of agriculture continues to increase provincially, nationally and internationally, the role of the Faculty of Agriculture will grow more and more vital. A steady rise of 5 to 6 percent in student enrolment and an increase in research programs in the faculty over the past few years is a direct reflection of the community's recognition of this fact.

As dean of this expanding faculty, Buckland sees Macdonald's mandate clearly: "To serve the agri-food sector from producer to consumer." In order to do this effectively, we must concentrate on maintaining strength in traditional areas – teaching and research. One way of achieving this is to attract new, young researchers to the College, for as Buckland says, "Excellent researchers generally make excellent teachers because of the self-motivation and vitality involved in both areas."



Roger Buckland, Dean of Agriculture

Harold Rosenberg

Another area demanding attention is the application of biotechnology to the agri-food sector. Buckland is developing an interdisciplinary group in applied biotechnology beginning with the departments of microbiology, animal science, entomology and plant science. Once new techniques are applied such that there are improvements in productivity, yield and efficiency, Buckland foresees a whole new series of management and social issues facing producers. Coupled with this increased production capability will be the need to increase Canada's agricultural exports. Interdisciplinary approaches are also being developed in the areas of integrated pest management, food science and agricultural engineering and with the Faculty of Medicine through the Nutrition and Food Science Centre and the Centre for the Study of Reproduction.

The dean further points out that while new construction, through the McGill Advancement Program, will bring poultry, livestock and swine new facilities, more space for teaching and research is seen as vital.

Dean Buckland cites as one of his personal goals an increased liaison with graduates. His plans are to visit alumni branches wherever he travels, meeting with Macdonald graduates to reinforce their interest and commitment to the faculty and to McGill. With his overt enthusiasm and optimistic approach, Dean Buckland is working hard to keep Macdonald a world class agricultural college.

When **Dr. Irwin Gopnik** was appointed dean of students on 1 June 1985, it must have seemed like a natural conclusion for the many people who had followed his continuing interest in students and their issues. His involvement, beginning with the chairmanship of the committee on student grievances in 1977, and spanning years of work on many student – related committees, reflects Gopnik's continued concern for students and their problems.

Gopnik came to McGill in 1968 as an assistant professor in the English department after receiving three degrees from the University of Pennsylvania and teaching for eight years at Rutgers University. In 1970 he was appointed associate professor, and as dean of students, he will continue to teach English, but with a reduced number of courses.

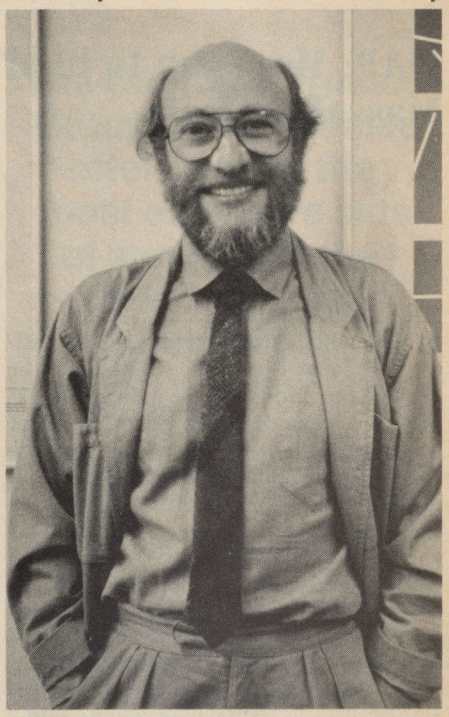
Gopnik has served McGill and his faculty in many ways: two terms as a member of the curriculum committee, as Senator from the Faculty of Arts, and as president of the McGill Association of University Teachers (1983-84). As a member of the Charter of Student Rights Drafting Committee, he was involved in one of Canada's first such endeavors.

As the new dean of students, Gopnik sees his role as threefold: people, policy and administration. His priority is always the first. To any student with a problem, the knowledge that someone cares, that someone will take the time to sit and talk, to help seek solutions is of utmost importance. As the dean says, "The office acts like an ombudsperson's office for those students who have gone through all the bureaucratic channels with their problems still unsolved."

The next important function Gopnik sees for himself is to act both as a policy maker and as an interpreter of that policy. Serving on more than thirty committees which deal with such areas as admissions and scholarships, Gopnik strives to match the university's traditional academic values with the needs of the students. He sees the education of the students to the standards and expectations of the university as an integral aspect of his role. Students must be shown that the university community is responsible to them, and that they will be treated justly in all matters.

The dean's final area of responsibility, but by no means the least demanding, is that of chief administrator of all the departments comprising student services. This encompasses almost every aspect of student life outside academics: residence and off-campus housing, health services, student aid, counselling, chaplaincy service and athletics.

Gopnik's emphasis for the next five years will be to reach out to students with informative, self-help programs giving them easy access to the information they need before they have to ask for it. Another area of exploration is the development of a strong support system for McGill's international students.



Irwin Gopnik, Dean of Students

Vincent Young

Orientation, a student's first introduction to student services, reaches approximately one third of the new student group each year. The dean believes it is important to meet with all new students in their first few days at McGill and he plans to develop ways in which his department can accomplish this. He would like to see some integration with the academic side of registration as well, to prepare students more thoroughly for their first year at McGill.

To assist Dean Gopnik in fulfilling these goals is Associate Dean Helen Gougeon, who was appointed on 1 October 1985. Dr. Gougeon serves also as associate dean, educational services, in the Faculty of Education.

Dean Gopnik views with enthusiasm the continuing challenges of filling his new demanding role. He admits that he feels very lucky to have come into the position when "this generation of students seems realistic, ambitious and unselfish." In looking forward to working more closely with today's "impressive" group of students, Dean Gopnik will continue to keep his door open as he has always done in the past.□

McGill Advancement
Commitment to excellence

MAP: Macklem to hold Massabki Chair

By December 1986, after a year's sabbatical, Dr. Peter Macklem, MD'56, will be back doing full-time research again. As McGill's first Massabki Professor of Medicine, he'll be pursuing basic research in respiratory ailments as well as conducting international public health studies.

Dr. Macklem, presently physician-in-chief of the Royal Victoria Hospital, is working with the International Respiratory Disease Research Unit, which serves developing countries by studying acute respiratory problems in infancy, occupational lung disease, asthma, and tobacco-related diseases. "We want to look at the health implications of the wish of the tobacco companies to enlarge their markets in these countries," he said.

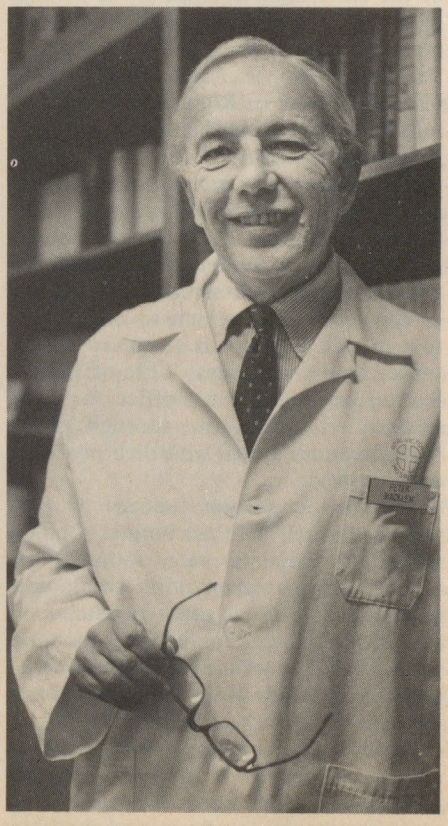
The *Science Citation Index* ranked Dr. Macklem as the most quoted respiratory physiologist over a ten-year period, as a result of his studies of the action of inspiratory muscles. He is planning a clinical trial to test the use of mechanical ventilation at home for chronic bronchitis and emphysema patients. "If you put the muscles at rest for six to eight hours at home, you can hope to achieve mobility the rest of the time. For these patients, it means a productive life as members of the community." The Montreal Chest Hospital, the "Vic," and McGill's department of epidemiology and biostatistics are cooperating in organizing and seeking private funding for this major clinical trial. Dr. Macklem will be Chief Investigator.

"More basic research involves the fundamental question: How do we breathe? What are the actions of the inspiratory muscles, and how do they interact? We once thought the diaphragm was a single curved sheet of muscle. About five years ago we discovered it consists of two different muscles with different anatomical origins, actions and spinal nerve linkages. Together, they act like a piston. Since then, we have a new understanding of the pressures in the chest and the function of the different muscles of the chest wall."

Still more basic study will be directed to the cellular level. "What accounts for the ability of a cell to move around? How does it 'know' to go to a site where it's needed, to fight localized inflammation?" Dr. Macklem has a hypothesis he wants to test, and looks forward to having the time.

Dr. Macklem is the first recipient of the Massabki Chair in Medicine, funded by Antoine Massabki with a gift of over $500,000 to the McGill Advancement Program. Eight named chairs in Medicine are part of the funds being sought in McGill's $61 million capital campaign. "McGill has an outstanding history of clinical research," said Dr. Richard Creuss, dean of Medicine. "In this light, we have a surprising dearth of endowed teaching appointments in Medicine. This campaign is an attempt to come into line with other leading universities in the support we can offer teaching and research."

"McGill's Faculty of Medicine has the clearest research orientation of any in Canada," Macklem observed. "One of its secrets is the way individuals collaborate. By combining talents you do things you couldn't do otherwise. One of the reasons McGill has received so much recognition in medical research is that the University administration and department heads are committed to the principle of academic freedom. They're open to change, they like new ideas, and they give people the freedom to follow up new ideas. With that sort of tradition at McGill, you establish a milieu where creativity flourishes."



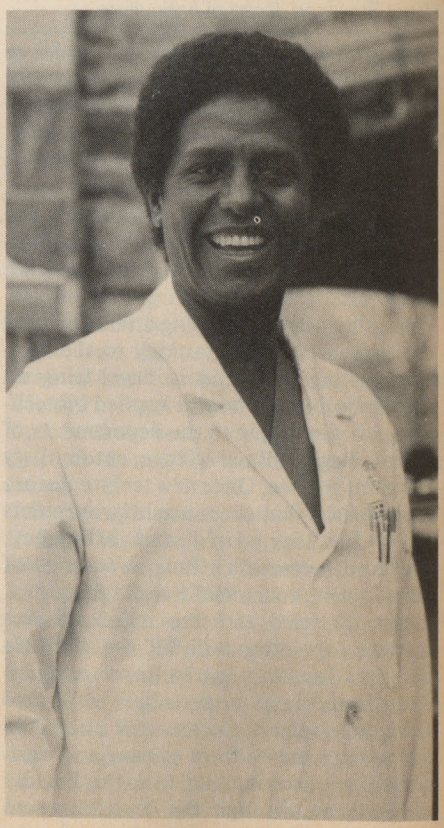
A new chair in medicine enables Dr. Peter Macklem to continue his research into respiratory disease.

MAP: New clinical fellowship funds international physicians

Five years ago, Dr. Edemariam (Molla) Tsega was practicing general medicine in Ethiopia, where he was medical director of a 400-bed hospital. His next four years were spent as deputy director of the Unilateral Gynecological-Obstetric Hospital in Addis Ababa. Now Dr. Tsega is halfway through a first-year residency in obstetrics and gynecology at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

"Since 1977 I have worked in six different hospitals, from the North to the South," Dr. Tsega said. "I have seen the health problems of the country. I hope I can make some contribution after my training here.

"Many of the diseases and problems I encounter here are the same as at home," he continued. "The major difference is the level of social and economic development. Infections and easily-prevented diseases more frequently cause maternal mortality in Ethiopia. Here, medical science is more developed. You can give more attention to the patient, with more teaching and research. The investigative side – labs,



"Molla" Tsega, who graduated twenty years ago, has returned to McGill as the first Cameron Fellow.

Rick Kerrigan

technological back-up – is highly developed. My training here will give me a good chance to promote advanced medical practice."

Canadian Jesuits, Dr. Tsega explained, built up secondary schooling in Ethiopia after World War II. As a result, many Ethiopians are interested in Canada. "Then too, we appreciate the Canadian response to the drought. But it is not just a question of sending wheat forever. Education is a real contribution to the whole country."

Dr. Tsega's two years as a clinical fellow at McGill are made possible by the Douglas G. Cameron Fellowship, created in 1985 to provide advanced training for physicians from developing countries. The fellowship honors Dr. Cameron, MD'40, former physician-in-chief of the Montreal General Hospital and professor emeritus of McGill's Faculty of Medicine, for his career-long dedication to medicine. "He had a clear vision of medicine as a tripod of biomedical phenomena," said Dr. Phil Gold, BSc'57, MSc'61, MD'61, PhD'65, "with patient care supported from one side by medical teaching, and from the other by new research. Medical research is the base of that tripod, the foundation of the whole structure. He saw that and fought for it.

"Dr. Cameron feels McGill had an obligation, not just to Montreal, but to better health in the North and beyond. He worked to establish medical outposts in the Arctic. He is quite a man."

To date, $150,000 has been contributed toward the establishment of the Cameron Fellowship through the McGill Advancement Program, which has raised some $5 million for scholarships and fellowships throughout the university.

MAP: Drama and library to benefit from Imasco gift

Imasco Ltd. has pledged a half-million dollar corporate contribution to the McGill Advancement Program, earmarking the funds for two $250,000 projects in the Faculty of Arts. Moyse Hall will receive long-needed renovations; and the library will be able to acquire new items for its prestigious collection of Canadiana.

"McGill has the definitive national collection of Canadiana," said Michael Maxwell, dean of arts. "Starting with the Arts Development Fund several years ago, we are looking to purchase any items still missing, with the goal of having on microfilm every book and journal ever published in Canada."

Research in the humanities draws heavily on library resources. "Increasingly, McGill's library is seen as *the* library; we get more borrowers every year from other institutions and receive more requests for inter-library loans. But library materials alone don't permit research to happen.

"Space is now one of the most crucial issues in the Faculty of Arts," Maxwell added. "We have the Fanny Burney project, the Emblematica project, Jerome Black's research on migratory patterns in Toronto, and Brian Young's work on the legal history of Canada... As an absolute minimum you need space for a small reference library, a few file cabinets, desks for research assistants and staff working on documents. One project in business history looks very interesting. There are rich business archives in Montreal that we are just beginning to tap."

Maxwell praised student initiatives in using resources to the utmost. "The library is used in teaching as well as research," he said. "For instance, our students edit journals of very high quality, I'm thinking of *Rubicon, Hejira* and *The Register,* and the very fact that we have a major library permits that kind of interest to develop."

"Facilities for student drama productions are in continuous use weekdays up to 11 at night and a good part of the weekend." Moyse Hall is the main facility for the McGill Drama Program's productions. It seats 425. Renovation will include restored sight lines, and upgrading of light and sound control systems. A stage extension, and a shop area for constructing scenery and costumes are also planned.□

Vivian Geeza



Paul Paré, chief executive officer of IMASCO Ltd., stands behind Dean of Arts Michael Maxwell, left, in planning renovations to McGill's first public theatre and in building the Canadiana Collection.

Hick Kerrigan

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SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

by Gavin Ross,
Executive Director of the
Graduates' Society



Dean of Students Irwin Gopnik, PGSS secretary Steven Fraser, Director of Physical Resources & Business Operations Sam Kingdon and Vice-principal, Graduate Studies & Research, Gordon Maclachlan, from left to right, toast the renovated Thomson House.



At the Montreal Nostalgia Night in Calgary, President of the McGill Society of Southern Alberta Michael Crombie and his wife Merilyn share a smile with the most senior graduate present, Bill Hay, BSA'20.

While travelling across the length and breadth of this continent and abroad, I am always amused by the question, "Alumni Director – is that a full-time job?" It is a question I love to answer because it gives me an opportunity to tell our graduates of the strong commitment that McGill has made to them in funding and supporting efforts of the Graduates' Society; that we have a staff of fifteen full-time employees operating with an annual budget in excess of $500,000; that we have seventy branches around the world including five in Montreal; that we publish a magazine four times a year; that we sponsor a Group Term Insurance Policy, a Travel/Study program, an annual Book Fair which raises more than $35,000 a year for Alumnae Scholarships; that we assist a myriad of student projects on campus; that we have five elected graduate representatives on the Board of Governors and a representative on every major University committee; that we assist the Development Office by organizing branch phonathons and supplying volunteers to help make the Alma Mater Fund one of the most successful annual giving programs in Canada; that we sponsor an annual Reunion Weekend which last year featured 22 general events, 110 individual class parties and attracted nearly 3,000 participants. Our professional staff attend conferences and workshops in Canada and the United States, and these enable us to maintain a high degree of professionalism.

Yes, alumni work is a full-time job for all of us here in the Graduates' Society – and we love it!

International Student Hospitality

During this past holiday season, the McGill Society of Montreal, working with the Dean of Students Office, the Chaplaincy Service and the Students' Society, sponsored an International Student Hospitality Project. International students were invited to visit Montreal families and enjoy a festive meal. Montreal area graduates and members of McGill faculty and staff were asked to participate in this project, and it was suggested to them that this type of home hospitality be carried on throughout the academic year.

The response from both students and hosts was most encouraging. Although most of our international students were going back to their homes for the holiday break, many took the trouble to write us and express their appreciation for the invitation. In the end, 141 students were entertained by 81 volunteer hosts. Montreal-area graduates and friends wanting more information about this program are invited to call Gerry Ludwig at Martlet House, 392-4804.

Post-Graduates renew Thomson House

Many of our readers will have pleasant memories of Thomson House, that magnificent building on upper McTavish Street which houses the Post-Graduate Students' Society. Over the past two-and-a-half years, the students themselves have raised $81,000 to renovate parts of the building. Donations were received from the University itself, the Students' Society, alumni and the Graduates' Society, through the McGill Society of Montreal, but $46,000 of the $81,000 came from the individual students themselves.

A special reception was held on 7 November which enabled the students to show off their newly renovated facility. Former members of Thomson House who would like to pay a visit and take a tour may call Steven Fraser, chairman of the PGSS renovation committee, at 392-5899.

15th Annual Book Fair

Last fall, the Women Associates of McGill (wives of faculty and staff members) and the Alumnae Society sponsored the fifteenth annual McGill Book Fair. Chaired by Mrs. Jane Hood, and assisted by a large number of dedicated volunteers, this was a two-day event held in Redpath Hall. It is estimated that more than 100,000 books were turned over and the Fair grossed just under $40,000. The net proceeds will go towards various scholarships, bursaries and faculty prizes sponsored by these two important groups of supporters. Any alumnae wishing to participate in next fall's Book Fair are asked to contact Kathy Whitehurst here at Martlet House, 392-4816.

Among the branches

During fall 1985, twenty-nine branch events took place in twenty-two cities. Toronto continues to be our largest branch and their activities included the Montrealers' Gala, the 32nd Annual "Evening at Molson's," and a Pre-Christmas wine and cheese reception at the Art Gallery of Ontario. Graduates in Ottawa were invited to a square dance, the annual McGill-Harvard Reception and Lecture, and an evening at the National Arts Centre.

Dr. Robert Midgley, MD'60, and his wife Elizabeth hosted an evening with David Johnston in their lovely home in Charlottetown; Chancellor Jean de Grandpré, BCL'43, LLD'81, spoke to our Lakeshore Branch graduates in the Hamilton-Burlington-Oakville area; Dean of Medicine Richard Cruess met with graduates in London, England; Students' Society President James Green spoke to

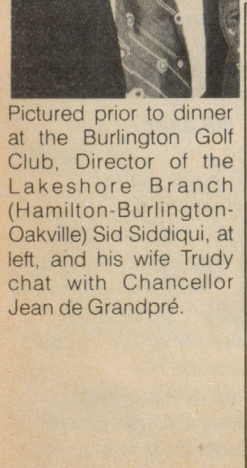


Stephen Eisenberg

A bird's-eye view of a bookworm's delight. The annual McGill Book Fair this year sold over 100,000 books at rock bottom prices.

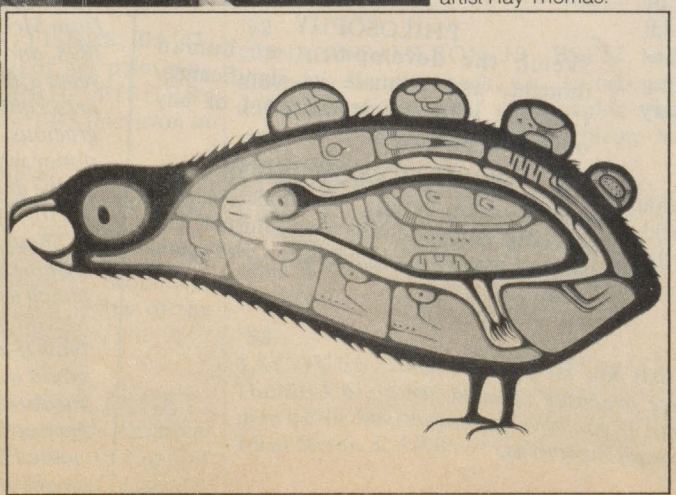


The McGill Society of Winnipeg was treated to a unique exhibition of X-ray art at a fall meeting. This example is by artist Ray Thomas.



David Ross

Pictured prior to dinner at the Burlington Golf Club, Director of the Lakeshore Branch (Hamilton-Burlington-Oakville) Sid Siddiqui, at left, and his wife Trudy chat with Chancellor Jean de Grandpré.



graduates in Halifax, Saint John, and New York, and Secretary-General David Bourke, BArch'54, brought the McGill message to graduates in Connecticut and Boston.

Other McGill events were held in London, Ont., Vancouver, Victoria, Detroit-Windsor, Southern California, and Georgia.

Western roundup

My main travels in the fall took me to an exhibition of X-ray art at the home of McGill Society of Winnipeg President Doug MacEwan, MD'52, and his wife, Elizabeth, BA'48, BSW'49. After the well attended meeting, we packed and crated the exhibit, as the MacEwans were leaving for Chicago the next day to display it at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Radiologists.

The following evening I met with a select group of graduates in Saskatoon organized by Jim Bonny, BEng'69, and Tony Webb, BSc'68, MSC'70. By the end of the evening, a new slate had been proposed and officers will be elected shortly. Next stop was Edmonton where forty-five graduates gathered for a wine and cheese reception at University House on the University of Alberta Campus. This evening was organized by Clive Mostert, LLM'63, with the help of my counterpart at the University of Alberta, Susan Pierce. Among graduates present were University of Alberta President Myer Horowitz, DipEd'52, LLD'79, and his wife, Barbara, BA'52. Much was accomplished towards re-activating the McGill Society of Northern Alberta, and a new slate of officers is in the making.

The final stop on my western swing was Calgary, where McGill Society of Southern Alberta President Mike Crombie, BCom'56, his wife Merilyn, DipPT'70, and his hard-working executive orchestrated a superb "Seventh Annual McGill Nostalgia Night." More than 150 graduates and friends ranging in years from the most senior graduate present, Bill Hay, BSA'20, to a significant number of graduates from the '80s, gathered for a delicious buffet consisting mainly of Montreal smoked meat, an Annual Business Meeting (three minutes!) and dance. It was a great evening!

My thanks to all those graduates in the four western cities I visited for their fine hospitality and their devotion to, and interest in, McGill.

The other major branch function was the 4th Annual McGill Ball sponsored by the McGill Society of Hong Kong which I attended on Christmas Day. This is a story in itself which I will present in the next issue along with some photos I took on this most exciting trip.□

MARTLAUGH

Although cutbacks are much in evidence on many Canadian university campuses, McGill is trying harder than ever to maintain its academic reputation and, in fact, improve the "intellectual comprehensiveness" of its departments and faculties.

What follows is a detailed proposal, from an unnamed committee, updating the general examinations for the doctor of philosophy degree. You may notice that there are several new PhD degrees suggested. These proposals have yet to be ratified by the proper university authorities.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

Some 2,500 riot-crazed aborigines are storming the classroom. Calm them. You may use any ancient language except Latin or Greek. Your performance will be videotaped.

HISTORY

Describe the history of the papacy from its origins to the present day, concentrating especially, but not exclusively, on its social, political, economic, religious and philosophical impact on Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas. Be brief, concise and specific.

BIOLOGY

Create life. Estimate the differences in subsequent human culture if this form of life had developed 500 million years earlier, giving special attention to its probable effect on the English parliamentary system. Prove your thesis.

MUSIC

Write a piano concerto, orchestrate and perform it with flute and violin. You will find a piano under your seat. In the interest of time, you may omit the coda.

PSYCHOLOGY

Based on your knowledge of their works, evaluate the emotional stability, degree of adjustment and repressed frustrations of each of the following: Moses, Alexander of Aphrodisias, Ramses II, Gregory of Myssa, Hammurabi, Freud, Hitler and Idi Amin. Support your evaluation with quotations from each man's works, making appropriate references. It is not necessary to translate.

SOCIOLOGY

Estimate the sociological problems that might accompany the end of the world. Construct an experiment to test your theory. Use charts if appropriate.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

There is a red telephone on the desk beside you. Start World War III. Report at length on its socio-political effects, if any.

ENGINEERING

The disassembled parts of a high-powered rifle have been placed on your desk. You will also find an instruction manual printed in Swahili. In 10 minutes, a hungry Bengal tiger will be admitted to the room. Take whatever action you feel is appropriate. Be prepared to justify your decision.

ECONOMICS

Develop a realistic plan for refinancing the national debt. Trace the possible effects of your plan in the following areas: Cubism, the Donatist controversy, the wave theory of light, the automobile industry. Outline a method for preventing these effects. Criticize this method from all possible points of view.

PHYSICS

Explain the nature of matter. Include in your answer an evaluation of the impact of the development of mathematics on science.

MATHEMATICS

If "x" equals pi times "a" squared, construct a formula showing how long it would take a fire ant to drill a hole through a dill pickle, if the length-girth ratio of the ant to the pickle were 98.17:1.

PHILOSOPHY

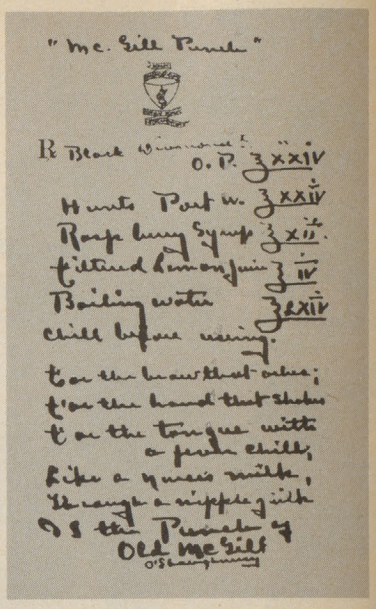
Sketch the development of human thought, and estimate its significance. Compare with the development of any other kind of thought.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Describe in detail. Be objective and specific. Abbreviations are permitted. You will be graded for punctuation and grammar.

Please note that not all faculties and departments have proposed updated general examinations. If you have any suggestions, please forward them to us.

"McGill Punch"



Black Diamond Rum XXIV
Hunts Port Wine XXIV
Raspberry Syrup XII
Filtered Lemon Juice IV
Boiling Water LXIV

Chill before using.

For the brow that aches
For the hand that shakes
For the tongue
with a fever chill,
Like a nurse's milk
Through a nipple of silk
Is the Punch of Old McGill.

O'Shaughnessy, 1931

Editor's note: *Laughlin James O'Shaughnessey graduated from McGill in medicine in 1898, and died in Halifax five years after penning this prescription. According to the gracious, but anonymous donor who sent us the original recipe and poem, in the doctor's own hand, O'Shaughnessey was a jolly Irishman who described the punch as, "very popular in the McGill family at the time." Now if anyone of our readers could translate the measurements into metric measure, and come up with some Hunts Port Wine, we could all give it a taste.*

WHERE THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY'RE DOING

'16
NORMAN GUIOLU, MD'16, of Ottawa, Ont., has published *Transfusion, A Canadian Surgeon's Story in War and in Peace,* with Stoneycroft Publishing, Yarmouth, N.S.

'39
FRASER GURD, BA'34, MD'39, DipSurg'48, received two honors in 1985: the Surgeons' Award for Service to Safety, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada's Duncan Graham Award for services to medical education.

'41
BERNARD FINESTONE, BCom'41, has been named vice-president of the board, Montreal Port Corp.

'42
WINIFRED BRACHER, BHS'42, has received the Honour Award of the Canadian Home Economics Association and retired recently from the University of British Columbia.
DOUGLAS BROCKIE, BSc'42, Oklahoma City, Ok., has retired from careers with Kerr-McGee Corp. and with Eagle-Picher Industries where he had been chief geologist.
WILLIAM DOUGLAS, BA'42, is chief justice of Barbados and the recipient of a KCMG, in 1983, for a study of workers in the Dominican Republic.

'43
MENARD GERTLER, MD'43A, of New York City, has been named president of the Friends of McGill University, Inc.

'45
LESLIE GEDDES, BEng'45, MEng'53, DSc'71(hon), professor of bioengineering, Purdue University, Indiana, was given the 1985 Biomedical Engineering Leadership Award by the Alliance for Engineering in Medicine and Biology.

'46 & '47
BARBARA (AUSTIN) FISHER, BA'47, recently had a showing of her paintings, photographed by ERIC FISHER, BArch'46, produced for PBS television in Schenectady, N.Y.
JULIUS LONG, BEng'47, was recently appointed vice-president sales and marketing, Eastern Region, of Plan Tel Inc.
MARVIN LOUGHEED, BD'47, of the Roanoke Memorial Hospital, Roanoke, Va., was recently named a fellow of the American College of Radiology.

'48
ELINOR (WATSON) LINNEY, BEng'48, first McGill woman electrical engineering graduate, a senior engineer with Partec-Lavalin, Inc., of Calgary, Alta., was recently given the Distinguished Society Service Award of the Instrument Society of America.

'49
FRANK BRADY, BCL'49, is assistant executive director of the Canadian Labour Market and Productivity Centre, formed recently to facilitate labour-management consultation.
JOHN ROGERS, BA'49, has become president and chief executive officer of the Molson Companies Ltd.
ROBERT PATTERSON, BCom'49, has been appointed by the Royal Bank of Canada as vice-president, treasury and money markets.

'51
G. ERIC BRADFORD, BSc(Agr)'51, professor of Animal Science at the University of California, Davis, Ca., was recently presented with the J. R. Prentice Memorial Award for outstanding research in animal breeding and genetics.
J. ARCHIE CARMICHAEL, MSW'51, has received a Prestige Award from the Manitoba Association of Social Work for contributions to his profession.
EDWARD CLEATHER, BA'51, was recently appointed executive vice-president and chief operating officer of Guardian Trustco Inc. and Guardian Trust Co. He is also president of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.
DR. ROSS CHAMBERLAIN, BEng'51, DipMBA'63, has been named executive vice-president of AMCA International Ltd., formerly known as Dominion Bridge.
JOHN FISHER, BEng'51, has been appointed president of Southam Inc., a position once held by his late father and brother.
GEORGE MAROULIS, BCom'51, was recently made vice-president, internal audit, at CN.

'52
DONALD CAMERON, JR., BSc'52, has moved to Walnut Creek, Ca., to take up duties as supervisor of stratigraphic services for Chevron Overseas Petroleum in San Ramon, Ca.
JACKIE (SILBERBERG) VEINISH, BA'52, is currently serving as president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish General Hospital, in Montreal.

'53
JACQUES DACCORD, BEng'53, DipMBA'61, was recently named chairman of the board of Ideal Metals Inc. and Ideal Metals & Alloys of Canada Inc.

Alumni Travel 1986

Tour 1
Cruise with Royal Viking Lines May 15-30. Depart Montreal to London, overnight and depart Southampton aboard "Royal Viking Sea". Enjoy a luxurious cruise to Edinburgh, the Norwegian Fiords including Bergen, the Isle of Man and Dublin. Two nights in London, cocktail reception with U.K. graduates. Prices starting from approximately $3,774 Canadian. Tour Hosts – Mr. & Mrs. D. Lorne Gales.

Tour 2
Volga River Cruise with Salen Lindblad June 16 – July 5. Depart Montreal – Moscow, Tbilisi, Rostov-On-Don, Volgograd, Devushin, Zhiguli, Ulyanovsk, Kazan, Leningrad and Helsinki. Cruising aboard M.S. Maxim Gorki, built in 1978. Prices starting from approximately $3,950 Canadian. Tour Leader – Dr. Stanley Frost

Tour 3
Ireland With A Difference – The Galway Oyster Festival and the Kinsale Gourmet Festival. September 25 – October 10. Galway, Ashford Castle, Dublin (Killiney Castle), Kinsale, Kerry, Bunratty and London. A leisurely trip through Ireland with four days in Kinsale, West Cork, participating in a unique food festival plus other surprises. Price approximately $2,150 Canadian. Tour Host – Gavin Ross.

Tour 4
China – including a Yangtse River Cruise October 12 – November 6. Guangzhou, Guilin, Wuhan, Yangtse River Cruise, Chongqing, Xian, Beijing, Shanghai. The Yangtse River Cruise aboard the M.V. "EMEI" will include fascinating shore excursions to Shibaozhai, Yichang, Chenglingji and Shashi. Price $4,500 Canadian. Tour Leader – Dr. Stanley Frost. Tour Escort – Mrs. Vivian Lieu.

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4616 St. Catherine St. W.
Montreal, Quebec H3Z 1S3
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1-800-361-7580.

TOUR 4 (CHINA)
Vivian Lieu Travel Inc.
4970 Queen Mary Road, Suite 25
Montreal, Quebec H3W 1X2
Tel. (514) 735-1641

JOHN WALTON, BEng'53, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of Placer Development Ltd., an international mining company.

'55

STEPHEN ANGUS, BEng'55, was recently named vice-president, Eastern Canada division, of AMCA International, Canadian Group.

PETER IRWIN, BEng'55, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of the Canada Metal Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

JOHN PICK, BSc(Agr)'55, has been named president of Diversey Corp., a subsidiary of the Molson Companies Ltd.

'56

PERRY BLACK, BSc'51, MD'56, chairman of neurosurgery at Hahnemann University in Philadelphia, Pa., accepted the 1985 Volvo Award for the research of central nervous system injuries, on behalf of a team who developed a model for spinal cord injury experimentation.

NICKOLAS THEMELIS, BScEng'56, PhD'61, was recently elected chairman of the Henry Krumb School of Mines at Columbia University, New York City.

ARMAND WALKSBERG, BSc'56, MSc'60, has been named chairman of the optical division of the Canadian Association of Physicists.

'57

J. DAVID KELLARD, BEng'57, was recently appointed president and chief executive officer of International Minerals and Chemical Corp. (Canada) Ltd.

CLAUDE ST-ONGE, BEng'57, has been named vice-president, administration (Quebec) for Bell Canada.

'59

A. KEITH HAM, BA'54, BCL'59, recipient of a 1985 Graduates' Society distinguished service award, was recently named senior judge for the City of Westmount, Que.

FREDERICK LOWY, BA'55, MD'59, dean of medicine, University of Toronto, Ontario, was recently elected chairman of the Ontario Faculties of Medicine and vice-president of the Associations of Canadian Medical Colleges.

PAUL NIEDERMAYR, BSc(Agr)'59, DipMgmt'65, was recently appointed president of Schenley Canada Inc., Distillers.

STEPHEN O'FARRELL, BEng'59, has been made vice-president, marketing, at Texaco Canada Inc.

DR. BARBARA WAINRIB, MSc (App)'59, psychotherapist, speaker and lecturer, was recently elected president of the Women's Center of Montreal.

'60

MARY BIEDERMANN, BCom'60, employed in Toronto with IBM Canada, has become industry manager, "petro point-of-sale."

JOHN TRAINOR, BCom'60, was recently appointed director of executive search consulting services for Dunwoody & Co., in Toronto, Ont.

'61

EUGENE DONEFER, PhD'61, became the director of McGill International on 1 Oct. 1985.

DAVID DUNLOP, BA'61, has been appointed senior vice-president, corporate financial services, for Royal Trust.

'62

DR. THOMAS CSORBA, MSc'62, PhD'66, co-ordinator of insulin research at a diabetes research unit of the University of Calgary, has been named clinical associate professor of pathology.

ALFRED WIRTH, BA'62, DipMgmt'70, was recently appointed senior vice-president, investments, for Crown Life Insurance Company.

ANTHONY VALENTI, MEng'62, formerly of McGill's Computing Center, has joined Amdahl Canada Ltd. as manager of marketing support for supercomputers.

'63

MICHAEL BECK, BA'63, is executive vice-president, life and pension operations, of The Prudential Assurance Group (Prudasco Inc.).

STANLEY HARTT, BA'58, MA'61, BCL'63, was recently appointed deputy finance minister in the Government of Canada.

CHRISTOPHER HYDE, BA'63, recently received the title of vice-president, corporate affairs, Credit Foncier Trust.

DR. LOUIS RICCI, BA'63, previously coordinator of the humanities department of Erie Community College North Campus, in Williamsville, N.Y., has now been named president.

IRENEUS ZUK, BSc'63, LicMus'65, BMus'68, assistant professor of music at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., has received a doctor of music degree from Johns Hopkins University.

'64

MICHAEL HALE, BSc'64, has been named vice-president, corporate planning and actuary, at the Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

NATHAN BREGMAN, BSc'60, DDS'64, this fall, in Ottawa, Ont., became a fellow of the Academy of Dentistry International, which is located in Bakersfield, Ca.

JOHN SICHEL, BSc'64, PhD'68, was recently promoted to full professor at the Université de Moncton, New Brunswick.

'65

FRED McROBIE, BA'65, has been appointed vice-president and senior counsel for Pepsico Inc.'s international division, responsible for world-wide legal matters.

'66

DAVID WALKER, BA'66, has published the biography of a Scottish clergyman who went to Africa, *Paterson of Cyrene,* in Gweru, Zimbabwe.

'67

RONALD CAPE, PhD'67, chairman of Cetus Corp., a biotechnology company in Emeryville, Ca., was selected as 1985 Scientist of the Year by *Research and Development* magazine.

AXEL CONRADI, BA'67, was recently appointed manager, marketing policy, for CP Rail.

JOHN HARNAD, BSc'67, has joined Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J., as associate professor of mathematics.

MEL SAUVE, BEng'67, MBA'71, has been appointed vice-president marketing, food service division, Nabisco Brands Ltd.

'68

PAUL BRICK, BCom'68, was recently made controller for Cominco Chemicals & Fertilizers, a division of Cominco Ltd.

RONALD CHARTERS, BSc'68, MBA'71, has joined Canadian Facts marketing research as vice-president, client service, in Toronto.

ROGER URQUHART, BEng'68, MEng'70, has recently been appointed vice-president, minerals and metals, at Fenco Lavalin.

KENNETH WIGHTMAN, BCom'68, MCom'72, received the post of vice-president and controller at Zellers Inc. this fall.

'69

ROBERT BOUTIN, BA'69, has been named president of Jas. A. Ogilvy Ltd. department stores.

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JOHN SWIDLER, BCom'65, BCL'69, was recently appointed president of the Canadian Insolvency Association/Conseil canadien d'insolvabilité.

'70

M. WILLIAM CLEMAN, BCom'70, an executive with Steinberg Inc., has been named executive vice-president, real estate and expansion.

MARIELA GUTIERREZ, BA'70, MA'74, is currently a Spanish lecturer at Concordia University, Montreal.

PETER HABIB, BA'67, BCL'70, recently joined the legal firm of Lengvari, Braman, Trudel.

ANNABELLE MUNKITTRICK, BEd (HEc)'70, is a joint winner of a silver jubilee scholarship of the Canadian Home Economics Association, and is pursuing a PhD at the University of Illinois.

ROBYN (BELKIN) SARAH, BA'70, MA'74, has published a collection of poems with Véhicule Press, *Anyone Skating on That Middle Ground.*

DAVID SLAUGHTER, BSc'68, MD'70, was recently appointed associate medical director at Wyeth Ltd. where he is responsible for clinical research programs.

'71

MONIQUE GIGUERE, BSc'71, MSc'74, has become an associate of the Sobeco Group Inc., business consultants.

ANDREW HOMZY, MMusArts'71, recently organized a 16-piece jazz orchestra in Montreal, the *Andrew Homzy Big Band.*

ERWIN MATLIN, MSW'71, recently opened The Vantage Institute Inc. which provides programs and residences for psychiatric patients.

EILEEN PENCER, BA'71, MEd'80, MSW'85, has a private practise in Montreal counseling children and conducting adult psychotherapy.

ANDRE POTVIN, BCom'71, has returned to Canada as deputy-director for development assistance at External Affairs, Ottawa.

GERALD "Jerry" WEXLER, BA'71, recently published *The Bequest & Other Stories,* at Véhicule Press, Montréal.

'72

CAMILLE KUBINA BOILEAU, BSc'72, MBA'85, is presently chief, Quebec food inspection, for Health and Welfare Canada's Health Protection Branch.

CHRIS BRODEUR, BA'72, DipN-Stud'80, has been publishing a weekly newspaper, the *Hay River Hub,* in the Northwest Territories since 1975.

GHISLAIN BROSSARD, BCL'72, recently joined the law firm Doheny Mackenzie.

HAL DORAN, BA'72, became president of the National Radio Producers' Association, a trade union at the CBC, this fall. He is assignment desk producer of the radio program, "As It Happens."

DAVID FLICKER, BA'69, BCL'72, LLB'73, has been appointed assistant general solicitor for CP.

LAWRENCE MONONEN, MA'72, PhD'76, of Needham, Mass., is employed by Wang Laboratories and recently received a masters degree in business administration.

THOMAS SCHNURMACHER, BA'72, has published *The Gold Diggers' Guide: How to Marry Rich,* with Eden Press in Montreal.

'73

MARTHA JUNE (PIMM) CALFISCH, BA'73, who has received an MA and a law degree, works for a law and trust company in Liechtenstein while residing in Maienfeld, Switzerland.

SUZANNE GIROUX, BA'73, MA'75, is head of French greeting card writing for Hallmark in Toronto, Ont.

PAUL DELLA PENNA, LLB'73, BCL'74, recently was appointed vice-president, group operations, for the Montreal Life Insurance Co.

'75

VIKRAM BHATT, MArch'75, assistant professor, McGill School of Architecture, spent last semester in India on a Canadian International Development Agency development and cooperation fellowship.

MARC BOIVIN, BCL'75, has formed a "boutique" style law firm specializing in taxation and corporate matters, with JAMES DOUGLAS HALL, BCL'78.

MARY ARMFIELD HILL, PhD'75, recently published *Endure: The Diaries of Charles Walter Stetson,* American painter, with Temple University Press and teaches history at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.

PETER McCALLUM, BCL'75, LLB'76, has moved to Ottawa where he is legal counsel for the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission.

'76

DR. VINCENZO DiNICOLA, BA'76, is currently chief resident in psychiatry at the Allan Memorial Institute, Royal Victoria Hospital.

FRANCOISE GUÉNETTE, BCL'76, has been made vice-president and general counsel for Laurentian General Insurance Co. Inc.

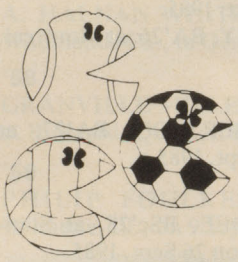
LAWRENCE SMITH, BCL'76, was recently appointed vice-president, sales, for Ogilvie Mills Ltd.

HARVEY ZALCMAN, BCom'76, DipPubAcc'76, has joined the audit practice division of Richter, Usher & Vineberg.

'77

PATRICK CHAN, BCom'77, was recently appointed manager for Asia/Pacific Rim practice at Coopers & Lybrand, business counsellors, in Toronto, Ont.

SYDNEY FINKELSTEIN, MD'77, participated in the prize-winning Hahnemann



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University spinal cord project (see '56 notes).
CAROL HOODEM, BScArch'77, BArch'78, started her own Montreal firm in 1983, planning residential and renovation work.
HOWARD SAZANT, BCom'77, has joined Appel & Partners, Chartered Accountants.
CHRISTOPHER WOOD, BSc(Agr)'77, is responsible for health and safety programs for CNR and VIA Rail in Ontario.

'78
HOWARD BERISH, DipPubAcc'78, has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Appel.

'79
PAULE COUTURE, MD'79, of Weston, Mass., has been elected a fellow in the American Academy of Pediatrics.
GERALD CUTTING, MEd'79, was recently appointed director of the Lennoxville, Que., Campus of Champlain Regional College.

'80
GORDON CHOW, BSc'80, was recently appointed general manager of the International Plaza hotel in Vancouver, B.C.
J. CLAUDE COUTURE, MBA'80, has become managing director of LGS Data Processing Consultants Inc.

'81
LORI STAHLBRAND, BA'81, is now working for CBC radio in Toronto, as host of "Ontario Eye Opener" and newsreader for "Metro Morning."

'82
HUGH BALL, BA'82, has written songs and appeared in a Park Avenue (Montreal) nightclub and on radio with a band called the Martinis.

'83
CHRISTINA FIEDOROWICZ, PhD'83, recently received awards for her dissertation, in psychology, from the Orton Dyslexia Society and the International Reading Association. □

DEATHS

'11
HERBERT BRYDONE-JACK, BSc'11, at Montreal, on 11 July 1985.

'12
DR. ROBERT NEWTON, BSA'12, at Laguna Hills, Ca., on 22 Nov. 1985.
MARGARET CHASE GOING WOODHOUSE, BA'12, MA'13, of New Canaan, Conn., in Dec. 1984.

'14
MAUD (GLENDINNING) BATCHELOR, BA'14, at Waterloo, Que., on 1 Sept. 1985.

'20
A. HUGH JOSEPH, BScArts'20, of Montreal, on 18 Aug. 1985.

'21
MILTON EATON, BSc'21, at Shawinigan, Que., on 28 Aug. 1985.
DONALD H. MacFARLANE, BSc'21, at Toronto, Ont., on 3 Oct. 1985.

'22
HARRY BREITMAN, MD'22, of San Marino, Ca., on 9 Aug. 1985.
ROBERT FORD, BSc'22, of Ottawa, Ont., on 13 May 1985.
MAX SHECTER, BCom'22, at Montreal, on 21 Aug. 1985.

'23
REGINALD MOORE, BSc'23, at Toronto, Ont., on 7 July 1985.
ALLAN POWELL, BSc'23, MSc'25, at Ottawa, Ont., on 16 Aug. 1985.

'24
ELSIE (ROLLIT) SMITH, DipEd'24, at Montreal, on 23 Sept. 1985.
ROBERT SPRIGGS, BSc'24, of Victoria, B.C., on 30 Sept. 1985.

'25
DR. WALTER FLETCHER, MD'25, at Toronto, Ont., on 28 Aug. 1985.
MYER GAMEROFF, BCL'25, of Montreal, on 13 Nov. 1985.

'26
CHARLES FULLERTON, MD'26, at Montreal, on 15 Oct. 1985.
ABBEY LITOVSKY, BA'26, at Montreal, on 11 Oct. 1985.

'27
MELVILLE ROBERTSON, BA'27, at Montreal, on 26 Sept. 1985.

'28
M. HOMER BEDEE, BSc'28, at Stanbridge East, Que., on 26 Sept. 1985.
MILTON GREENBERG, MD'28, at New Rochelle, N.Y.

'29
ARTHUR MICAHEL JOHANSEN, BSc'29, at Montreal, on 11 Oct. 1985.
JERRY McROBERTS, MD'29, of Sheboygan, Wis., in February 1985.

'30
HOWARD BUTLER, BSc'30, at Warsaw, N.Y., on 3 June 1985.
ROBERT THORNTON, BScArts'30, PhD'33, at Berkeley, Ca., on 28 Sept. 1985.
ROBERT WRIGHT, MSc'30, PhD'31, of Vancouver, B.C., on 10 Aug. 1985.

'31
GLADYS EAVES, BA'32, of Montreal, on 4 Nov. 1985.
JANET (SMART) SMITH, BA'31, at Orillia, Ont., on 23 Oct. 1985.
MARJORIE STREIT, BA'31, at Montreal, on 27 Aug. 1985.
JOHN P. WRIGHT, BCom'31, at Ottawa, Ont., on 30 Aug. 1985.

'32
ELLEN (READ) BARCLAY, BA'32, of Montreal, on 20 July 1985.
FRANCES (GLASBERG) KALMAN, BA'32, of Ottawa, Ont., on 13 July 1985.
IRVING KRUGER, DDS'32, of Montreal, on 14 Oct. 1985.

'33
LAWRENCE BALINSKY, BEng'33, at Montreal, on 14 Oct. 1985.
WILLIAM BOX, BA'33, of Welland, Ont., on 31 Aug. 1985.
ALICE NICOLLE, CertNurs'33, at Toronto, Ont., on 22 Sept. 1985.

'34
WILLIAM CRUTCHFIELD, BCom'34, of Shawinigan, Que., on 22 July 1985.
CHERIDAH (SHIELLS) CHRISTENSEN, BA'34, at Ottawa, Ont., on 10 Aug. 1985.
ROBERT KERR, BEng'34, at Lachine, Que., on 31 Aug. 1985.
P. ROBB McDONALD, BScA'30, MD'34, at Philadelphia, Pa., on 13 Aug. 1985.
TIMOTHY SLATTERY, BCL'34, at Montreal, on 4 Aug. 1985.

'35
VIOLET DUGUID, BA'35, at Montreal, on 11 Sept. 1985.
CHARLES EASTMAN, MD'35, at Livermore Falls, Mass., on 29 June 1985.
MARGARET (HAMILTON) POWELL, MA'35, of Ottawa, Ont., in October 1984.
CHARLES ROSEN, BA'31, MD'35, of Pittsfield, Mass., on 10 March 1985.

'36
DOUGLAS AMARON, BA'36, at Toronto, Ont., on 3 Sept. 1985.
GORDON BAKER, MD'36, of North Vancouver, B.C., in March 1985.
MARCEL LA RIVIERE, BEng'36, at Montreal, on 21 May 1985.

'37
PERCITA DAKIN, BA'37, at Montreal, on 27 Aug. 1985.
JEAN R. DUPUIS, BCom'37, at Montreal, on 10 Oct. 1985.
MICHAEL SENICIE, BEng'37, at Thetford Mines, Que., on 10 Aug. 1985.

'38
KATHLEEN (DERBY) CARRUTHERS, BA'38, at Detroit, Mich., on 18 Oct. 1985.
LINCOLN CROMWELL, MD'38, of Soap Lake, Wa., on 4 March 1985.
GORDON HEMMETT, MD'38, at Rochester, N.Y., on 15 Sept. 1984.
JACOB "Jake" KING, MD'38, of St. John's, Nfld., on 23 Dec. 1984.

'39
RUTH HARVEY, DipSW'39, at Ottawa, Ont., on 2 April 1985.
KENNETH MacLEAN, MD'39, of Reno, Nev., on 3 May 1985.
DAWN (EKERS) McDOUGALL, BA'39, of Montreal, on 15 Nov. 1985.
NORMAN PARLEE, PhD'39, of Los Altos Hills, Ca., on 22 Jan. 1985.

ROLAND SKINNER, BEng'39, at Pte. Claire, Que., on 31 July 1985.

'40

HUGH PURDIE, DipPE'37, BA'40, of Pte. Claire, Que., on 24 Aug. 1985.

'41

MARGARET (HUTCHESON) HUTCHISON, BA'41, at Montreal, on 12 Sept. 1985.
DR. CHESTER WHITE, JR., BSc'41, of South Portland, Me., on 15 Oct. 1985.

'42

MARGARET "Peggy" (KEOHAN) CHARTIER, BA'42, at Victoria, B.C., on 26 July 1985.
GEORGE WONG, BA'42, at North Vancouver, B.C., on 2 Nov. 1985.

'43

JOSEPH CHERRY, BSc'42, MD'43, DipMed'51, at Danbury, Conn., on 21 June 1985.
DOROTHEA (DRUMMOND) MILLAR, BSc'43, at Montreal, on 27 July 1985.
ALAN WEAVER, BEng'43, of Pierrefonds, Que., on 18 Aug. 1985.

'44

GERALD DUNNE, BEng'44, of Dorval, Que., on 3 Sept. 1985.
DR. LEON KRONITZ, BA'44, of Montreal, on 6 Nov. 1985.
MARJORIE MILLIGAN, CertNurs'44, of St. Martins, N.B., in August 1985.
ARNOLD TEPNER, BA'44, of Willowdale, Ont., on 23 Sept. 1985.

'46

JOHN DALL, BEng'46, of Westfield Mass., on 9 Oct. 1985.
HERBERT QUINN, MA'46, at Montreal, on 20 Oct. 1985.

'47

DR. WILLIAM BLUE, BSc'47, at St. Catharines, Ont., on 6 Sept. 1985.
GEORGE BRADWELL, BCom'47, of St. Lambert, Que., on 10 Aug. 1985.
DR. D. ALEX ROSS, BEng'47, has died at Princeton, N.J.

'48

AUDREY GRAHAM, BLS'48, at Montreal, on 15 July 1985.
ROBERT McKENNA, BCom'48, at Ottawa, Ont., on 19 Nov. 1985.
DONALD ROBERTSON, BScAgr'48, of Beaurepaire, Que., on 16 Aug. 1985.

'49

GEORGE GOULD, BA'46, BCL'49, of Montreal, on 8 Sept. 1985.
M. JONATHAN "Jon" WOLFE, BA'49, of Montreal, in September 1984.

'50

J. BARRIE CAMPBELL, BA'47, BCL'50, at Montreal, on 11 Sept. 1985.
MIRIAM (SHAPIRO) FELDGAIER, BA'50, BSW'51, of Laval, Que., on 23 Oct. 1985.
VICTOR FINDLAY, BEng'50, of Dorval, Que., on 22 July 1985.
GORDON FISHER, BEng'50, at Toronto, Ont., on 7 Aug. 1985.
MARY WADE, CertNurs'50, of Delta, B.C., on 27 April 1985.

'51

BRONYS POVILAITIS, MScAgr'51, PhD'54, of Tillsonburg, Ont., on 17 July 1985.

'52

CAROL (MESSENGER) YEAGER, BSc(HEc)'52, at Syracuse, N.Y., on 9 Nov. 1985.

'53

SHIRLEY (SILVERSTONE) GOLDENSHER, BA'53, BLS'56, at Cedar Grove, N.J., on 21 Oct. 1985.
RONALD SOMMERVILL, MD'53, of Prince Albert, Sask., on 10 July 1985.

'54

CAROL TAYLOR, BScHEc'54, at Toronto, Ont., on 12 Oct. 1985.
MONTIGUE "Monty" WOODLEY, BScAgr'54, at Prince George, B.C., on 29 July 1985.

'56

CARL CHARLAP, BArch'56, of Montreal, Que., on 8 Oct. 1985.

'57

GERALD HINES, BScAgr'57, of Windsor, N.S., on 6 Dec. 1984.
G. IAN MacKAY, DDS'57, at Quebec City, on 10 Nov. 1985.
A. HALNAN WHITE, MD'57, at Kent Woodland, Ca., in October 1985.

'58

GRANVILLE MILLER, BA'58, MA'60, at Brossard, Que., on 9 Aug. 1985.

'59

PHILIP FOULKES, BEng'59, at Wilmette, Ill., on 9 Sept. 1985.

'60

ELLIOT CADES, MA'60, of Philadelphia, Pa., on 25 June 1985.
REV. DAVID ROGERS, BScAgr'57, BD'60, of Leask, Sask., on 3 Jan. 1985.

'63

REV. F. R. McKAY ANDERSON, MA'63, at Toronto, Ont., in August 1985.

'64

DOROTHY McMURRAY, MA'64(hon), at Montreal, on 31 Oct. 1985.
FRANKLIN "Frank" SHOOFEY, BA'61, BCL'64, at Montreal, on 15 Oct. 1985.

'65

CECILE ASHGOLD, MSW'65, at Montreal, on 29 Sept. 1985.

'66

KAREN (KEATOR) GREVILLE PRICE, BA'66, MA'68, of Rockcliffe Park, Ont., on 8 May, 1985.

'68

LOIS (WIENER) LOWE, BA'68, at London, Ont., on 27 Oct. 1985.

'72

GABRIEL LEUNG, BSc'60, MD'72, at Toronto, Ont., on 19 June 1985.

'73

ALLAN RYAN, MBA'73, of Campbellville, Ont., on 28 Oct. 1985.

'75

NINA FLANDERS, MLS'75, of Easthampton, Mass., in 1985.

'77

BRIAN ABBIE FINESTONE, BCom'77, at Edmonton, Alta., on 27 Sept. 1985.

'78

SCOTT JOHNSTON, BSc'78, at Sherbrooke, Que., on 16 Aug. 1985.



McCord Museum

Among the public events and activities to draw graduates back to McGill this season is *Legacy in Ice – the Vaux Family & the Canadian Alps*, an exhibition of fifty-six photographs at the McCord Museum until 2 March. Pictured here, on a glacier table in 1900, is Georges Vaux, Jr. Also at the McCord, until 30 March, is a display of doll clothes entitled *L'Enfant élégant – Yesterday and Today*. As part of the exhibition, the museum has organized a drawing contest inviting young people sixteen and under to design tomorrow's fashions.

CANADIAN LANDSCAPES

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A Low Tide



B Summer Morning



C Sakinaw Lake



D Early Frost



E Summer Rain



F Cove



G Port Moody



H Indian Summer



I Sunday Night

A	B G H	C F	D E I
Sheet Size 18″ x 18½″ (46 x 47 cm) Image Size 14″ x 14″ (36 x 36 cm)	Sheet Size 18″ x 20½″ (46 x 52 cm) Image Size 14″ x 16″ (36 x 41 cm)	Sheet Size 25½″ x 19″ (65 x 48 cm) Image Size 20″ x 14″ (51 x 36 cm)	Sheet Size 24″ x 19″ (61 x 48 cm) Image Size 20″ x 14″ (51 x 36 cm)

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McGill News

Spring 1986

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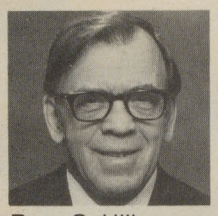


ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

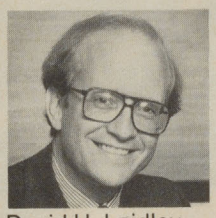
Notice is hereby given of the Annual General Meeting of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.
Thursday, September 18, 1986
5:30 P.M.
Saint James's Club
1145 Union Street, Montreal

The meeting is called for the purpose of receiving reports, presenting awards, electing and installing officers, appointing auditors, and other business.
Joan McGuigan, Honorary Secretary

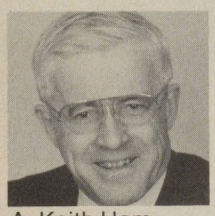
GRADUATES' SOCIETY NOMINATIONS


Ross O. Hill

For Graduate Governor on McGill's Board of Governors
Term – Five Years (starting January 1, 1987)
Ross O. Hill, BSc'46, MD'48, DipMed '60
Senior Radiologist, Montreal General Hospital
Associate Professor, McGill Faculty of Medicine
Director, McGill Graduates' Society
Former President, Canadian Association of Radiologists
Vice-chairman, Canadian Radiological Foundation
Honorary President, McGill Redmen Football Team 1983-85


David H. Laidley

For President
Term – Two Years
David H. Laidley, C.A., BCom'67
Partner, Touche Ross & Co.
Vice-president, McGill Graduates' Society
Former Director, McGill Society of Montreal
Chairman of the Board, Royal Victoria Hospital
Director, Centaur Theatre
Former Treasurer, University Club of Montreal
Former Treasurer, Montreal Badminton and Squash Club
Member, Quebec Provincial Council, Boy Scouts of Canada
Past President, Estate Planning Council of Montreal


A. Keith Ham

For Vice-president
Term – Two Years
A. Keith Ham, BA'54, BCL'59
Partner, Lafleur, Brown, de Grandpré, Advocates
Immediate Past Chairman, McGill Alma Mater Fund
Chairman, Lethbridge Rehabilitation Centre
Municipal Judge, City of Westmount
President, MBA Association of University of Western Ontario
Part-time university lecturer

Article XIII of the Society's by-laws provides for nominations by the Nominating Committee to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors and the university's Board of Governors. Additional nominations for any office received before July 31, 1986, and signed by at least twenty-five members in good standing, will be placed on a ballot and a postal election held. If, however, the Nominating Committee's selections are acceptable to graduates, those named will take office at the Annual General Meeting.

For Honorary Secretary
Term – Two Years
Gael Plant, BA'61

For Honorary Treasurer
Term – Two Years
Frank McMahon, BSc(Arch)'70, BArch'72

For Members of the Board of Directors
Term – Two Years
Janet C. Casey, BA'66, BCL'83, LLB'84
John E. Cleghorn, BCom'62
Axel Conradi, BA'67
JoAnn B. Meade, BA'62
J. Robert Swidler, BCom'68

For Regional Vice-Presidents
Term – One Year
Atlantic Provinces
John William Ritchie, BSc(Agr)'51

Quebec (excluding Montreal)
T.B.A.

Ottawa Valley and Northern Ontario
Joan Winters, BA'46

Central Ontario
Don Greer, BCom'56

Saskatchewan and Manitoba
Douglas MacEwan, MD'52

Alberta
Norman Brown, BSc'48, MSc'52

British Columbia
Michael J. B. Alexandor, BA'58

Great Britain
Barry J. Moughton, MCL'58

New England States
Lyn Trojanowski-Mononen, BN'72

U.S.A. East
Richard M. Hart, PhD'70, MBA'73

U.S.A. Central
Dr. Albert Rabinovitch, BSc'66, MSc'69

U.S.A. West
Donna Sexsmith, MSW'55

Caribbean
Geroge L. Bovell, BSc(Agr)'45

Bermuda
Keith R. Jensen, BCom'69

McGill News

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The official publication of the Graduates' Society, the *News* is sent without charge to all recent graduates and to all other graduates and friends who make annual contributions to McGill University.

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This colourful, felt wall hanging, handcrafted by Canadian Inuit (members of the Frobisher Bay Craft Centre), is proudly displayed in the office of the McGill Centre for Northern Studies and Research.

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McGill and the North:
an exchange of ideas and expertise
by Scot Bishop and Marcia Goldberg



McGill has been involved in Canada's North for many years – conducting research, providing training, and offering health care services. The university's interest and participation in the Arctic continue to grow, as indicated by a recent campus survey which revealed that over three hundred northern-related projects are in progress.

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A question of social responsibility?



In a move taken last November, McGill became the first Canadian university to vote for total divestment of its South African-linked holdings. In this two-part feature, a governor tells how the university came to this decision, and a political science professor outlines his thoughts on what the university should do next.

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by Donald MacSween **14**

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LETTERS

Tribute to Nels Crutchfield

Let's set the record straight. The recent issue of the *News* reported the death of "William" Crutchfield. While his initials were W. I. N., this was "Nels" Crutchfield, or Big Crutch, to distinguish him from his brother Gordie, Little Crutch.

Nels Crutchfield was the star member of McGill vintage hockey teams of the thirties and many would agree the greatest intercollegiate hockey player of all time. The McGill teams of that era were intercollegiate champions, contenders for the Allen Cup, and sent several members to the Olympics.

Nels Crutchfield was indeed the brightest star. After graduation he moved directly to the pro ranks with the Montreal Canadiens, an unusual transition in those days, where he starred for one year before a motor accident cut short his career.

Ironically, it was another car accident that caused his death last summer. He is sadly missed by all, including his classmates of Commerce '34.

Don McRobie
President, Commerce '34

Bégin in sociology

Your otherwise excellent article on Monique Bégin, written by Susan Keys in the winter issue of the *News,* neglected to mention the very obvious point that Madame Bégin is visiting in OUR department. Indeed, the sociology department is not mentioned at all in your article!

Morton Weinfeld, Associate Professor and Chairman, Department of Sociology

Editor's note: *Our apologies for this oversight.*

Alumni reactions to divestment decision

This morning I heard that the board of governors had decided to divest itself of the investments it holds in companies doing business with South Africa. I believe this to be a courageous and very significant decision. I suspect it was not an easy matter but this sort of leadership in social responsibility is highly commendable.

I trust that McGill's step will encourage other institutions in this country to do the same. Under such pressure, South Africa will eventually be forced to drop its racist policies.

Such decisions do not come cheaply. There will be some loss of financial assistance. In this regard I shall be willing to do my part to aid McGill to continue to act responsibly and truthfully in the future.

Rev. Christopher Levan, Centenary United Church, Montreal, and McGill doctoral candidate.

Few people connected with McGill, whether students, faculty or graduates, share the beliefs of the South African government. I certainly do not. It concerns me greatly, however, to see the school respond in what I view as a knee jerk way to the demands of a trendy protest group.

Because of this one-sided action I am reducing to a minimum my annual donation to McGill. When McGill condemns, in an equally public and forceful manner, the civil and human rights abuses of the Soviet Union and her satellites, I will increase the amount of the donation at least to the previous level.

H. M. Street, BEng'69
Ancaster, Ont.

As a McGill graduate currently working in the international development field, I was particularly pleased to read about McGill's decision to cut its ties to South Africa.

The value of such decisions is clear to us in CUSO because of the work we do in South Africa both with countries in the region like Botswana and Mozambique and with groups representing the black majority in South Africa. The case for making such decisions becomes clearer each day. It is good to see McGill taking action.

Chris Bryant, BA'65
Executive Director, CUSO, Ottawa, Ont.

The McGill Anthology

For an anthology of the best writing that has appeared in McGill literary journals, we would appreciate receiving any copies of literary journals you want to "dispose" of, especially those that had limited press runs, or which are now hard to find: the *McGill Fortnightly Review, The Forge, The McGilliad,* etc. All those sending material will receive a personal thank you, and all duplicate copies will be passed on to the McGill Archives.

Seymour Mayne, BA'65,
Peter O'Brien, MA'85,
Rubicon Literary Journal, McGill University, 853 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que., H3A 2T6

A matter of records

Graduates wishing copies of their academic records should make a request in writing to the Registrar's Office. In accordance with provincial legislation regarding release of personal information, graduates will be sent transcripts marked "For Student Use" and official transcripts will be sent directly to employers or other universities. Please address inquiries to: Registrar's Office, Room 205, F. Cyril James Building, 845 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que., H3A 2T5.

NEWSBREAK

Order of Canada, Order of Royal Purple, and *Daily* disorder

This spring's **Order of Canada** honours list includes several McGill medical men. Samuel Freedman, BSc'49, MD'53, DipIntMed'58, Phil Gold, BSc'57, MSc'61, MD'61, PhD'65, and Charles Scriver, BA'51, MD'55, were named Officers. Balfour Mount, of the Royal Victoria Hospital palliative care program, Henry Davis, BCL'35, and McGill's first university archivist, Alan Ridge, were among the Members named to the Order.

Professors as well as students have been recognized at recent convocations. In 1981 an **Outstanding Teaching Award** for an engineering professor nominated by his students was inaugurated by the engineering class of '38. The class of '51 has now taken up this project: Prof. Frank Mucciardi, BEng'74, MEng'77, PhD'81, won the award for 1984-85. In the Faculty of Science, the **Leo Yaffe Award** for superior teaching was won last year by Prof. Michael Petrides of psychology.

Last year more faculties gave scrolls to teachers. In the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. Dave Dawson, BSc'73, MD'75, received the **Squibb Award;** the Faculty of Management **Distinguished Teaching Award** went to Prof. Nancy Adler. Arts, faced with a large number of nominations, gave the first **H. Noel Fieldhouse Prize** to four professors: Curtis Cecil and Robert Lecker, English, John Thompson, History, and Ruth Wisse, BA'57, PhD'69, Jewish Studies.

This June, the Macdonald College **Award for Teaching Excellence** will be bestowed for the first time.

H. Gerard Martin

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Jenny Adessa



Little Jillian Deans and her mother, Donna, meet Mr. Vic Dyck, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks, as he presents a cheque to the McGill School of Human Communication Disorders. Jillian has received hearing aids and speech training at the School.

McGill played a prominent role in the recent CASE **(Council for the Advancement and Support of Education)** District I Conference held in Montreal 2-5 February. Among the speakers and panelists featured were Principal David Johnston, Vice-Principal Administration and Finance John Armour, Treasurer Stuart Budden and Vice-President of the Graduates' Society David Laidley, BCom'67.

Gavin Ross, executive director of the Graduates' Society and 1985-86 CASE district chairman, was commended for his year's work and proclaimed the best all-round "bon vivant" of the conference!

Providing Canadian children with hearing tests and, when needed, hearing aids, is an important goal of the fraternal organization, the **Elks,** and its ladies auxiliary, the **Order of the Royal Purple.** This fall $15,000 was presented to the McGill **Project for Hearing Impaired Children,** at the School of Human Communication Disorders. The Order has previously donated $20,900 for research at the university.

The new **Quebec provincial cabinet** has a number of McGill connections. André Bourbeau, BCL'59, is municipal affairs and housing minister; John Ciaccia, BA'53, BCL'56, is energy and resources chief; management professor Richard French acts as minister of communications; Michel Gratton, BEng'60, who heads revenue and electoral reform, is also House Leader, and Gérard-D. Lévesque, BCL'49, holds the finance portfolio. McGill governor Joan Dougherty, BSc'47, MSc'50, is parliamentary assistant to Claude Ryan, now minister of education for post-secondary education and science.

The **McGill Daily** is celebrating its 75th anniversary and fighting harder than ever for the principle of alternative news. Published twice a week in English and once a week in French, it faces competition from the **McGill Tribune,** the five-year-old weekly of the Students' Society. In January the *Daily* endured a sit-in by students protesting biased news coverage. A March student referendum decided in a vote of 1,562 to 989, that the *Daily* staff should be dismissed and interim staffers be appointed. Meanwhile, editor Melinda Wittstock plans to move on to Ottawa after graduation this spring, to a full-time job as national editor of Canadian University Press. The *Daily's* anniversary issue appealed to readers to carry on "a tradition worth keeping, to disturb the quiet, stilted air of delightful studies."

The **Department of English Students Association,** DESA, has taken up the waste paper challenge. Each Friday, Victoria Bradbury and other volunteers take garbage bags to the photocopying areas of McLennan and Redpath libraries, where they remove paper that students deposit (along with the odd apple core) in special DESA recycling bins. They then return to the Arts Building to make a last collection and sort their harvest (computer paper is worth three times what photocopy paper brings). When enough boxes are collected, the recycling dealer is called, who eventually sends a modest cheque to DESA that they forward to the libraries.

Development missions continue to involve McGill staff. The International Development Research Centre allocated $20,894 for the smallest recent project: Dr. Marilyn Scott, PhD(Agr)'82, of the **Institute of Parasitology,** will work with the University of West Indies, Jamaica, and ministry of health of the island of **Dominica,** to assess the prevalence of certain parasites in children and design a control strategy that can be used by the Dominican health care system. The largest project, arranged by McGill International and the Faculty of Agriculture, is the multi-million dollar **Egyptian Agricultural Response Program.** Prof. Norman Lawson, BSc(Agr)'58, PhD'61, and Mohammed Faris, PhD'71, of Macdonald College will coordinate the supplying of equipment, breeding stock, management training, and expertise for vital projects requested by Egyptian scientists through their government.



The $5 million contract for the Egyptian Agricultural Response Program is signed by Principal Johnston and Canadian External Relations Minister Monique Vézina, who is responsible for the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Looking on is Eugene Donefer, PhD'61, director of McGill International (left) and Roger Buckland, BSc(Agr)'63, MSc'65, vice-principal, agriculture.

NEWSBITS

On 1 June, economics professor **Paul Davenport,** who has been associate dean at the Faculty of Graduate Studies, becomes vice-principal of planning and computer services, formerly called planning and academic services. • For the past two years fifty anonymous students have been taking turns spending six hours on the telephone, until 3 A.M., listening to fellow students, telling them what's happening on campus, and where they can get help for personal problems. Chaplaincy, Student Services and Health, and Psychology help train the **Nightline** volunteers while the university foots the phone bill. • Law professor **Irwin Cotler,** BA'61, BCL'64, lawyer for the Shcharansky family, has been in the news for helping Anatoly Shcharansky move from Siberian detention to Israel, and for speaking out about imprisoned political dissidents in South Africa, as well as in Russia. • On 1 May, the Information and Liason Office will join forces with the old Office of Admissions to form the new **Admissions Office,** under the supervision of Director Peggy Sheppard, BEd'64.□

SPORTSBREAK

Football innovations circa 1930

In the early 1930s, McGill's athletic director was Major Stuart Forbes, who was also the coach of the English rugby team.

Very few Canadian football fans are aware that it was Shag Shaughnessy who was largely responsible for introducing the forward pass into our Canadian game, and that Major Forbes, who represented McGill, introduced Shag's ideas to the various league members.

In the fall of 1930, as manager of intramural football and referee-in-chief under Major Forbes' direction, I was asked to "try out" the forward pass in our intramural games. The league was made up of teams representing Arts, Commerce and Law in Section A, and Engineering, Dentistry and Medicine in Section B. Macdonald College played the winner of a play-off between the winners of the two sections.

The Medicine team was heavily endowed with about ten Americans who were familiar with the forward pass and, for them, the games that year were strictly "no contest." There was, at that time, a "four year rule" which permitted a student no more than four years playing in any inter-university league. This resulted in an upgrading of intramural talent, because the experience of the Americans proved to be insurmountable.

The late Dr. Charlie Drew, an ex-all-American football player from Amherst, had to confine his athletic activities to track and field. He captained the track team that won the championship in 1930. He also threw 50-yard passes to ends such as Curly Taylor from California which were pretty hard to defend against in the intramural league, but they provided those interested in improving the Canadian game with an example of what might create more spectator excitement.

It was in 1931, one year later, that the Big Four adopted the pass, following a decision in the college league. The Montreal team from the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association (MAAA) was coached by Clary Foran and had some scouting and preparations from Shag Shaughnessy, the McGill coach at the time. Shag was instrumental in attracting Warren Stevens from the U.S., a recent graduate of Syracuse University, to join the MAAA Winged Wheelers, which helped them win the championship that year.

As a member of the Commerce team, I had the experience of participating in one of the first games played in Canada under floodlights – this, I believe, was another of Major Forbes' innovations. He had them installed so that the senior team could extend its practicing time into the evening. We played Law in a scheduled game while Macdonald College took on Dentistry in an exhibition game. The night was cool but a good crowd turned out to see the experiment. Lighting was primitive compared to today's standards (pun intended) and the play was not of the highest calibre, but it was fun.

In retrospect I feel that it was a privilege to have been able to participate in Major Forbes' inspired innovations to our Canadian game.□ *George A. Kyle, Commerce '31*



The introduction of the forward pass brought new excitement to Canadian football in the 1930s. By the early 1950s, under coach Vic Obeck, a master of the forward pass, the Redmen attracted record crowds of 26,000.

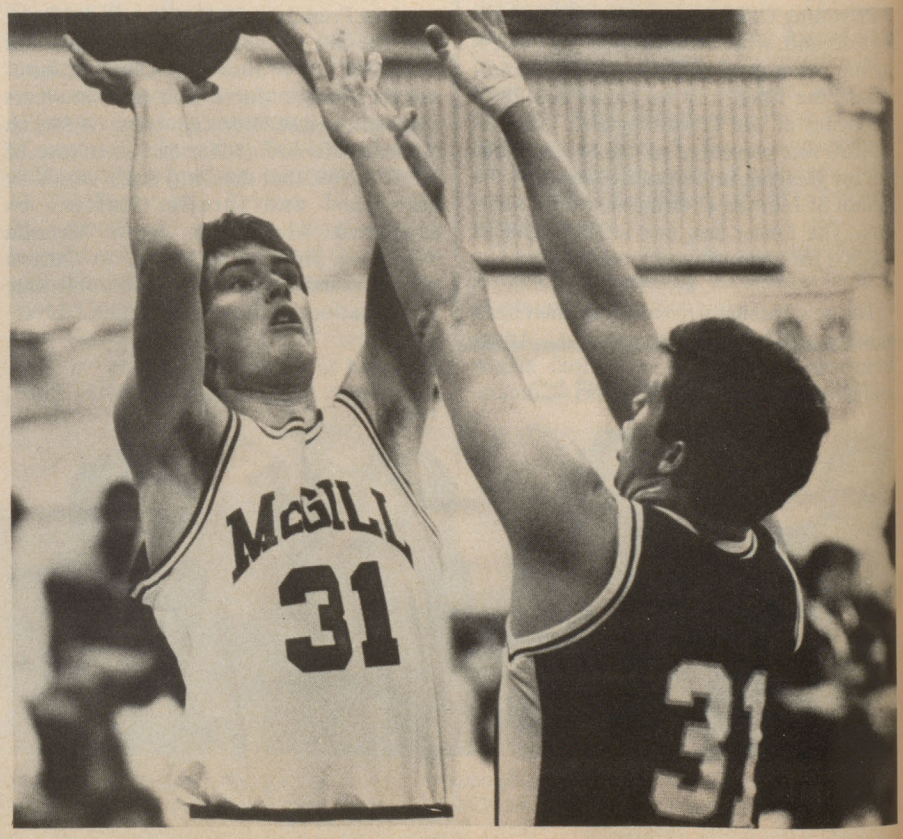
1985 – a vintage year for basketball

The basketball teams performed a double hoop this year – both the Redmen and Martlets won their respective Quebec University Athletic Association (QUAA) championships.

It is the second consecutive year at the top for the men and their coach Ken Schildroth. They played twenty games this season, winning eleven. In the final QUAA game, the Redmen upset the previously first-ranked Concordia Stingers, by defeating them 88 to 70 in the Currie Gymnasium.

The women are enjoying their first QUAA championship in twelve years, having finished off a twenty-eight game season by trouncing the Bishop's Lady Gaiters, 76 to 71, in Lennoxville. "It's a great feeling," says Martlet coach Hubert Lacroix, "We've been waiting for this eight years."

The Canadian university finals were another story, with the Martlets and Redmen meeting their respective Waterloos against the Lethbridge Pronghorns and the Winnipeg Wesmen at the quarter final level.□



At the last regular QUAA basketball game on 21 February, Clint Hamilton outstretches his opposite number on the Concordia team.

WHAT THE MARTLET HEARS

An anniversary operetta for the McGill Opera Studio



George Zimbel

Adele (Dawn Sadoway) captivates Eisenstein (Kevin Savor) in a scene from *Die Fledermaus*, the festive operetta by Johann Strauss II.

If the overture was a little late off the mark in Pollack Hall on the night of 30 January 1986, the delay was entirely understandable. Members of the distinguished, black tie, capacity audience were in a festive mood and had lingered longer than anticipated over conversation and free-flowing champagne that had greeted them upon arrival in the lobby.

The occasion was a Gala Evening to celebrate the 30th anniversary of McGill's Opera Studio by presenting a full-scale production of *Die Fledermaus* by Johann Strauss II, designed by Felicity (Della Pergola) Blatt, and prepared and directed by the Studio's indefatigable founders, Edith and Luciano Della Pergola.

The singers were both present and former students who have studied with the Della Pergolas as far back as 1973. And in the pit, conducting members of the McGill Symphony Orchestra, was Richard Lawton, a music graduate of Indiana University and since 1971, chairman of the department of performance in the Faculty of Music.

The gala performance was the first of a total of four for the Strauss operetta, all of which had been completely sold out – a clear indication of just how important these complete studio productions have become over the past three decades.

Now taken for granted as one of the major annual events of the Faculty of Music, the success of these operas, and of the concerts that are presented throughout the season, has been due entirely to the time, effort, and vast experience in the operatic field invested in them by Edith and Luciano Della Pergola – not to underestimate the vitally important contributions made by the singers, as well as the McGill Symphony Orchestra musicians and conductors.

But for those to be brought together year after year, and molded into a viable contingent of disparate talents capable of presenting an evening of opera, what has been needed is the sort of continuity the Della Pergolas have dedicated themselves to providing since they first approached former Dean Helmut Blume, in 1955, with the idea of organizing and operating an opera workshop as part of the Faculty of Music's vocal department.

"It was a bold and exciting idea," Blume recalls with warmth and affection. "Edith and Luciano were both highly gifted artists in their own right when they came to Canada, having performed in many of the most important opera houses in Europe and America. It was obvious to me they had a great deal to offer McGill and its students."

Blume approached Marvin Duchow, BMus'37, then acting dean, who in turn made a call to then Principal James for approval, and a kind of agreement was worked out. "I don't think anybody realized at the time just how important the Opera Workshop, as it was called first under the Della Pergolas, would become to the Music Faculty as a whole and to the vocal department in particular," said Blume.

In 1955 the Faculty of Music numbered under 40 students, with very few studying voice. Today the Faculty has more than 600 students, close to 100 of whom are singers.

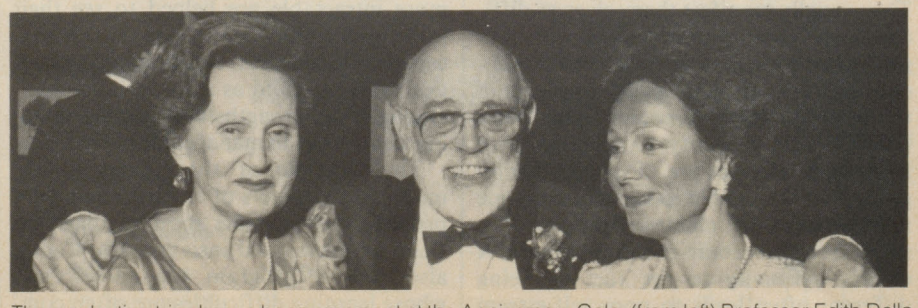
In its thirty years of existence the Opera Workshop, which later became known as the Opera Studio, has given over 200 performances, 46 of which were complete opera productions. These have included everything from Pergolesi's *La Serva Padrona,* the oldest opera in the present day international repertory, and J. S. Bach's *The Coffee Cantata,* on through Mozart, Rossini, and Verdi, up to such modern works as Poulenc's *La Voix Humaine,* Britten's *The Rape of Lucretia,* and Menotti's *The Telephone.*

Students who have gone on to achieve international acclaim include James Hutchison, LMus'70, and Sharry Flett, BMus'72. However, Luciano is quick to add that the Opera Studio's importance goes well beyond helping students achieve individual reputations, and he delights in pointing out that "not every first rate violinist becomes an Isaac Stern. Many excellent ones perform valuable work in great orchestras, as do singers in choruses and choirs."

Edith also brushes aside the more obviously glamorous accomplishments of their work over the years as being only one of a number of important aspects. She cites how, by having the McGill students perform in churches, schools, hospitals and for many other private organizations in Canada and the United States, they have been able to develop a love for opera in the hearts of thousands who now flock to productions throughout the world.

Following the première of *Die Fledermaus,* under the patronage of Her Excellency the Right Honourable Jeanne Sauvé, Governor General of Canada and Visitor to the University; the Honourable Alan B. Gold, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, Emeritus Governor and former Chairman of McGill's Board of Governors; and Monsieur A. Jean de Grandpré, BCL'43, Chancellor of McGill University, patrons and members of the audience lingered over a lavish supper party into the small hours of the night.

This memorable Gala Evening was a fitting tribute to the remarkable educational and artistic achievements of Edith and Luciano Della Pergola at McGill over the past three decades.□ *Myron Galloway*



Ian Westbury

The production trio share a happy moment at the Anniversary Gala: (from left) Professor Edith Della Pergola and Luciano Della Pergola, founders of the McGill Opera Studio, and their daughter, set designer Felicity Blatt.

The Learning Centre leads the way

Walking past Rabinovitch House on Mountain Street, you might have to dodge some of the university's youngest clientele – children. Rabinovitch House is home to the McGill-Montreal Children's Hospital Learning Centre, a unique, internationally-recognized leader in the field of children's learning disabilities.

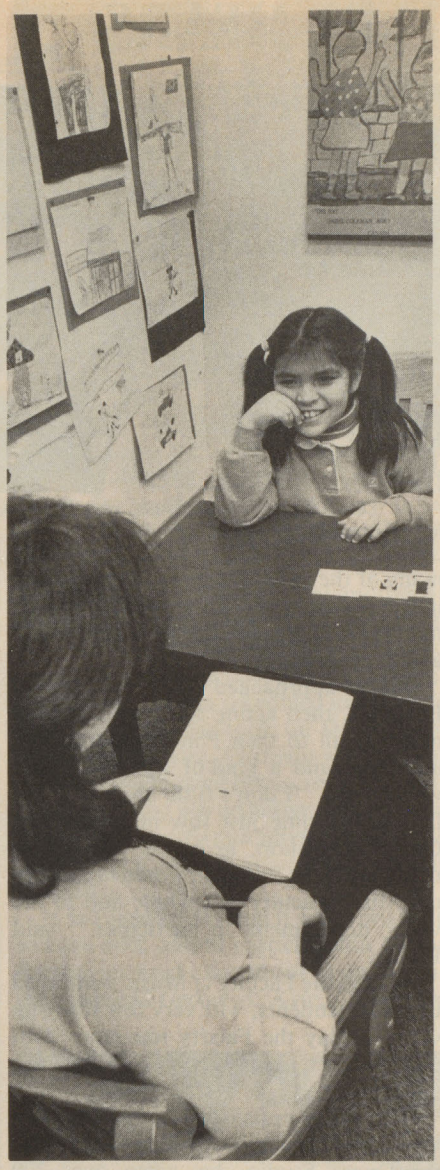
Dr. Gerry Taylor, the intense, softspoken director of the Centre, attributes its unusual effectiveness to a three-way approach to learning disabilities. His staff undertake a complex assessment of the cognitive deficits of the children they see, followed in some cases by individualized tutoring, and in others by a remedial program to be followed at the student's school. The children's progress, in turn, becomes the object of study, research and modification of methods, in a process whereby the Centre's staff is constantly enriching and applying its cumulative experience.

Taylor came to the Learning Centre in early 1985 from the University of Pittsburgh, where he was assistant professor of pediatrics and psychology. He brought with him a three-year grant of U.S.$250,000 from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, awarded for his oustanding research in learning disabilities and childhood neurological disorders.

The Centre was founded in 1960 by the late Dr. Sam Rabinovitch, BSc'48, MSc'49. Despite its august academic history, and the presence of a battery of professionals, the atmosphere of the stately old residence is anything but institutional. Colourful paintings, treasured photos of the Montreal Expos, mobiles, and construction toys abound. The children are ubiquitous: chatting with teachers, receiving tutoring, working intently at computers, and playing in the waiting room.

Learning disabilities, believed to be biological in origin, affect approximately 10 percent of the population, says Taylor. They usually manifest themselves as difficulties in learning and dealing with language – spoken and written – and mathematics, most often becoming apparent in the early grades at school. Taylor notes that the vast majority of children with learning disabilities are of normal intelligence, but are unable to learn in the same manner as other children because of a specific cognitive barrier or impairment. A child's sensitivity to the fact of being different often leads to poor self-esteem and behavioral problems.

"If they receive the right kind of treatment and understanding, the outlook for many learning-disabled kids is good," Taylor asserts. And that is just what the Centre provides, not only with early treatment but also with follow-up as the individual progresses up the academic ladder. Taylor proudly notes that many graduates have gone on to CEGEP and university, and to professional careers.



A new pupil finds learning is fun when she meets psychologist Esther Benezra, BA'72, PhD'80, at the McGill-Montreal Children's Hospital Learning Centre

Even those children whose problems are more intractable are helped to see their learning disability as only one very specific aspect of themselves. At all times the staff deal with the child as a whole individual, emphasizing strengths and placing learning weaknesses in manageable perspective.

The clientele of the Centre is not made up exclusively of children. In a pilot project, their parents meet regularly to share problems and insights. The Centre also runs a program for adolescents, whose learning difficulties are often compounded by related social and interpersonal problems.

In 1984-85 there were over 5,000 visits made to the Learning Centre, including 460 full-scale assessments. In addition, 120 children received on-going remedial tutoring. Yet there is a long waiting list of others who are seeking assessment and remediation. Taylor ruefully notes that "very many kids are still not being reached."

There are many reasons for this. Financial restraints limit the number of psychologists, speech and art therapists, and social workers who may be hired. Taylor contends that teachers, in general, are inadequately trained to recognize and cope with learning-disabled children, and that often detection, if it occurs at all, is delayed until successful treatment is seriously compromised.

In order to help remedy the problem of early diagnosis, the Centre's staff is committed to an education program for teachers and parents – a program which they take on the road to the remotest areas of Canada.

All services at the Centre are free, yet it receives no direct government funding and little official recognition. Half its revenue comes from the Montreal Children's Hospital, McGill, and – in small part – from the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal. The other half must be obtained from private sources. This year the Centre has launched an ambitious campaign to raise $5 million.

Faced with a challenging task of educating the public about learning disabilities and serving affected children, while coping with budgetary restraints, Taylor is nonetheless optimistic about the future. He clearly feels proud to be at the helm of a McGill institution which remains in the vanguard of its field: "I'm not sure there is any other institution like the Learning Centre in North America – or anywhere else."□ *Susan Keys*

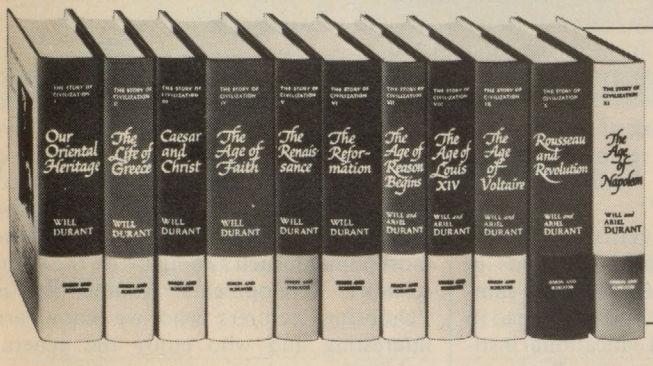
U.N. fever alive at McGill

What's the latest American university trend to infiltrate the Canadian university scene? It's not fraternities, not male cheerleaders and not astronomical tuition fees; it's the yen to participate in a large scale simulated United Nations, and to reap the diverse benefits from doing so.

This past year, which marked the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, the McGill Model UN Society has been more active than ever. More than a debating club, its purpose is to prepare students to participate as qualified delegates in three-day or week-long simulations. By the end of March, McGill had sent one delegation to the Harvard Model UN (MUN), one to the North American

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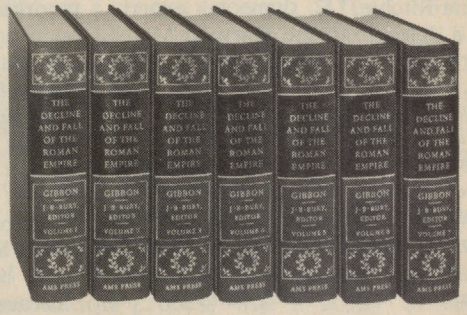
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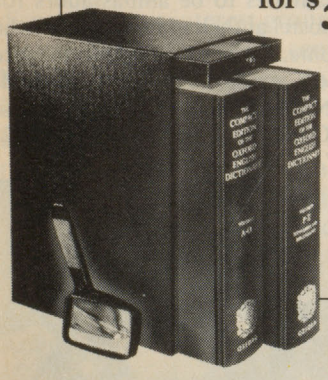
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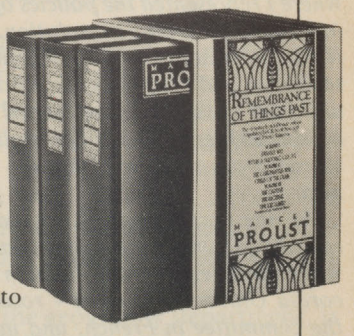
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MUN in Toronto, and another to the Nationals in New York City.

Once at a MUN session, delegations from the 150 or so participating North American universities assume their assigned country's nationality and policies and gain insight into the workings of the international body through debate, caucussing, and grinding out resolutions. The process is frustrating, engrossing and very rewarding, but, above all, it fosters a new understanding of the UN and of international relations.

The McGill club, which began in 1984 and presently has over fifty members from various faculties, specializes in all-round skill building through lectures, public speaking and intensive policy preparation, including visits to actual embassies and trade missions. Funding has been provided by various McGill sources, notably the Graduates' Society and its Toronto and Montreal alumni branches. Without this support, inter-university participation would be impossible.

Cynthia Ritchie, U2, shares her experience as a delegate to the Harvard MUN this winter:

After the six-hour trek from Montreal, the hotel was a welcome sight. Upon arrival, we were favoured with a most provocative introductory speech by the former Rhodesian president, Ian Smith. This was an appropriate prelude to a weekend rife with debate, controversy, and as we had hoped, cooperation. That evening, and for the next three days, members of the McGill delegation represented Sweden on various committees.

I sat on the ad hoc Terrorism Committee where I represented the policies of Sweden in an attempt to pass a resolution. The two topics we discussed were a definition of terrorism and the protection of diplomats and their missions. Many heated conflicts arose, but there was also a prevailing desire to reach an agreement through compromise.

At one point, when it seemed we had reached an impasse, tension was broken when the delegate from Vietnam – a Concordia University student – rose, greeted the committee in French, and invited the distinguished delegate from Sweden to "come up and sing us a song en français!*"*

On the last day the General Assembly Plenary met and four of the six proposed resolutions passed. An engrossing final address was given by the UN Ambassador from Botswana.

As students during such politically volatile times, we consider participating in these Model United Nations to be a unique and valuable extension of our studies, which develops international awareness and sensitizes us to the problems the organization faces in its struggle to make the world a more stable place.□ *Susan Kozel, U2, McGill Model UN Society president*

Elderhostel peps up seniors' studies

McGill has joined the Elderhostel family. Last July eleven Canadians and thirty-five Americans, with an average age of sixty-nine-and-a-half years, formed the first class on this campus to enjoy studying the Elderhostel way.

Elderhostel is a network of summertime learning programs for seniors that calls itself "an intellectual smorgasbord of impressive proportions."

This academic adventure, partly inspired by adult education methods in Scandinavia, started a decade ago on campuses in New Hampshire and has spread to more than eight hundred educational institutions in twenty-two countries. Each centre organizes its summer facilities to offer, on a nonprofit basis, three courses and residential accommodation from Sunday supper to Saturday breakfast.

While other places in Montreal were already involved in the program – John Abbott College, Concordia, and the YMCA – McGill was initially hesitant to participate. The reasons, says Conference Office Manager Joan Gross, were the lack of a budget for administration, and, "because it was a big undertaking. We wanted to do it well."

But the first venture into Elderhostel did go well, after expert planning by a committee that represents several areas of McGill and Macdonald College. The Conference Office organized the living arrangements and Continuing Education looked after the course content. The 1985 program was so successful that two sessions are scheduled for this summer; from 6 to 12, and 13 to 19 July.

Last year's participants were enthusiastic. Comments ranged from, "Everything suited me fine," and "This is my third hostel. Academic presentations the best," to "All praise to McGill for this first program . . . truly one of the best. Continue this excellence."

The attention of McGill volunteers and staff, like Theo Hopkinson who daily accompanied the group, was appreciated. Gross found that this kind of direct, personal contact is essential for the visiting elder, who otherwise receives only the normal services provided for a university student.

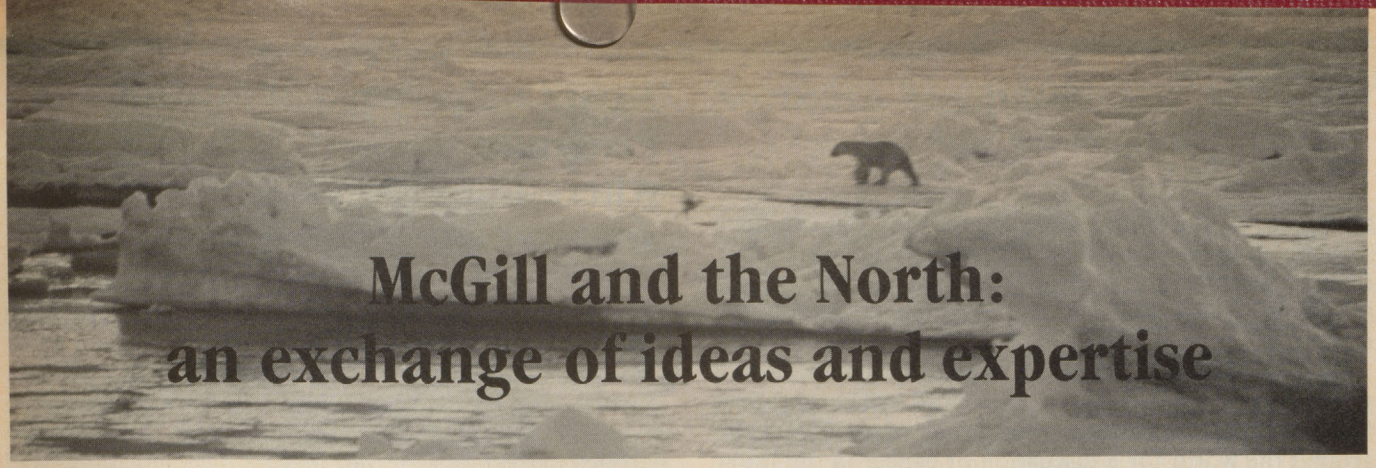
In planning the academic program, Fiona Clark, assistant director at the Centre for Continuing Education, says surveys by the umbrella Elderhostel organization and opinions of seniors in her department's committee on studies for seniors indicate that "modern topics" are the most popular, such as updates on the latest scientific developments. Another key is "choosing lecturers who we know are interesting and who enjoy the general public."

Five lecturers will share the experience this summer: Professor Bob Moore, BEng'57, MSc(McG)'59, PhD'62, repeats Physics of Illusion; Dr. Stanley Frost explains the lasting power of the Ancient World; Professor Joe Schwarcz, BSc'69, PhD'74, talks about Chemistry in Daily Living, Morgan Arboretum Curator Dan MacArthur welcomes students to the rural campus for a field trip, and Professor Tom Pavlasek, BEng'44, MEng'48, PhD'58, is now preparing his classes on Technology, Modern Society, and the Third World.

A group of fifty lively people, says Gross, is "a magic number for good interaction and ease of planning." Though the '85 pioneer session took place with a minimum of publicity, she invites all McGill graduates to be ambassadors for the Elderhostel at their alma mater for the years to come. For more information write Elderhostel Canada, P.O. Box 4400, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 5A3, or telephone McGill's Conference Office at (514) 392-6744.□ *M. J. McCutcheon*



Getting the most from summer studies is this class of attentive Elderhostel students.



McGill and the North: an exchange of ideas and expertise

Circumpolar north emerging as a "new force in world affairs"

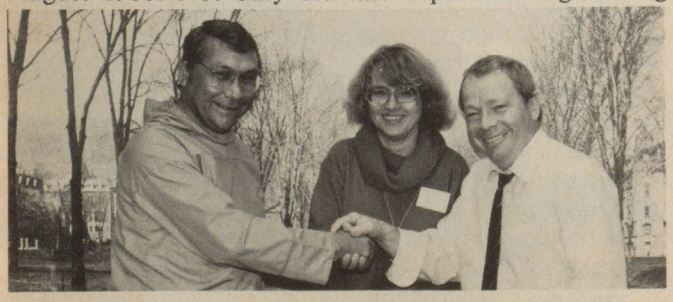
by Scot Bishop

Since its founding in 1979, McGill's Centre for Northern Studies and Research (CNSR) has greatly expanded, due to increased interest in the Arctic from many points around the globe. "The expansion of the centre is an exciting task," says Marianne Stenbaek, one of the co-directors, "because the circumpolar north is emerging as a new force in world affairs, military strategy, and resource development."

Professor Stenbaek has long been involved with the North and with the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC). In 1982, she negotiated the endowment by the Alaskan North Slope Borough, of a Chair at McGill in Inuit Arctic Policy, named after the founder of ICC, Eben Hopson. The ICC is an international organization which has non-governmental status at the United Nations, and which has the vast task of representing all the world's Inuit. One of the roles of the CNSR is to provide a forum for disparate Inuit interest groups.

Last September, the centre staged a conference at McGill on Arctic policy, in conjunction with the ICC. Inuit leaders, government officials, and academics gathered to discuss such diverse issues as the management of renewable and non-renewable resources, communications, land claims, education, the changing roles of men and women in the Arctic, and economic development.

What emerged from the conference was a set of draft principles for an Arctic Policy, to be presented to the ICC General Assembly in Kotzebue, Alaska, from 28 July to 3 August 1986. Not only did last September's gathering attract speakers such as Prime Minister of Greenland Jonathan Motzfeldt and Canada's Minister of Northern Affairs David Crombie, but Justice Thomas Berger chose the conference for the Canadian launching of his latest inquiry, "Village Journey," which examines the Alaska Native Claim Settlement Act.



At the Arctic Policy Conference held at McGill in September 1985 there was an enthusiastic meeting of the minds between Prime Minister Jonathan Motzfeldt of Greenland (left), Marianne Stenbaek of the Centre for Northern Studies and Research, and federal Indian and Northern Affairs Minister David Crombie.

While Stenbaek maintains that last September's discussion forum was an important activity, she also explains that publishing is a central function of the CNSR: "The centre has a long history of publishing the McGill Subarctic Research Papers, and the latest volume, *Caribou Management,* has just been released. Two of our publications will also be used as working documents at the ICC general assembly in July. Delegates will be using these papers to formulate policy directives."

The centre often initiates specific programs in response to Inuit requests. One such request recently came from the Theological Institute in Nuuk, Greenland. The outcome of the consultation process was a study of religious denominations across the Arctic. The centre sent out questionnaires to over 4,000 churches in the Canadian and Alaskan Arctic, and is currently compiling the great mass of information that will enrich the religious history of the North.

Stenbaek is excited about the developing relationship between the CNSR and the federal Department of Northern Affairs. "This year we've received funding for our scholarship program from them. Not only that, but we've received the highest grant given to any university in Canada." The scholarships from Northern Affairs are among several that the centre administers, including two of five important scholarships granted by Petro-Canada for Inuit students.

Professor Tim Moore, of the geography department, is the other co-director of the CNSR. He was appointed with Stenbaek in 1983, to reorient the centre and actively pursue Inuit concerns. His sphere of responsibility includes the physical sciences and the Schefferville Research Station.

Professor Doug Barr is one of three permanent staff at the research station, and is the manager there. "The station was founded in 1954," he says, "with the objective of providing a base and laboratory facilities for studies of the eastern Canadian subarctic. Right now, there is a group from France at the station doing studies of the ionosphere."

McGill holds a field school in Schefferville each fall. The projects in progress cover a broad range of science, including studies about hydrology, ecology, permafrost, limnology, ice and snow, and archeology. The number of students and researchers at the station varies from season

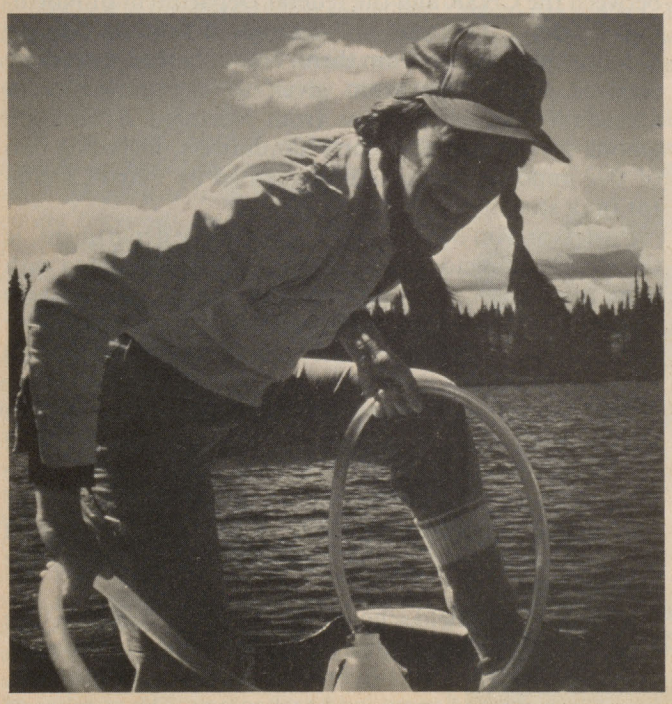
to season. In the winter there are usually four graduate students in permanent residence, while others use it as a field station for shorter periods of time. In the summer, twenty to thirty students and researchers inhabit the station.

Back in Montreal, Stenbaek is gearing up for several symposia and conferences that the CNSR will host in 1986. "One of the conferences will bring physicians from around the world for a discussion of cancer in the Inuit. The conference will be sponsored by the National Cancer Institute of Canada. As well, the Minister of Greenlandic Affairs for Denmark, Tom Hoyem, will be at the centre at the end of May to speak about the establishment of a polar institute in Denmark. His visit will be of special interest to us because Canada's minister of northern affairs is exploring the possibilities of creating a polar institute in Canada."

Stenbaek sits on the board of the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies, and is chairperson of its ethics committee. "Though the conferences may sound as if they stress southern approaches to science," she explains, "our goal at the centre is to do cooperative research with the Inuit in the truest sense.

"Researchers often learn," she continues, "that the Inuit are ahead of us in the development of certain concepts. For instance, adoption researchers have found that the recent southern trends of a more open structure have been in place in the Inuit culture for ages. Adopted Inuit know their biological parents, and participate in a healthy, open relationship."

The Fifth Inuit Studies Conference will be held at the CNSR this year, in conjunction with Laval University. The title of the conference reflects the changing perspective of northern studies: "Facing the Future: What Can We Learn from the Inuit?"□



MSRS

Researcher Sara Griesbach, BSc'78, samples Hope Lake during a field trip to Schefferville Research Station in July 1983.

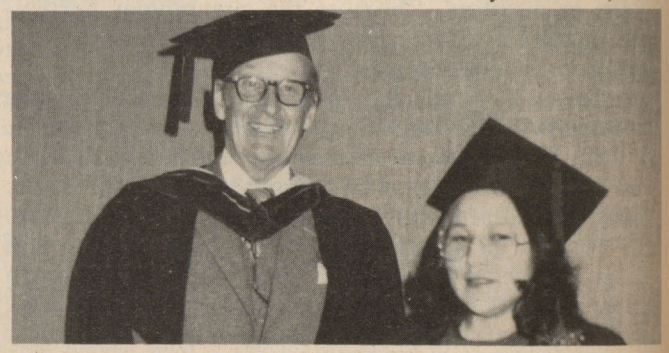
McGill's Northern Education Program: where Inuit meet Quallunaat

by Marcia Goldberg

Jack Cram, director of the Native and Northern Education Program in McGill's Faculty of Education, is attempting to solve the dilemmas that face Inuit student teachers at the university. This year, Simon Okpakoq, Morty Alooloo, and Susan Akaerok are enrolled in the program, but they all have left family and communities in the North to engage in the difficult task of meeting southern, or *Quallunaat,* people and ideas.

The reason the Inuit students are here goes back to two legislative breakthroughs that involved teaching and teacher training. During the 1960s, the *Direction générale du Nouveau Québec* introduced Native language into the early years of school, and the Quebec Legislative Assembly created the *Commission scolaire du Nouveau Québec* (CSNQ) to establish provincial schools in thirty Arctic Quebec settlements.

The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, signed in 1975, brought a profound change to education in the North. Out of that agreement, the Kativik School Board was born. It was to be controlled by the Inuit, have



Jack Cram, director of McGill's Native and Northern Education Program, poses with graduate Ooloota Matiusie.

the power to design its own curriculum, and train its own teachers. Kativik adopted the existing CSNQ/McGill teacher training program to facilitate the transition to an Inuit-run education system.

The program is at present directed by Auxiliary Professor Doris Winkler, who is sometimes in her Dorval office, but more often travelling between the settlements of Arctic Quebec. Within five years, the headquarters of Kativik will be moved north.

For the Inuit involved in education, two milestones stand out in their memories. The first is the workshop at Kuujjuarapik (Great Whale River) in 1975, when thirty-five Inuit classroom assistants from the federal schools met to discuss what kind of certification would be required to teach in an Inuit school. The second is the certification ceremony in 1978, at Inukjuak (Port Harrison), when the first eight Inuit teachers received provincial certification for having completed thirty credits with McGill University.

Since 1981, the McGill Certificate in Native and Northern Education has been awarded concurrently with provincial or territorial certification, qualifying Inuit graduates to apply for entry into McGill's Bachelor of



That winning smile – Spence Bay Inuk teacher Mary Ittunga, Gjoa Haven, 1983.

Education program with one year advanced standing. In the fall of 1985, twenty-one Inuit were enrolled in the program, including four full-time students.

Two of these graduates will return to Frobisher Bay, on Baffin Island, to work as instructors in McGill's Eastern Arctic Training Program. Auxiliary Professor David Willman is in charge of the Frobisher Bay campus, where there are eighteen full-time students. Willman has just completed a dissertation on the language of Inuit children. Auxiliary Professor S. T. "Mick" Mallon is also on staff at Frobisher, and is regarded as an expert in the field of linguistics and academic Inuktitut.

As of October 1985, some 170 Inuit students from Quebec and the Northwest Territories were enrolled in the McGill program, the great majority combining teaching duties with part-time studies. The three degrees and fifty-seven certificates awarded to date are only the beginning of a program that is expected to replace southern teachers with northern Native teachers over the next generation.

"The time when northern Natives totally control their own schools is finally attainable," says Cram. "These remarkable people are building a system of education unique in the world, and McGill is very proud to be a small part of it."

For Simon Okpakoq, McGill's education program has provided an essential focus for his future as an educator. He is aware that cultural mores in the North clash with southern notions of discipline, and he has gained the tools to defend a total immersion program in Inuktitut for the first four years of elementary school. Such insight and determination on the part of Inuit teachers are bound to foster education attuned to their changing culture.□



Northern highlights

When McGill's Centre for Northern Studies and Research recently undertook an inventory of northern-related projects at McGill, it was swamped with over three hundred replies. We cannot hope to cover the vast range of this research, but here is a selection of projects that highlight McGill's continued involvement in the North.

Medicine

John Hoey, MD'67, director of the Montreal General Hospital department of community health (DSC), gazes steadily at the numbers on the blackboard in his office: "Ten percent of Quebec Cree and 20 percent of Quebec Inuit come south for medical and dental treatment each year." The vast majority go to either the Montreal Children's Hospital (MCH) or Montreal General Hospital (MGH), or to the Laval University Hospital Centre, in Quebec City.

The history of McGill's role in northern medicine, and that of the Quebec government, is complex. Briefly, the concern for the health of Canada's Inuit children encouraged the development of four university health programs in the North in the mid-1960s. In 1965 McGill became involved in the Baffin Zone Project, whose first organizers were Alan Ross, MD'27, of the MCH, and Douglas Cameron, MD'40, of the MGH. The present director is Nicholas Steinmetz, BSc'59, MD'63, of the MCH.

This project has grown to involve almost every clinical department of McGill University's Faculty of Medicine. The present director of otolaryngology at the Royal Victoria Hospital, for example, James Baxter, MD'47, has become known throughout the North, and beyond Canada, for his work and research concerning the problem of ear infection in Inuit children.

In 1969 the Cree and Inuit of northern Quebec left the federal health umbrella and joined the Quebec system. At that time, the Quebec government was restructuring and decentralizing health care. It divided the province into twelve regions, each administered by a *Conseil régional de la santé et des services sociaux* (CRSSS). They also created thirty-two DSCs.

The Cree and the Inuit of Nouveau Québec now run two CRSSS's, and are responsible for defining the health care needs of the people in their respective regions. The Montreal General DSC and the Laval University Hospital DSC evaluate the needs of the Native population as a whole, develop specific programs, and recommend changes in the delivery of care. They also coordinate and manage services for those who come south for treatment. McGill's teaching hospitals provide care for many of these patients.

One concrete example of the interaction between Hoey's DSC, the Cree and Inuit regional health councils, and researchers, concerns dental care. "The dental problems of the children are very bad," Hoey says, "and the requests were for more and more dentists. But there was no notion of prevention. So we've recently developed a fluoridation program. We consulted with researchers to find a way to treat small amounts of water, which is useful in villages of two to three hundred people with one or two wells."

Hoey suggests that it is up to medical and community

health specialists to work with Quebec's northern people to evaluate their changing needs: "While the incidence of chronic disease and accidents has increased among the adult population, there has been a dramatic decline in the infant mortality rate. Children in the North are generally healthier today than they were five years ago."



Christopher Umecki

History-making hearing specialists receive their certificates at McGill in March 1986: (left to right) Martha Amarualik, Lydia Novalinga, Emily Novalinga, instructor Mary Elijassiapik holding absent Betsy Annahatak's scroll, Sarah Grey, and Vicky Eetook with daughter Annie.

Human Communication Disorders

For the first time, Canadian Inuit have received certificates as hearing specialists after receiving their instruction in Inuktitut. The six graduates, who are the first Quebec Inuit so trained in the field of health, were given certificates by McGill on 5 March 1986.

The course, modelled after ones devised by McGill's northern education specialists, was taught by Mary Elijassiapik of the Kativik School Board. Elijassiapik had received similar training, in English, at McGill's School of Human Communication Disorders (SHCD). Her instructor was audiologist Hannah Ayukawa, MSc'80, MSc(Ap)'82.

The six – a parent, a teacher, two school counsellors and two hospital hearing specialists – began their study in their home settlements, dealing with children who had hearing problems. When they came south for further training at the McGill SHCD, they were able to consult with specialists and use special clinic equipment to round out their education. The end of this intensive course marks an important step in the Project for the Hearing-Impaired Inuit of Arctic Quebec (HIINQ).

In 1984 the SHCD took over, from the Montreal Children's Hospital and the Laval University Hospital Centre (CHUL), the screening and follow-up of young patients referred by doctors in northern Quebec. HIINQ is partly funded by CHUL's *Projet Nord* which began a pilot project two years ago, in Kuujjuarapik, examining children for ear disorders. A quarter of these Inuit children showed hearing loss.

The six new hearing specialists will be important links between the McGill School and their Inuit patients who should return regularly to have hearing aids refitted. The coordinator of the project, Martha Crago, would like to see this "first" extended into other areas of health care where Inuit now participate mainly as interpreters.

Social Work

Adaptability is the key word for social work in the North. When Professor Liesel Urtnowski first went north in May 1981 to teach Inuit community workers, she had to adapt the McGill curriculum to the goals and interests of the villagers. The Social Services Centre in Kuujjuaq (Fort Chimo) had asked Myer Katz, BSW'50, MSW'51, director of McGill's School of Social Work, if courses could be provided in the region of Hudson and Ungava Bay. As a result of this, courses were offered in 1982, '83, and '84.

Urtnowski observed the operation of local citizen committees which are responsible for the development of social services. The villages of Salluit (Sugluk), Povungnituk, and Inukjuak, had a common problem: southern social workers could not imitate the traditional Inuit helping mechanism. Traditionally, the elders of a community consult with those experiencing problems, and often their technique is to tell a story that relates to the specific situation. This method encourages self-reflection, and downplays authority.

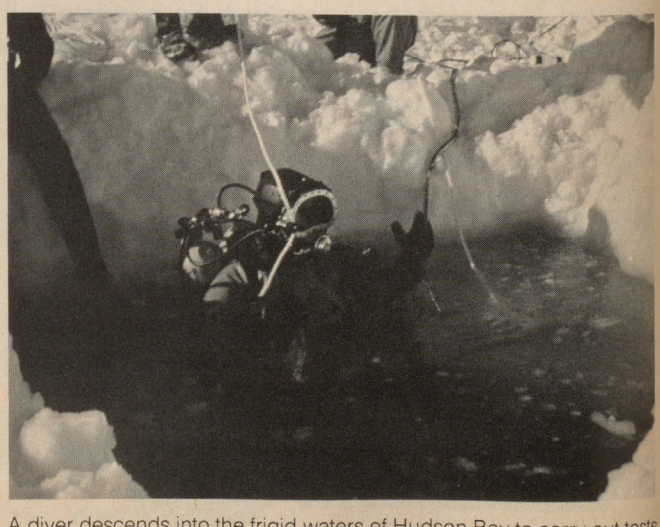
Though Inuit values are in a state of flux, Urtnowski emphasizes the importance of relating the culturally defined goals and interests of the villagers to culturally acceptable approaches of attaining those goals. Urtnowski adapted McGill's School of Social Work program so that its courses focused on community organizing, and on the continued integration of village leaders as advisors for problems in the community. She encouraged "the creative development of indigenous helping models." Fourteen Inuit community workers have benefited from the program.

Oceanography

In a cooperative venture with Laval University and Fisheries and Oceans Canada, McGill is conducting extensive research on the under-ice environment of Hudson and James Bay.

Scientists are studying how ice cover modifies circulation, biological productivity, and suspended sediment load, as well as the importance of these processes to the food chain of Hudson Bay. They are attempting to evaluate the influence of changes in the marine environment provoked by hydroelectric development.

Interdisciplinary studies involving oceanographic, geochemical, and biological research began in 1985 when a large field program took place in southeast Hudson Bay,



William Belsey

A diver descends into the frigid waters of Hudson Bay to carry out tests on the under-ice marine environment.

off Kuujjuarapik, with up to twenty scientific staff on site at certain periods. Work started again in March 1986, and will continue until late June.

Five research scientists head the team, including Professors Grant Ingram, BSc'65, and Bruno d'Anglejan, BSc'57, of McGill's Institute of Oceanography.

One of the questions to be answered is: what is the effect of increased fresh-water run-off associated with hydroelectric development? Under the ice, fresh water does not mix easily with salt water. It tends to lie on top, inhibiting the rising of nutrients to the ice/water interface, where algae grows. "What we are attempting to understand," says Ingram, "is the relative importance of algae growth to the overall Hudson and James Bay system. The food chain starts with algae, and leads up to fish, seals, and whales. These mammals are an important resource for the Native people in the area."



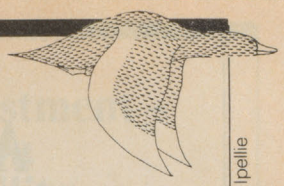
An Inuk mother, carrying her child in an *amouti*, cuts food with a hand-crafted *ulu*. The McCord Museum has one of Canada's most extensive collections of such artifacts.

McCord Museum

McGill's McCord Museum has one of the most important Amerindian and Inuit collections in Canada. It contains over 12,500 artifacts, including 2,500 significant Inuit pieces. The Inuit section is comprised of weapons and tools used for hunting and domestic life, some clothing and jewellery, examples of various modes of transportation, as well as prints, drawings, and sculptures.

The museum acquired these valuable items from two main sources: the David Ross McCord collection and that of the Ethnological Museum of McGill. David Ross McCord, Q.C., (1844-1930) founded the McCord Museum in 1921, and brought with him early artifacts that were gathered as "exotic curios" by the men who travelled the North in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1949, the extensive Amerindian and Inuit holdings of the Ethnological Museum of McGill were given to the McCord.

In 1985 the McCord Museum was the recipient of two major contemporary collections of Inuit graphics from the early 1950s and the 1960s, including twenty sculptures. Artists like Kenajuak and Alootook Ipellie are represented. "Collectors consider this a highly desirable period," said Conrad Graham, registrar of the museum, "as it shows the beginning of the transformation of Inuit expression from traditional to a more contemporary form."



Alootook Ipellie

An impressive exhibition of the McCord's artifacts is presently on display at the Fleming Museum in Burlington, Vermont, until 31 July. *Inuit Hands: Samples of Arctic Survival,* assembled by McCord Guest Curator Catherine Rankin, depicts the technology of Inuit survival, illustrated by objects created in a harsh and restrictive environment.

Communications

McGill is the only Canadian university that is actively involved in training Inuit communications people in the North. Professor David Crowley, PhD'75, of the department of graduate communications, and member of McGill's Northern Communications Development Project, is quick to point out the intention behind this training program: "The Inuit are basically doing it themselves, and we react to their requests."

Those requests spurred the creation of three courses offered in Salluit in the winter of 1984-85. The sessions were given in both English and Inuktitut to twenty Inuit reporters, communications advisors, and media producers. The courses were the result of close cooperation between southern experts and the Inuit communication organization Taqramiut Nipingat. The McGill committee that is planning the certificate in Northern Communications Development, under chairman Jack Cram, continues to work to help Inuit organize and improve their own communications.

A producers workshop is scheduled to take place this spring at McGill in conjunction with INPUT'86, an international public television forum. It will involve some of those who took part in the courses at Salluit, and is partly supported by a grant of $20,000, through the McGill Advancement Program, from the Gannett Foundation of New York and Mediacom of Montreal.

The certificate planning committee hopes that these workshops, and the academic credits earned there, will form the start of a program structured to the realities of northern conditions. Crowley says that Salluit, along with Povungnituk, Kuujjuaq, and Kuujjuarapik, now has media production facilities "that form the basis for a regional network. Though not a grand scheme, it is a powerful development." □



Phillip Van Horn

A participant in the 1985 Salluit communications workshop learns the technique of filming "on location."

A question of social responsibility?

McGill's decision, taken last November to divest itself of all South African-linked holdings, has broken new ground in Canadian university circles.

While American universities have for some time been actively showing their abhorrence of apartheid by practising selective, and in some cases total, divestment, Canadian educational institutions have been slower to respond.

Certain Canadian universities, including U.B.C., U.of T. and Queen's, have formulated policies in regard to their South African-related investments which stress the monitoring of corporate conduct and allow for divestment only as a last resort, if at all. But McGill was the first Canadian university to vote for total divestment. Dalhousie and York Universities have since adopted a similar policy.

Divestment of all of McGill's South African-related investments involves a portfolio of approximately $45 million, and is expected to take several years to complete.

The decision to divest was not reached easily nor quickly by the board of governors, who struggled with the issue for seven years. In an effort to bring a better understanding of the complexity of the issues involved and the difficulties of the decision-making process, the McGill News *asked two people, who are both knowledgeable and sensitive to the South African question, to comment on it.*

Donald MacSween, BA'56, BCL'61, is a governor of McGill and has been the chairman of the Committee to Advise on Matters of Social Responsibility since 1983. John Shingler is a native South African and an associate professor of political science at McGill. His articulate views on the South African situation have appeared in numerous Canadian publications.

The tolling bell – investor responsibility and South Africa

by Donald MacSween

It is a lonely member of the McGill community who does not share the view that apartheid ought to be dismantled by the Republic of South Africa immediately and unhesitatingly. How best to encourage the South African government along this path is a painfully divisive and disturbing question.

At McGill the issue was first raised by the Students' Society which has held three referenda over the past decade, all of which favoured McGill's divestment of shareholdings in corporations doing business in South Africa. As well, the Senate has adopted two resolutions recommending such action to the board of governors, most recently on 13 November 1985 (47 pro, 1 con, 2 abstensions).

In 1979 the board of governors struck a standing Committee to Advise on Matters of Social Responsibility (CAMSR), with a mandate "to receive expressions of concern from the university community on matters of social responsibility with respect to any particular type of investment and to review and advise the board thereon."

Between April 1980 and January 1982, under the chairmanship of Governor Emeritus Senator Carl Goldenberg and subsequently Governor Emeritus Lawrence MacDougall, CAMSR presented, and the board approved, six policy reports. Divestment was adopted as a possible action, but only as a last resort: CAMSR was first to question corporate managements privately, urge changes in corporate policies as justified, support shareholders' resolutions and, if there still remained cause for complaint, consider "divestment of holdings."

The board also adopted criteria against which corporate behaviour was to be assessed: acceptance of the Sullivan Principles, or the Canadian Government Protocol; confirmation of a policy of no sale or lease of materials or services, nor financial institution loans to individuals or to the South African government that would support apartheid or the pass law system. Under this policy, McGill divested itself in early 1982 of shareholdings in two oil corporations.

Developments in South Africa during the summer recess of 1985 led to heightened activity this past fall by the South African committee of the Students' Society at McGill. Through the student governors, the board was moved to modify the existing policy and to make divestment from corporations directly involved in the South African economy automatic and immediate.

A McGill governor acts in a fiduciary capacity. The trust a governor bears, some say, is strictly limited – to invest the funds placed in the care of the board, with the sole concern being the financial advantage of the university. Investment decisions taken in the light of any other consideration are a breach of trust.

However, the society in which McGill lives has adopted the notion that an investor in a profit-making organization is not free of responsibility for the use to which his investment is put, and is therefore socially liable for any damage which may result from the company's activities.

Some distinguish the university from other types of investors and say that in its role as a "sanctuary for the full range of human opinion," it is precluded from taking a collective position on any public issue except those which directly affect its academic well-being.

But South Africa is not the *first* public issue on which McGill has taken a collective stand. Was not a precedent set at the time of the two World Wars when the university took concrete action to support the war effort?

For some, divestment is wrong because it will make the South African government more stubborn and the repression more brutal; moreover, the suffering will fall most heavily on the people one is trying to help. However, one must accept the bitter paradox that, in attempting to free hostages, the oppressed inevitably run the greatest risk.

And moreover, if the better course were to attempt to influence the South African government through economic involvement, socially-responsible international corporations could be expected to act accordingly: such involvement, however, is being exhibited at a pace that is less than reckless.

A profit-making corporation cannot be faulted for withdrawing from the contemporary South African economy, as Alcan Aluminium Ltd. has just done. When an institution such as McGill does likewise,



Marc Balzan

McGill Chaplain Chris Ferguson addresses a student gathering from the steps of the Arts Building.

should it be faulted? Or is it acting consistently with the values of freedom of thought and expression, and freedom from constitutional racism?

The board of governors considered these and a number of other aspects before coming to a decision. For example:

Only three percent of Black workers are employed by companies subject to the Sullivan Principles and as "the Codes have failed to make an impact on South African employers as a form of international pressure for change, they are clearly of no consequence" (International Labor Organization, 5 Sept. 1985);

If McGill retains investments in order to exercise pressure for corporate change from within, one must consider how active and effective a role the university, as investor, has and will play in the exercise of its rights and the performance of its responsibility, as a shareholder;

The question of "tainted" income apart, the more outside investment in the South Africa economy, the less pressure for change.

In view of the board's decision to divest, two further aspects arise for consideration:

(1) If income derived from a corporate shareholding is "tainted," does this apply also to income by way of gift from the same corporation? Must the university refrain from seeking gifts and return gifts or renounce pledges already received from the same corporation?

I would reply that McGill's public gesture is more likely than not to aid, in some small measure, in resolving the South African situation as peacefully as possible; and that corporations will perceive the action as directed, not at them, but at the South African government, and will continue to provide McGill with support.

(2) Can McGill react in relation to an evil in South Africa without being obliged to act against social evils everywhere, whenever a demand is made?

The university is certainly exposed to other demands, but it should involve itself only when it can reasonably cope. That there are other evils against which McGill is unable to act does not justify inaction on the one issue which has been brought forward for consideration.

While the board is committed to its decision to divest, it retains a healthy concern for unseen consequences. For this reason it will review its position in October 1986.

Here then, are some aspects of the debate. Whatever your personal view, the McGill community has conducted the discussion in a style and with a procedure which has added a cubit or two to an already impressive stature. We can never pretend that there is a simple solution. "It's going to be a very long haul before apartheid is ended, but the past year has at last shown that the foreign pressure, however limited, has had a much deeper effect than seemed likely when it began." (editorial, the *Manchester Guardian Weekly,* 5 Jan. 1986).

McGill, like most other universities, has contributed to a better world, and its capacity to continue to do so must be fully protected. Even so, not to extend the very limited support which the South African victims of oppression are requesting seems an unnecessary stain on the university's character. The bell tolls and no one should forget for whom.□

After divestment – "We have a responsibility... to maintain a momentum of involvement"

by John Shingler

The situation in South Africa continues to raise compelling questions for Canadians. What can they do, as individuals or as members of independent institutions, to contribute to the elimination of apartheid?

McGill has taken the pioneering step in Canada of divesting from corporations and financial institutions having South African links. While I opposed this step on grounds similar to those expressed by the principal in the last issue of the *McGill News,* I accept this policy as a fait accompli. Where do we go from here?

First, I believe it is important that McGill should continue to address South African questions from an academic standpoint. This can be achieved by bringing in qualified speakers to give lectures and lead seminars on South African topics, as was done recently at the Centre for Developing-Area Studies.

We should continue to expand our library holdings on South Africa, for it is only by sustained research and analysis that we can hope to understand what brings these oppressive systems into existence, and what can contribute to their demise.

Second, there is the danger that McGill, having taken the decision to divest, may be inclined to wash its hands of the matter, and turn to other questions. This would be unfortunate. The crisis in South Africa is intensifying and the need for various forms of international action is growing.

In this regard it is important to distinguish three levels of punitive international action: divestment, disinvestment, and mandatory trade sanctions enforced by an internationally-backed embargo.

Divestment is the disposal of shares and holdings in international financial institutions and corporations which have South African links in one form or another outside South Africa. It transfers ownership at the international level. While divestment has symbolic significance, it is unlikely to have a perceptible economic impact in South Africa, at least in the short term, and is unlikely to have major political consequences.

Disinvestment is the withdrawal of branch offices, loans, etc., from South Africa by multinational corporations and financial institutions based outside that country. Such withdrawal may involve the sale of a plant to South African corpora-

tions or to other multinationals. The other side of the disinvestment coin is the failure of corporations to take up positions or expand their operations in South Africa. The impact of disinvestment is greater than that of divestment, especially in economic terms, although the possibility of this causing positive political change is relatively remote. A dozen American corporations have discretely left South Africa over the last decade, with no perceptible result except to contribute to the rising level of unemployment and slow economic growth.



E. Ria Tzimas

Students demonstrated in front of the administration building on 18 November to let their views on divestment and apartheid be known, as the board of governors met to debate the university's position.

Thus, while divestment and disinvestment are clearly symbolic of international repugnance, they are, unfortunately, little more than irritants to the South African government and are unlikely to erode the basic structure of White domination there.

Mandatory trade sanctions enforced by an embargo would clearly be a step of a different magnitude, and would undoubtedly bring the South African crisis to a climax. Such action would bring the status quo to an end and, less certainly, contribute to a transition in South Africa from White domination to a political order based upon internationally-accepted standards. An embargo of this kind may be the only alternative to watching helplessly as South Africa slides into the abyss. However, it is not the province of universities to deal with such matters.

At first glance, all this may seem very remote from McGill. I do not believe that to be the case. While further punitive economic action seems unlikely and inappropriate for McGill, there are other steps that we could take. *We have a responsibility, not least because we have assumed the Canadian lead in divesting, to look for them and to maintain a momentum of involvement.*

We have, in one sense, taken ourselves out of the play at precisely the time when many corporations in South Africa have started to recognize their responsibilities in the breaking down of racism. If we had maintained our holdings in selected corporations we could have played a reasonably influential role in promoting socially-responsible corporate conduct. We have lost that opportunity.

Nevertheless, there is an alternative to standing by as the cycle of destruction in South Africa intensifies. There exists a great need in South Africa for Black doctors, architects, scientists and scholars. We should act to help meet that need.

Having profited so long from its South African-linked investments, McGill could repay that debt, if only in part, by embarking on a vigorous and full-fledged scholarship program for Black South Africans at McGill.

Such a program would be entirely independent of the South African government and would link up directly with independent educational bodies in South Africa. McGill could coordinate with the South African Education Program of the Institute of International Education of New York, which is already coordinating the activities of U.S. universities to energetically recruit Black South African students through special scholarships and educational programs.

Given the emphasis of this venture, it might well be appropriate to invite two of McGill's more distinguished African graduates, the Hon. Paul Lusaka of Zambia and the Hon. Bernard Chidzero of Zimbabwe to serve as patrons of such a McGill South African Scholarship Program.□

Classified Happenings

19-22 June (McGill campus)
Canadian Federation of University Women/*Fédération canadienne des femmes diplômés des universités,* National Council Meeting. To attend, contact your local University Women's Club or registration chairman Kathleen Gillespie, (514) 733-8730.

21 June, 9 AM-5 PM (Ottawa)
First Annual Clinical Symposium, named in honour of Dr. Gerald J. Sarwer-Foner, DipPsych'55, organized by the department of psychology, School of Medicine, University of Ottawa/*Université d'Ottawa.* Contact: Dr. Beauséjour, Postgraduate education director, U. of O., 4422-501 Smyth Rd., Ottawa, Ont. K1H 8L6; (613) 661-9611.

Alumni Travel 1986-87

Tour 1
Volga River Cruise with Salen Lindblad June 16 – July 5. Depart Montreal – Moscow, Tbilisi, Rostov-On-Don, Volgograd, Devushin, Zhiguli, Ulyanovsk, Kazan, Leningrad and Helsinki. Cruising aboard M.S. Maxim Gorki, built in 1978. Prices starting from approximately $3,950 Canadian. Tour Leader – Dr. Stanley Frost.

Tour 2
Ireland With A Difference – The Galway Oyster Festival and the Kinsale Gourmet Festival. September 25 – October 9. Galway, Ashford Castle, Dublin (Killiney Castle), Kinsale, Kerry, Bunratty and London. A leisurely trip through Ireland with four days in Kinsale, West Cork, participating in a unique food festival plus other surprises. Price approximately $2,150 Canadian. Tour Host – Gavin Ross.

Tour 3
China – including a Yangtse River Cruise October 12 – November 6. G[illegible]hou, Guilin, Wuhan, Yangtse R[illegible] Chongqing, Xian, P[illegible]ghai. The Yangtse River C[illegible]d the M.V. "EMEI" [illegible]scinating shore exc[illegible] Baozhai, Yichang, Ch[illegible]nd Shashi. Price $4,500 Can[illegible]an. Tour Leader – Dr. Stanley Frost. Tour Escort – Mrs. Vivian Lieu.

Sold out – Trip will be repeated April 1987.

Tour 4
South Pacific Cruise with Royal Viking Lines January 14 – February 01/87. Explore New Zealand and Australia from Auckland to Sydney. Ports of call include: Wellington, Christchurch, Stewart Island, Milford Sound, Tasman Sea, Tasmania, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. Complimentary 1 night in Auckland and 3 nights post-cruise package in Sydney. Combine two cruises and receive free round-trip airfare from gateway cities. Prices starting from approximately $5,300.00.

For further information – call or write
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Canadian Educational Travel Associates (CETA)
4616 St. Catherine St. W.
Montreal, Quebec H3Z 1S3
Tel. (514) 937-9401
1-800-361-7580

TOUR 3 (CHINA – April 1987)
Vivian Lieu Travel Inc.
4970 Queen Mary Road, Suite 25
Montreal, Quebec H3W 1X2
Tel. (514) 735-1641

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Ralph Emery

Better poultry through agricultural biotechnology is the goal of Donald McQueen Shaver (left) and Macdonald College Professor Urs Kuhnlein. Kuhnlein's work in this promising industrial research field is made possible by NSERC and Shaver Poultry Breeding Farms.

Dr. Urs Kuhnlein takes new Chair in Biotechnology funded by Shaver and NSERC

Macdonald College has established the Shaver-NSERC Industrial Research Chair in Poultry Biotechnology. Dr. Urs Kuhnlein, associate professor of animal science and a former cancer researcher, has been appointed to the position, which is being financed jointly by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) and the Shaver Poultry Breeding Farms.

The poultry industry stands to recoup millions of dollars now wasted because of a virus, Dr. Kuhnlein explained at the official announcement: "My immediate plan is to set up a system to transfer cloned genes into poultry, with the aim of developing new strains of agricultural birds that are more feed efficient, disease resistant, and productive." Initial research will identify which genes determine which traits. Techniques for gene transfer must be developed since methods already used in mammals may not be applicable.

NSERC's Director of Targeted Research Dr. Claude Lajeunesse said the council's role is to facilitate initiatives like the Shaver-NSERC Chair. During 1984-85, McGill received nearly $18 million from NSERC in the form of research grants and bursaries. "Joint programs are an important key to Canada's future development," Dr. Lajeunesse stressed. "They enhance research strengths as the country tries to position itself on the frontiers of knowledge."

Donald McQueen Shaver, founder of Shaver Poultry Breeding Farms, expressed pleasure in being a partner in the professorship. "To be competitive, Canadian industry must get more involved in helping fund major research that will benefit everyone, including consumers," he said.

Dr. Roger Buckland, BSc(Agr)'63, MSc'65, McGill vice-principal (Macdonald College), praised the two organizations for their timely and cooperative leadership: "If Canada wants to take advantage of the dynamic possibilities opening up in biotechnology and other areas of science, then this kind of tripartite alliance is critical."

Dr. Kuhnlein, a native of Switzerland, has extensive experience in the study of molecular defects underlying cancer-prone genetic disease. After postdoctoral studies at Stanford University Medical School, he held research posts at the University of California at Berkeley, the University of British Columbia and the B.C. Cancer Research Centre. Until joining Macdonald College last fall he was, for a short time, senior scientist in the health sciences division of the Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, in Ontario.

"It is very exciting to work on a project that can benefit not only poultry breeding and agricultural biotechnology in general," said Kuhnlein, "but that can also have applications to all biological and medical sciences."□ *Vivian Geeza and Kate Williams*

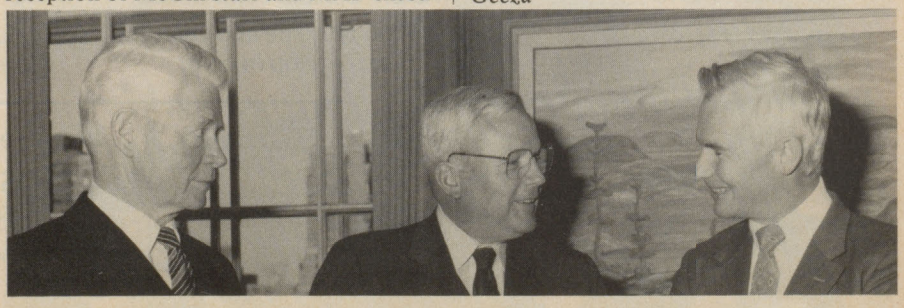
Bank of Montreal endows Chair in Finance and Banking at McGill

The Bank of Montreal is giving McGill University $600,000 towards the endowment of a new Chair in Finance and Banking in the Faculty of Management. Fred Burbidge, national chairman of the McGill Advancement Program (MAP), announced details of the gift at a recent reception of McGill staff and MAP executives, which included Professor Laurent Picard, dean of management, and Professor Roger Bennett, director, McGill MBA program.

"Recent years have seen astounding changes in day-to-day financial activity. We find ourselves in a marketplace that is both national and international in scope," said William Mulholland, chairman and chief executive officer of the Bank of Montreal. "It is our intention to encourage a high level of new work in banking and finance, and to create a focus for advanced studies in this area, by supporting senior faculty appointments in major Canadian universities We are confident the new professor of finance and banking will stimulate discussion and contribute to policy development in the field."

"We are gratified to see this investment in university education," McGill Principal David Johnston observed. "Over its history, McGill has been fortunate to enjoy the continued support of the Bank of Montreal. The young men and women studying in our Facuty of Management will draw career-long benefit from the present gift, that adds to our strength in an important and relevant scholarly discipline."

Burbidge said the Bank of Montreal's donation brings total gifts and pledges to the McGill Advancenent Program over the $56 million mark. $18 million of that is to be earmarked for Saff and Research & Development. Launched two years ago, the McGill fund drive will continue through December 1986. Some 2,500 alumni will be donating their time as volunteers to help achieve the campaign's ultimate goal of $6 million.□ *Vivian Geeza*



Rick Kerrigan

William Mulholland, chairman of the Bank of Montreal (centre), is shown with Frederick Burbidge, national chairman of the McGill Advancement Program (left), and Principal David Johnston at the announcement of the endowment of the university's first faculty post in finance and banking.

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QUEBEC PERSPECTIVE

After the election

The government of Robert Bourassa came to power as though to the manor born. The premier, of course, had been there before and appeared determined to turn his past experience into an asset rather than the liability it had long been considered.

Barely two weeks after taking office, he called the National Assembly into session for the few days needed to take care of his most pressing election promises. Then it was off and running in a contrived by-election to round out his premiership with the required seat he had failed to win for himself in his party's landslide victory.

This going back to the electorate for a personal endorsement could have been humiliating. At the time of the election, much had been made of Bourassa's lack of popular appeal. But the by-election campaign in the riding of St. Laurent – which the PQ did not contest hoping it would prove to be a hollow victory – turned out to be a productive exercise for the premier. His weeks of campaigning allowed him to settle into the first safe riding he has ever represented, at his own pace and discretion. Without serious opposition on the ground, he was left free to conduct government business under no opposition pressure. The time was not wasted.

By the time the National Assembly reconvened in March, the new provincial government was firmly in the saddle and getting something even better than rave reviews – a good deal of respect. A key factor in the serenity that descended on provincial politics was the speed with which Bourassa went into action. The civil service was neither threatened nor circumvented. It was immediately put to work on Liberal policy before it could get a fix on the new directions it would henceforth be expected to follow. Cabinet offices were in full operation before they were fully staffed. It was not at all unusual in the first months for ministers to answer their own phones.

The emphasis throughout has been on businesslike efficiency. The government is spending less energy on talking its way through the problems which face it and more on dealing with them. Despite all the warnings that a government led by "Bourassa the Unloved" would be accorded no benefit of the doubt, no period of grace, the new provincial administration is already inspiring a certain confidence in its competence, and approval for its deliberate pace.

For the first time in over a decade negotiations with public sector unions, which began soon after the government took office, are being carried on with both sides straining to come to an agreement. The government's offer of a 3.5 percent increase is hardly in line with what public sector employees are asking. But the government has decreed that the salaries of MNAs, which were due to go up by over 4 percent this year, would also be held to the 3.5 ceiling. This is in sharp contrast to the approach of the PQ government, which rolled back the salaries of public servants while raising those of MNAs. Bourassa's team is not out of the public employment woods, but at least it has not yet lost its sense of direction.

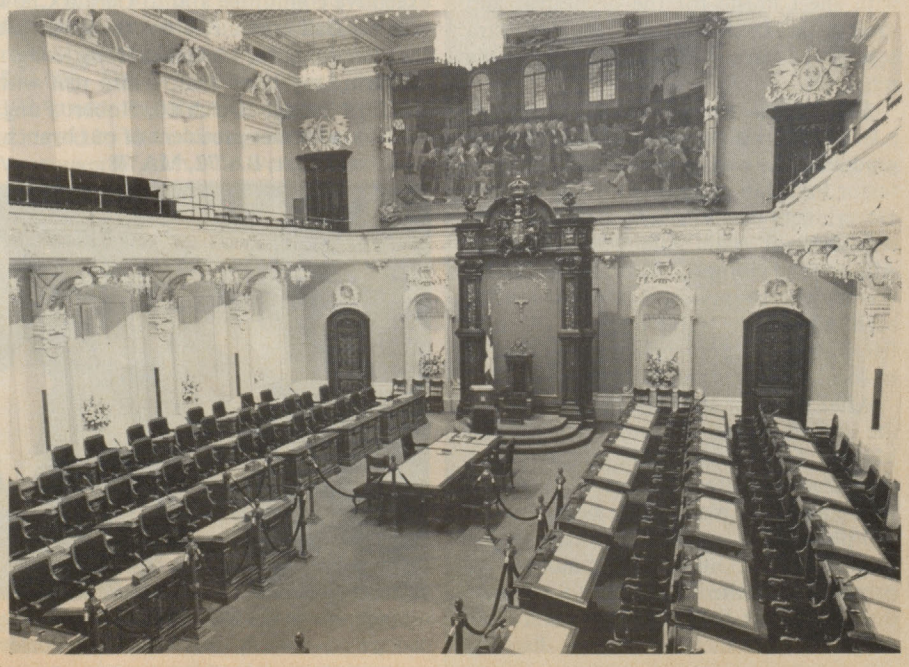
The same goes for its attitude towards deregulation and privatization, two policies it promised to pursue and which it is addressing with a pragmatic lack of ideological rhetoric. The premier has recruited a group of top-flight Quebec businessmen and administrators, several of whom have also had experience in the public sector, to advise him, on a voluntary basis, about ways to make the public service more efficient and the government's role in the economy more effective and less bureaucratic.

An innovative aspect of Bourassa's committees of "consultants" is that they have not been brought together in Quebec's conventional form of consultation. They do not pretend to be a cross-section of society being given a say about what the various segments expect from government policy. Bourassa is looking for specific technical know-how from people who are plugged into the economic resources he needs to tap, by inciting their collaboration with and support of government objectives.

It is consistent with what one of his most prominent economic ministers once said about running the government "like a business." The phrase has stuck. At first it was treated as a kind of heretical approach to public administration and a danger signal that Bourassa's cold fish attitude towards administrative efficiency could damage Quebec's social fabric. The premier, however, has been astute enough to entrust the two most important non-economic portfolios to a couple of certified, socially responsible heavyweights.

Claude Ryan at Education and Thérèse Lavoie-Roux at Social Affairs are respected and thoroughly knowledgeable ministers. Lavoie-Roux has a credibility rarely achieved by a practising politician. And without exception, teachers, public sector employees and Quebecers at large seem to feel that Education is now in the hands of someone who will take rigorously good care of it.

This attention to the service side of government business is in keeping with Bourassa's background. He is unlikely to dismantle the social structures he himself once had such a hand in building. He has been careful to insure, as he concentrates on improving the province's economic prospects, that his government's commitment to social justice is not questioned. But it is early yet and there's that potentially crippling deficit to be dealt with. Bringing it under control, a promise Bourassa gives every sign of keeping, may be considered good government but it is also bound to be very uncomfortable. The relaxed political atmosphere that Quebec has enjoyed since the end of last year could be the lull before a new political storm. This time however, should the political climate heat up, it will be pocketbooks that are at stake, not nationhood.□ *Gretta Chambers*



ministère des Communications du Québec

SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

by Gavin Ross,
Executive Director of the Graduates' Society



Hong Kong Christmas Ball Chairman Gerald Chow and his wife, Lilly, chat with Quebec government representatives Alain and Hélène Allaire.

An Annual McGill Ball? On Christmas Night? In Hong Kong? Absolutely true and what a Ball it was! Over three hundred McGill graduates, spouses and friends crammed the ballroom of the Furama Hotel in Hong Kong the night of 25 December for the 4th Annual McGill Society of Hong Kong Ltd. Christmas Ball. It was my pleasure to be a guest at this most interesting and enjoyable occasion.

Festivities began mid-afternoon Christmas Day with a full-scale rehearsal in the hotel ballroom. There I met many of our local executive including Vice-president Patrick Sun, BCom'76, long-time Honorary Secretary Lily Chu, BSc'72, MSc'74, Co-masters of Ceremony Frances Chik, BA'76, MA'78, and Henry Ho, BSc'71, Elizabeth Law, BCom'76, DipMgmt'78, Jimmy Wong, BSc(Arch)'80, BArch'81, and Paul Chan, BEng'76. Several days earlier I had met Ball Chairman Gerald Chow, BSc'82, and McGill Society of Hong Kong President Dr. David Law, BSc'70.

The rehearsal gave us all a chance to define our roles. I had several – to bring good wishes from McGill to our graduates, to lead the singing of "Hail Alma Mater," to judge an inter-faculty Ice Cream Eating Contest, and to present certain prizes.

Fortunately, our graduates in Hong Kong had asked me in advance if we had a McGill Song. This prompted me to bring 250 copies of "Hail Alma Mater" along with sheet music for the orchestra, and after a rather shaky start, the orchestra seemed to have it down pat during the rehearsal.

The Ball started with cocktails at 7:30 P.M. During this period I met many of our graduates, as well as former McGill professor Paul Lin and his wife. The Quebec Government was represented by Immigration Director Alain Allaire and Madame Allaire. The vibrantly decorated ballroom was set with twenty-eight tables of twelve, each laden with "table prizes." Close to fifty raffle and door prizes were donated by local graduates and their friends.

After a few mercifully short speeches, the crowd launched into "Hail Alma Mater." Unfortunately the orchestra, by then, had forgotten the tempo. But soon we managed to pick up the beat, and all 330-plus guests seemed to really enjoy singing the McGill Song. A number of people approached me later to say that they had never heard it before and were delighted that such an anthem existed.

These formalities were followed by a delicious twelve-course meal featuring such delicacies as double boiled pigeons with snow fungus, and sweetened red bean cream with lotus seeds!

Next on the program was a performance by the well-known and extremely attractive Hong Kong entertainer, Mak Kit-Man. This was followed by the Ice Cream Eating Contest between Health Sciences, Architecture, Management, Engineering, and Arts & Science. At the risk of offending some of our graduates, I must report that the Engineers tried to pull a fast one, by wrapping some rather hard ice cream in a napkin and dropping it below the table. This was fortunately discovered by a sharp-eyed dentist and duly conveyed to yours truly. My final judgement, though a difficult one to reach, was that the Arts & Science team were the winners. The dancing continued until after 2:00 A.M.

Congratulations to David Law and his executive committee and to Gerald Chow and his Ball committee for the great job they are doing for McGill in Hong Kong.

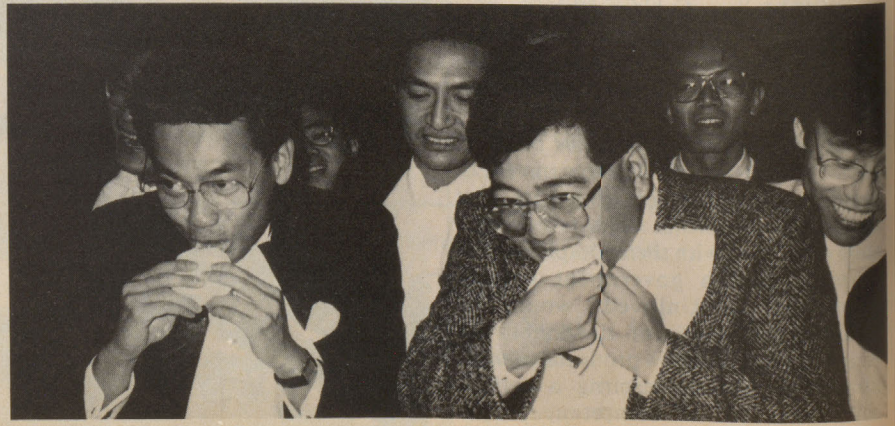
During my brief visit, I also met with Clifford Wong, BArch'60, Robert Fung, MD'60, a former president of our branch, and Frank Sixt, BA'72, MA'78.

McGill has 620 graduates of record in the Hong Kong area and the McGill Society branch there is one of our most active. The executive committee meets at least once a month and their annual activities include the Christmas Ball, a Wine and Cheese Party, a Barbecue Buffet, a Membership Night, and a Disco Evening, as well as participation in the Canadian Universities Inter-Alumni Sports Competition. One cannot help but detect a strong sense of loyalty for McGill among our graduates in Hong Kong, and it was a great pleasure to be with them at Christmas.

Football Friends

The Winter issue of *McGill News* features an article about our athletic "booster clubs." Organizations such as Friends of McGill Hockey, Football, and Rugby, provide much needed support for our varsity teams and, at the same time, involve the voluntary talents of many of our alumni.

On 1 March the Friends of McGill Football sponsored the second annual Football Awards Banquet. More than three hundred players, graduates, and friends crammed the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association (MAAA) dining



At the Christmas Ball, Dentistry and Engineering team members really sink their teeth into their work during the five-faculty Ice Cream Eating Contest.



Among banqueters fêting the 1985-86 McGill Redmen were former football greats Willie Lambert, BEd(PE)'60, DDS'64, and Wally Kowal, BA'49, DDS'55 (right), who are seen flanking the legendary J. Cyril "Flin" Flanagan, DDS'23.

room to honour several outstanding football players and to welcome some academically bright and athletically gifted high school and CEGEP students who are considering coming to McGill.

Award winners included Charles Bourque, most improved player; Guy Laforge, rookie of the year Al Lekun, most valuable lineman; Mike Sanham, most sportsmanlike player and Cliff Wilson, most dedicated player.

The highlight of the evening was a fund raising raffle. The top prize two return tickets to Vancouver and Expo'86, compliments of CP Air, was won by former all-star flanker Peter Bender, BEd(PE)'69, MA'72. Also honoured was outgoing President of the McGill Redmen Football Team Ross Hill, BSc'43, MD'48, DipMed'60, who chose the occasion to welcome his successor, Alex Hamilton, BEng'40.

The evening was superbly organized by Football Friends President Vaughan McVey, BSc'57, and the master of ceremonies was former football great and bon vivant, Remy Kawkabani, BCom'82.

1985 hockey awards banquet

On 26 March, Friends of McGill Hockey held their annual awards banquet again at the MAAA. Coaches, players and alumni gathered to salute nine players who will graduate this year, and to honour four outstanding members of the 1985-86 Redmen team. Mike Babcock and Mark Reade shared the Bobbie Bell Trophy for most valuable player, Benjamin Matthews was voted the most improved player and was presented with the Bert Fyons Trophy, and the Friends of McGill Hockey Trophy for rookie of the year went to Jamie Kompon.

AMF spring phonathons

Rallying to the spring phonathon in the branch locations, more than 396 graduates will make a personal call to thousands of alumni to remind them to continue, or increase, their annual support of the McGill Alma Mater Fund.

AMF Chairman Hugh Marshall, BEng'51, reports that Paul Salvatore, BA'72, BCL'78, LLB'79, and Michael List, BCom'67, have coordinated the most successful Toronto Branch Phonathon in recent years, receiving pledges exceeding $40,000. The two-evening event involved 102 graduates. Record success was also achieved by the executive members of the Vancouver branch who were recruited by John MacFarlane, MD'63, MSc'66.

Similar events were also coordinated by the following: New York, Arthur Coleman III, BA'77; Boston, David Ulin, BCL'69; Victoria, Harvey Matthews, BCom'78; New Brunswick, Tom Jelinek, BSc'57; Ottawa, George Winters, BSc'48; Montreal, Michael Conway, BCom'79, DipAcct'80; Macdonald College, James Wilding, BSc(Agr)'54. The AMF is ahead by ten percent in donors, and twenty percent in dollars, so far this year.



Engineering'37 takes a European vacation. Top row, from left: W. D. Horwood, Mrs. Brissenden, and Mrs. Horwood. Bottom row: T. S. Drake, W. G. Brissenden, Mrs. Sproule, R. E. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. MacGuire, Mrs. B Nowlan, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Payan, R. Sproule, Mrs. E. Fee, Mrs. Nixon, C. F. Payan, and R. J. Nixon.

The travelling class

We were delighted to hear from Bob Kirkpatrick, BEng'37, that some members of the class are staying together by travelling together! For the second year in a row, a number of Engineering '37 graduates and their wives have holidayed together in Europe. Last year the group went up the Rhine and then travelled around Bavaria, up to Amsterdam, before returning home. This past year, the party of eighteen flew to Vienna in early October, chartered a bus and drove several thousand miles through Austria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia, before returning from Salzburg at month's end.

Any other engineers and friends of that vintage who might like to travel with Engineering '37 are encouraged to contact Bob Kirkpatrick through the Graduates' Society.□

Spring calendar of branch activities

London, England – 28 May: Reception with UK graduates and Canadian participants of the Royal Viking Cruise. Contact Dr. Richard Jack, 01-876-6341.

Niagara Peninsula – 5 June: Shaw Festival, Niagara-on-the-Lake. Contact Ceri Hugill, (416) 641-1551.

Windsor/Detroit – 9 June: Reception for Vice-principal and Dean of Agriculture Roger Buckland at the Hiram Walker Reception Centre. Contact Maureen Irish, (519) 256-2964.

London, Ont. – 10 June: Reception and Dinner. Guest, Dr. Roger Buckland. Contact George Piper, (519) 472-4972.

Ottawa – 10 June: Annual General Meeting. Guest speaker, Dr. Peter Millman, National Research Council. Contact David McRobie, (614) 238-2072.

Kitchener/Waterloo/Guelph – 11 June: Reception. Guest, Dr. Roger Buckland. Contact Doug Brock, (519) 576-6040 (office).

Toronto – 25 June: Annual Meeting and Harbour Cruise aboard M/V Trillium. Open bar and dancing. Contact John Kellett, (416) 974-5724 (office).

Boston – 29 June: "An Evening at the Pops." Contact David Ulin, (617) 439-8900 (office).

FOCUS

Patrick Flanagan



When most people think of environmentalists, they think of radical activists of the Greenpeace school. Patrick Flanagan, PhD'62, Alaska-based ecologist and current director of the ecology division of the National Science Foundation in Washington, D.C., objects to this stereotype, and firmly dissociates himself from some of the attitudes of what he calls the "radical fringe of the environmental movement." Instead, Flanagan calls for "controlled development" of the North's vast natural resources, along with a substantial increase in northern ecological research.

A native of Ireland, Flanagan has, for the better part of the past seventeen years, been professor of microbial biology at the Institute of Arctic Biology of the University of Alaska. In 1984 he was seconded to the National Science Foundation for two years. Flanagan's mandate with the foundation, which funds basic scientific research in the United States, is to develop and encourage ecological research in regions "from the Antarctic to the Arctic, and everything in between," as he puts it.

Travel is nothing new for Flanagan. His odyssey from Ireland to Alaska took him via Montreal, and graduate studies at McGill in micology with biology Professor Charles Wilson, whom Flanagan remembers fondly as "one of the best professors at the university." Flanagan's son, Donal, born during this period, is presently a third year neurobiology student at McGill.

After graduation, Flanagan was offered a position at the University of Alaska, in Fairbanks. As Flanagan relates it, with winning self-deprecation, "Without interviewing me they said, 'If you want the job, it's yours.' I think they were having trouble finding qualified people to go up north and teach at a small university."

Flanagan's decision to head to the isolated and, in some ways, inhospitable North was facilitated by what he describes as a family history of fascination with that part of the world: "My grandfather lived in the Yukon. When I was a child he used to regale me with stories of his travels, and the poetry of Robert Service."

During his years in Alaska, Flanagan has formed strong views on the future of the area. He welcomes industry's recent upsurge of interest in the North, and decries the attitude of those who feel it should remain off-limits to oil, gas and mineral exploration.

Flanagan is unperturbed that his outspoken views have garnered him a certain amount of "flack." He expresses particular annoyance with what he regards as a fundamental inconsistency between the behaviour and expressed attitudes of some of his fellow northern ecologists. "This idea that they have that we can sit in our university offices, collecting rather good salaries, while vehemently denying the right of individuals to make a living driving bulldozers for oil companies; this exclusivity whereby some environmentalists see the Arctic as their private domain – it's absolutely wrong. I've known environmentalists who will oppose the development of a small mine in Alaska, while they live in houses where they have cleared land, installed power and water lines, and driven every animal within ten miles out of its habitat. It's all right for *them* to do it, but it's not all right for industry."

This is not to say that Flanagan is a proponent of untrammelled northern development; quite the contrary: "There is a very strong need to minimize the impact of industrial development on the northern environment." To this end, Flanagan urges cooperation between ecologists and those seeking to exploit the natural wealth of the North. Citing the example of the Alaska Oil Pipeline, which he feels was delayed by ecologists and environmentalists anxious to ensure that there would be minimal damage to the environment, Flanagan takes a stand against such confrontation. Instead, he says, "I think we should continually work with industry to understand how we can have the least impact on natural systems; or, when we do affect them, how we can restore the country to near pristine condition, so that both developmental and ecological needs may be served."

Along with the growing involvement of industry in the North, Flanagan notes with approval a burgeoning interest on the part of government. He regards U.S. legislative developments, such as the Arctic Science Policy Act, as necessary steps toward redressing a longstanding neglect. "The U.S. has been particularly derelict in its responsibilities to Alaska," he charges. "Alaska is almost half the size of the continental United States, with an enormous coastline, yet there is not a single icebreaker in the whole area. In areas of similar size, the Soviets have at least twelve. Similarly, there isn't a single U.S.-funded research station in the Arctic, whereas the Soviets have dozens."

Generally, Flanagan states, the Soviets have a more highly developed infrastructure in their northern and arctic regions, and potentially much to teach North Americans. He laments the fact that the current level of political hostility between the governments of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. limits exchanges between their scientists which, he says, were much more frequent in the 1970s.

Once his two-year stint in Washington is over, Flanagan is eager to return to Alaska: "I'm still fascinated with the North, after all the years I've been there." He admits, however, to a desire "to retire someday to a farm on the coast of Ireland; maybe get a sailboat and do a little exploring along the shore."□ *Susan Keys*

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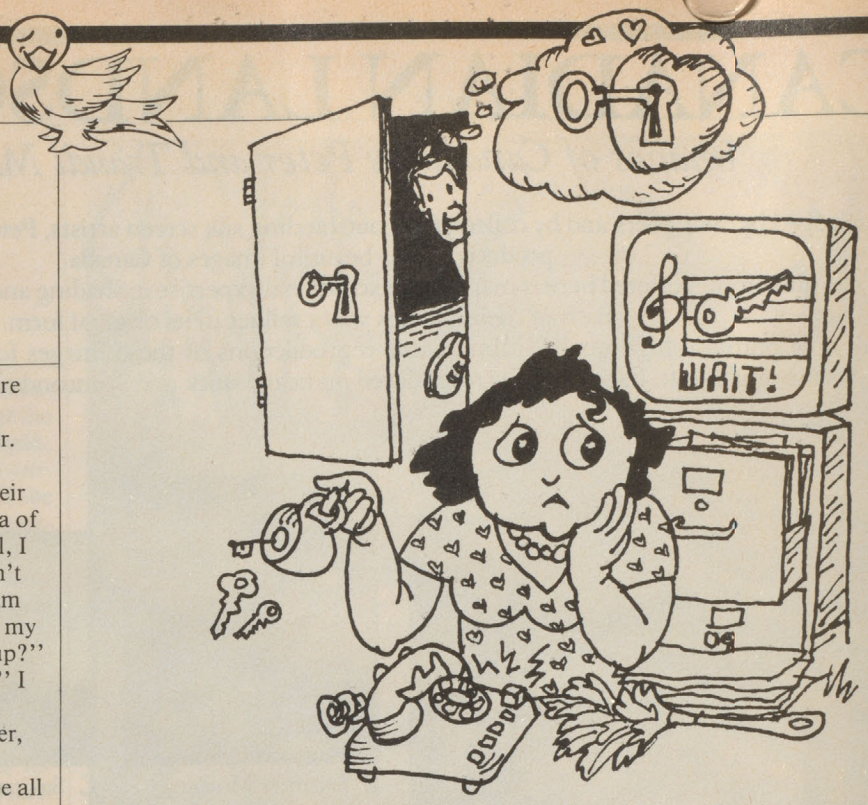
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MARTLAUGH



Coffee, keys, computers, chaos

As a group, volunteers are often mature ladies with nothing much else to do besides get their hands in the dishwater. They're fair game for any diabolical scheme that will remove them from their plight. When approached with the idea of joining the Faculty of Music at McGill, I very quickly rinsed off the suds. I didn't even take time for the ritual hand cream routine... "You mean, my own office, my own typewriter, and my own coffee cup?" "Cup yes, but coffee? Definitely not." I thought, "What could possibly go wrong? I'm getting out of the hot water, aren't I?"

Little did I know that there would be all those phone lines. As one who grew up with a dial-zero-and-connect-me-with-Aunt Betsy phone, I was certainly confused by that row of buttons, dialing nine or I/C, and the flashing lights, and I usually cut a caller off in mid-sentence. To say nothing of the red hold button. Now that is a fascinating feature – intimidating really. Frankly, after three years as a McGill volunteer, I've never managed to put anyone on hold. I still just give the button the respect it deserves and dust it. The janitor doesn't, and I'm well qualified in that department.

Keys, now they're not such a mystery – until one has to fit the right one into the right lock. It sometimes takes a good half-hour to try them all, while that same student walks by for the sixth time, giving one the eye. Then I discovered these little coloured caps that fit neatly onto key tops and figured I'd triumphed. I soon walked confidently up to the office door, with a ring full of colour-coded, perfectly coordinated keys, only to find myself wondering, "Is it the red one or the puce?" Is that the same student wandering by? I'm not really breaking in to steal all that valuable McGill equipment, but looking nonchalant in times of stress is sometimes difficult.

Then there are computers. Good grief, I just abandoned my ballpoint pen for an IBM Selectric and thought I was making progress. I grew up in a simpler time. Now I'm confronted by this, the epitomy of 20th-century office sophistication, the golden opportunity to solve absolutely all my problems, darn the family socks (who darns socks?), and get my love life in order. It is progress marching on. I'm not ready; but faced with going back to the suds or learning how to word process, is there really a choice? I mean, I just got my nails done.

Well, they assured me that the program was "mature lady friendly," and, six weeks later, they again assured me that I was absolutely the best person in the world to get the bugs out of this new program. I was jubilant – until they started to question me, in rather loud voices, "But what did you *do*? Think, think. We can't fix it until you repeat exactly every mistake you made." It doesn't convey a sense of utter confidence in one's abilities. I mean, all my life I've been told that one should *not* repeat one's mistakes. I'd really rather forget.

Actually I've become rather possessive about my computer. After a rocky start to our relationship, it's become a sort of friend. I began to feel differently when it started to order me about, saying I'd just entered an "input error" or "invalid statement." Then I experienced a somewhat frightening drive to tell it to "hurry up" when it flashed "please wait" longer than I thought it should. The implications of this compulsion are enormous. Arguing would not seem the wisest course, if you are aiming for a "mature lady friendly" relationship.

You should stroke your machine, particularly if you are somewhat at odds with motors and things. Like a plant or animal, it knows when you're saying nasty things and will turn around and casually wipe out all that input you forgot to save, or print unintelligible messages, and prevent that important McGill material from getting in the mail before five.

Shouting "Whoa there Dixie," (she's female I'm told) seems pretty inane when your computer is programmed to act regardless of what you do. And if my boss ever caught me doing anything but McGill business, such as typing out trivia like this article, he'd surely raise an eyebrow. I must stop, I hear him coming, and two of my phone lines are ringing. Where is that hold button?□ *Jean Pedersen*

McGill Punch analyzed

Two professionals have deciphered the McGill Punch recipe published in our last issue.

Peter Dogen, DDS'49, writes that the curly "z" symbol refers to fluid ounces, which makes it quite easy to follow since all amounts are multiples of four. He would make up the beverage this way:

Rum 2 parts
Port wine 2 parts
Lemon juice 1/3 part
Raspberry syrup 1 part
Boiling water 5 1/3 parts

Emeritus Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics Mark Nickerson observes that when the original measurements are added, they come to 128 oz., or an apothecary gallon. As for the ingredients, he would improve upon Dr. O'Shaughnessey's version by decreasing the boiling water and increasing the rum, while substituting red vermouth for the raspberry syrup. Although the original recipe may have suited a "McGill family with a sweet tooth" claims Nickerson, "it's too weak for a holiday punch!"

Note: The proposal updating the general examinations for PhD degrees, in the winter issue of *McGill News,* was based on an exam spoof by Editorial Projects for Education Inc., copyright 1978.

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WHERE THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY'RE DOING

The '20s

ABRAHAM EDEL, BA'27, MA'28, research professor of philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, has published *Interpreting Education,* Vol. 3 of Science, Ideology and Value.

CARSON MORRISON, MSc'27, engineer, educator, and editor, has been given the Jean P. Carrière service award by the Standards Council of Canada.

The '30s

PAUL GIGUERE, PhD'37, and NORMAN PHILLIPS, PhD'38, were recently named *compagnons de Lavoisier* in the honorary society of the *Ordre des chimistes du Québec.*

The '40s

GLENN KEITH COWAN, BSc'40, received the George R. Pearkes award from the Canadian Club of Victoria last year and launched *Mon Pays, le Canadá,* a translation of *My Canada,* a book of descriptions by a cross-section of citizens.

SIMON REISMAN, BA'41, MA'42, formerly Canadian deputy minister of finance, has been appointed ambassador and chairman of the preparatory committee for Canada-U.S. trade, and multilateral trade, negotiations.

GILLES PAPINEAU-COUTURE, BEng'42, PhD'45, recently joined the honorary *Société honorifique des compagnons de Lavoisier.*

ALAN WATSON, BEng'42, has been appointed public governor of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

RAYETTA (GRAHAM) BOVAY, BA'44, having retired from service with the United Nations, has completed studies at the New York School of Interior Design and opened her own office in Canada.

MONA ADILMAN, BA'45, recently published, with Pierian Press, a book of poetry entitled *Nighty-knight.*

MORRIE GELFAND, BSc'45, MD'50, department chief at the Jewish General Hospital, is this year's president of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada.

TAMAR (SHINE) OPPENHEIMER, BA'46, is secretary-general of the United Nations conference on drug abuse and illicit trafficking taking place in Vienna, Austria, in June 1987.

R. PAUL SIMS, BSc'47, PhD'50, has been ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Diocese of London, Ont.

JOHN GALBRAITH, BCom'48, MCom'50, PhD'59, has joined the Canada Deposit Insurance Corp., in Ottawa, Ont., as economic advisor.

GORDON PFEIFFER, BCom'48, was recently appointed vice-president, public relations, for Chrysler Canada Ltd.

HARRY LEAVITT, BSc'49, has been made vice-president of Atlas Copco Canada Inc.

The '50s

HERBERT SIBLIN, BCom'50, managing partner of Zittrer, Siblin, Stein, Levine, chartered accountants, has been appointed by the Quebec premier to an advisory committee on privatization of Crown corporations.

NIELS NIELSEN, BA'51, MA'54, of Princeton, N.J., writes that his firm, Princeton Management Consultants, Inc., is expanding after having survived the recession.

GEORGE FLUMERFELT, BEng'52, was recently made vice-president, operations, mining division, Westmin Resources Ltd., and has been site manager at Myra Falls, B.C.

PAUL MATTHEWS, BCom'52, was recently appointed vice-president and treasurer of Stelco Inc.

DONALD CHAMBERLAIN, BEng'54, has become general manager of Mathews Conveyer Co., at Port Hope, Ont., a division of Rexnord Canada Ltd.

ARLEN FRANK, PhD'54, a research chemist with the USDA Agricultural Research Service in New Orleans, La., recently published *The Cotton Gazetteer,* on growing and manufacturing cotton around the world.

STANLEY McGURK, BEng'54, was appointed, last fall, vice-president of engineering for Abitibi-Price Inc.

CHARLES PARMELEE, BEng'55, DipM & BA'54, has been named president and chief operating officer of Roman Corp. Ltd., a Canadian company with world-wide interests in natural resources, packaging and printing, and paper product industries.

H. BRUCE WILLIAMS, MD'55, director of the division of plastic surgery at McGill University, was recently elected secretary of the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons.

EMIL BOSACKI, BSc'56, president of the plant food division at American Cyanamid Co., has been elected to the board of the Fertilizer Institute, which speaks for 90 percent of that industry in the U.S.

DAVID RACE, BEng'57, was recently appointed president and chief executive officer of CAE Industries Ltd.

PHILIP FRIEDMAN, BCom'58, has been



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named a fellow in the Order of Chartered Accountants.

LEONARD ROSMARIN, BA'59, MA'60, associate professor at Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., is vice-president of the *Association des départements d'études françaises des universités de l'Ontario* and a councillor to the Ontario Modern Language Teachers Association.

GIAN CARLO SALMOIRAGHI, PhD'59, was recently named chairman, department of physiology, Hahnemann University, Philadelphia, Pa.

NORBERT SCHOENAUER, MArch'59, of the McGill School of Architecture, had his three-volume *6000 Years of Housing,* which appeared in 1981 and in Spanish in 1984, published last fall in Japanese.

The '60s

ROBERT SILVERMAN, LMus'60, BMus'64, is planning piano solo and orchestral performances in Australia and the U.S.S.R. this year.

DAVID PICKERSGILL, BEng'61, recently became president of Genstar Construction Materials Co., heading a reorganization of Genstar's western activities in this field.

RAY BARTNIKAS, MEng'62, PhD'64, *maître de recherche* at the *Institut de Recherche d'Hydro-Québec,* Varennes, Que., in 1985 received three awards from the American Society for Testing and Materials for achievements in the field of electrical insulation.

ROGER GAWNE, BCom'63, an executive with Plough Canada Inc., was recently appointed chairman of the Proprietary Association, located in Ottawa, Ont.

JOHN LIEBERT, MD'63, is clinical assistant professor of psychiatry at the University of Washington, and a writer and consultant on criminal behaviour such as multiple murder.

CHARLES HYMAN, BEd'64, MA'68, has been appointed coordinator of teacher welfare with the Alberta Teachers' Association, in Edmonton.

SEYMOUR ISENBERG, BSc'64, MA'67, was recently made director general of the bureau of management consulting, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

MARK LAZARE, BSc'62, DDS'64, became a fellow of the American Academy of General Dentistry this winter.

RUTH (GETTER) POLAK, BSc'64, received a PhD in economics from Boston University in 1983 and has been appointed senior economist at Economica, Inc., in Cambridge, Mass.

JOHN WALMSLEY, BSc'64, MSc'66, PhD'73, was a co-recipient of the 1984 President's Prize of the Canadian Meteorological and Oceanographical Society, for wind flow research, and is employed by Atmospheric Environment Service, Downsview, Ont.

SANDRA (JONES) LACKENBAUER, BA'66, has recently been named managing director of Bell Canada Marketing Research in Toronto, a new group offering marketing research expertise to other companies.

ANGELO BOTTER, BSc'68, has been made director of pharmaceutical products for Abbott Laboratories Ltd.

LYNN BUTLER-KISBER, BEd'68, MEd'72, was recently appointed associate dean of educational services at the McGill Faculty of Education.

GEORGE CASSAR, PhD'68, recently received the Eastern Michigan University distinguished faculty award for research and publication; his specialty is the history of World War I.

CHRISTOPHER JURCZYNSKI, BA'68, is one of 551 American professionals who, in 1985, received the designation of chartered financial analyst.

STEVEN LENARD, BEng'68, was recently appointed senior vice-president, marketing, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

R. MURRAY McBRIDE, BSc'68, has joined Tomenson Associates, an actuarial firm, as vice-president.

MICHAEL CRELINSTEN, BA'69, MSW'75, was recently named director of the YM-YWHA Y Country Camp; he previously worked with the Katimavik programme in Montreal.

DR. MICHAEL DEWSON, BSc'69, has been named dean of social sciences at Laurentian University/*Université Laurentienne,* in Sudbury, Ont.

ALAN HERSCOVICI, BA'69, has been asked to speak at several conferences and committees in Europe and North America following the appearance of his book *Second Nature: the animal-rights controversy.*

GRAHAM McFARLANE, BEng'69, is now a Calgary partner of the management consulting firm Touche Ross & Partners.

PETER WESTAWAY, BCom'69, has been appointed vice-president, trust and agency investments, for the National Trust Co.

The '70s

BETSY HIRST, BA'70, has been working as a public relations consultant with Beauregard, Hutchinson, McCoy, Capistran, Lamarre and Associates.

DORIS KLEIN, MEd'70, president of Jabardo Programs, Inc., and vice-president DR. BARBARA WAINRIB, MSc(Ap)'59, are holding a conference in Ottawa, in May, about menopause.

FRANK McMAHON, BScArch'70, BArch'72, was recently made a partner of Werleman & Guy Architects, Montreal.

PETER NAYLOR, BScArch'70, BArch'72, coordinator of building systems technology at Vanier College in Ville St. Laurent, Que., helped organize an exhibit at the last Arts Westmount Festival.

MARK PHILIPS, BA'70, television correspondent for CBS, has been transferred to Rome, from the U.S.S.R.

PETER ROSS, MBA'70, has been named senior vice-president, services, for Selkirk Communications Ltd.

HENRI ROY, BEng'70, recently became executive vice-president, finance and planning, and president of Provigo's U.S.A. and health and pharmaceutical groups.

ALBERT FRYDMAN, BSc'67, DDS'71, has opened a periodontics practice in Calgary, Alta.

D. JOAN KIRKPATRICK, BMus'71, received her MBA last May and has been working at Pannell Kerr Forster, in Miami, Fla., specializing in hotel and tourism marketing.

RICHARD LANDE, BA'71, was made honorary transportation fellow in residence at Oxford University last year.

GRAEME PERCY, MEng'71, has gone to Greyhound Lines of Canada's Calgary headquarters as director of corporate development.

MARCEL COUTURE, BSc(Agr)'72, has been appointed associate dean of community relations at Macdonald College, effective 1 June 1986.

IRENE GOLDSTONE, BN'72, presents a study of collective bargaining by nurses in B.C. at the International Congress of Nurses in Israel this June.

VIC PAKALNIS, BEng'72, MEng'76, was recently named director, mining health and safety branch of the Ontario Ministry of Labour.

LEONARD SEIDMAN, BA'69, BCL'72, has recently had his name added to those of his partners at the legal firm Campbell, Cohen.

T. EMMETT FRANCOEUR, MD'74, assistant professor in developmental pediatrics at the

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MCNEWS

Montreal Children's Hospital, has begun a private practice.

SHARNEE CHAIT, BA'75, MA'78, was recently appointed director of documentation, research division, Logo Computor Systems Inc.

LINDSAY COOK, BA'75, has been named vice-president, controller, at Liberty Financial Services, Inc., in Boston, Mass., and is a visiting business lecturer at Northeastern University.

DIANE FREMONT, BSc'75, who has been employed by Nepera Inc. in New York, a division of Schering AG, recently became product manager.

DENIS GASPE, BEng'75, has been appointed general manager, Fording River operations, for Fording Coal Co. in B.C.

LAWRENCE HERMAN, BCL'75, LLB'76, counsel to the Royal Bank of Canada in Montreal, was recently admitted to practise in Ontario as well as Quebec.

JOHN ALSOP, BSc'76, was recently appointed director, software engineering, for AES Data Inc. in Toronto, Ont.

ZABEL MANOUKIAN, BMus'76, ConDip'76, gives a piano recital in the music alumni series, at Pollack Hall, on 29 April 1986.

NABIL SAAD, MEng'76, PhD'81, has been appointed supervisor of stress analysis and program manager of turbine structures research, Pratt & Whitney Canada, Inc.

LINDA McINTYRE, BEd'77, is providing financial assistance to retail clients and administering funds at Montreal Trust in Ottawa, Ont.

MARY MELFI, MLS'77, recently published *A Dialogue with Masks,* with Mosaic press, and a new novel about infertility may appear next year.

ERIC PARTELPOEG, BEng'77, MEng'81, of New Mexico, last summer became technical services head at a smelter operated by Phelps Dodge Corp. in Hidalgo.

BRIAN WOLMAN, BEng'77, recently took up a position as superintendent at Stelco in Contrecoeur, Que.

MARC DAVID, BSc(Agr)'78, has been appointed production manager, hospital pharmaceuticals, for Abbott Laboratories Ltd.

CATHY HAMILTON LAMBIE, BA'78, was recently made sales supervisor for retail advertising at the *Gazette.*

ERIC LEFEBVRE, BCom'78, has joined *Immeubles Pierremont Ltée.,* and specializes in leasing Montreal office buildings.

D. DOUGLAS MILLER, MD'78, has been elected to fellowship in the American College of Cardiology.

MARTIN MUELLER, BCom'78, DipPA'81, has been named vice-president, finance, of Plastibéton Inc.

JEAN LUC PILON, BCom'78, was recently appointed product manager, cat food, with the Quaker Oats Co. of Canada Ltd. in Peterborough, Ont.

D. GLENN RIOUX, BCom'78, DipPA'80, has become manager, accounting research, at Alcan Aluminium Ltd.

ANDREAS D'SOUZA, MA'79, and family returned to Hyderabad, India, last year, where he is associate director at the Henry Martyn Institute of Islamic Studies.

KATHERINE DUGUAY, BCom'79, in January became an Associate of the Society of Actuaries, and practises in West Hartford, Conn.

MELANIE MARSH, BSc'79, received a masters degree in physical chemistry of magnetic imaging resonance in 1983 and has been working at the medical centre of the University of Illinois at Chicago.

The '80s

KEVIN BERGER, BA'80, has been elected second vice-president of the Greater New York Savings Bank, in New York City.

STEVEN POLESKI, MD'80, is completing an ophthalmology fellowship in cornea and external diseases at the Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

FRANCINE SIMARD, BSc(FSc)'80, opened a nutrition consultancy four years ago, the *Centre de nutrition Multimodal,* and now has ten employees.

DENYSE CHICOYNE, MBA'81, has become a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA), as a professional in the investment industry.

SHIRLEY THOMSON, PhD'82, was recently appointed secretary-general of the Canadian commission for UNESCO.

JAMES GELFAND, BMus'83, was a "best musician" at the '85 Montreal Jazz Festival, and has begun further piano study at the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N.Y.

ROBIN MINARD, MMus'84, resided in West Berlin last fall to collaborate in a new work by sound-space specialist and architect Bernhard Leitner of Berlin Technical University.

LAURIE STOVEL, BA'85, named a Rotary Foundation international scholar this year, has attended the University of Nairobi in Kenya. □

DEATHS

The Old Guard

GEORGE DRAPER, BSc'14, at Montreal, on 22 Dec. 1985.

WILLIAM PENNOCK, BSc'15, of Victoria, B.C., on 1 Jan. 1986.

ERIC CAMP, BSc'18, at Los Altos, Ca., on 12 Jan. 1986.

The '20s

CARL JACKSON, BSc'21, at Montreal, on 7 Feb. 1986.

MAUDE (OLDING) McCLELLAND, BA'21, at Ottawa, Ont., on 16 July 1985.

ERIC COCKSHUTT, BCom'22, at Brantford, Ont., on 24 Dec. 1985.

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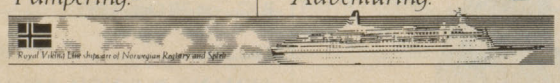
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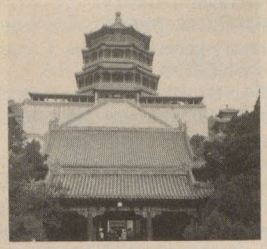
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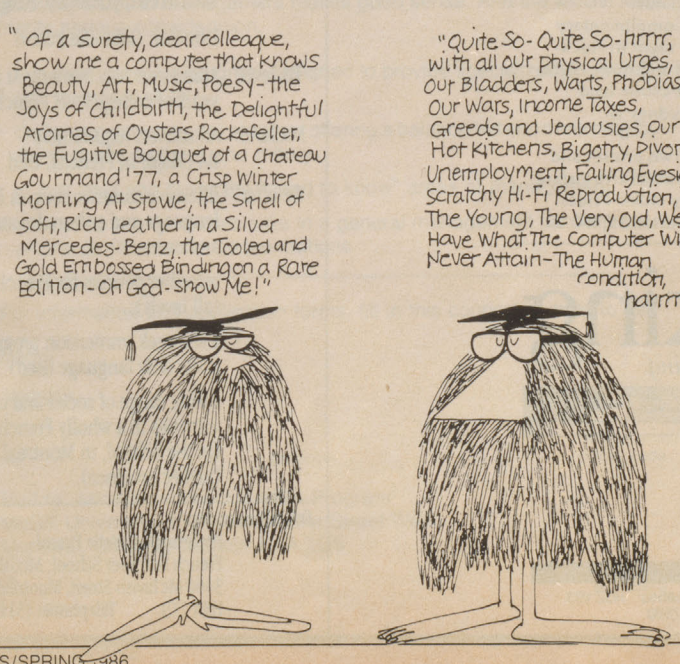
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ROSS DRUMMOND, BSc'22, at Montreal, on 7 Feb. 1986.
GUY HURLSTON KIRBY, BSc'22, at Ottawa, Ont., on 23 Dec. 1985.
CLARENCE MacNIDER, BSc'22, at Ottawa, Ont., on 24 Jan. 1986.
C. JAMES F. PARSONS, MD'23, of Bridge-
DR. HENRY HACHEY, MSc'25, of St. Andrews, N.B., on 24 June 1985.
HELEN CHATAWAY, PhD'26, at Sidney, B.C., on 10 Dec. 1985.
KENNETH REID, BSc'26, of Victoria, B.C., on 21 March 1985.
EDWARD HANNA, BCom'27, at Salem, Ore., on 16 Jan. 1986.
CHARLES LEMAY, BCom'27, at Petawawa, Ont., on 14 Dec. 1985.
VERNON SNOW, MD'27, of Hampton, N.B., in November 1985.
SAMUEL BRUKER, BA'28, at Montreal, on 21 Jan. 1986.
EDWARD BUCHANAN, BSc'28, at Montreal, on 25 Jan. 1986.
MARGARET GREIG, BA'28, PhD'32, at Victoria, B.C., on 6 Feb. 1986.
MARGARET (BOA) BOURNE, Mus'29, of port, Conn., on 2 Sept. 1985.
PERCY EDWARD RADLEY, BSc'23, at Montreal, on 7 Dec. 1985.
E. NOEL SULIS, MD'23, of Longview, Wash., on 6 Feb. 1985.
JAMES ELLIOTT, MD'24, at Toronto, Ont., on 28 Dec. 1985.
WILLIAM FINDLAY, BSc'24, at Carleton Place, Ont., on 17 Jan. 1986.
E. LORNE GOODALL, BSc'24, at Thunder Bay, Ont., on 9 Aug. 1985.
ELLA (BROWN) BALLANTYNE, BA'25, of Montreal, on 14 Dec. 1985.
Laurel, Que., on 13 Dec. 1985.
WILLIAM CONSIGLIO, BCom'29, of Burlington, Ont., at Sydney, Australia, on 8 Dec. 1985.
CARLETON "Jack" LYNDE, BSc'29, at Toronto, Ont., on 30 Nov. 1985.

The '30s

ERIC EARDLEY, BSA'30, MSc(Agr)'32, of Ottawa, Ont., on 17 July 1985.
JAMES WOODWARD, BSA'30, at Ottawa, Ont., on 22 Aug. 1985.
MARGARET (WADE) MALAHER, DipSW'31, MA'31, at Winnipeg, Man., on 13 Feb. 1986.
FRANCIS McNAUGHTON, BA'27, MD'31, at Montreal, on 27 Feb. 1986.
CYRIL SCHWISBERG, BA'27, BCL'31, at Montreal, on 20 Jan. 1986.
HENRY GRIFFITHS, BSA'32, MSc(Agr)'35, PhD'39, at St. Paul, Minn., on 28 Jan. 1986.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, PhD'32, at Burlington, Ont., on 11 Jan. 1986.
EVELYN (ANDERSON) HAYMAKER, PhD'34, at Baton Rouge, La., on 8 June 1985.

A.K.A. DEMENTIA by Gorgonzola



LEEDS NELSON, BCom'34, and ALICE, at Magog, Que., on 4 Jan. 1986.
C. VINCENT DUNNE, BEng'35, at Victoria, B.C., on 27 Nov. 1985.
RUTH (BAKER) MAHAFFY, BA'35, at Port Perry, Ont., on 6 Jan. 1986.
ALBERT LAPIN, BA'31, MD'35, at Montreal, on 7 Dec. 1985.
DR. HARRY LEAD, BSc'36, MSc'37, at Montreal, on 2 Feb. 1986.
HOLLIS VERNON, MD'35, of Waquoit, Mass., on 16 April 1985.
ROBERT FLEMING, BArch'37, at Montreal, on 10 Jan. 1986.
G. ALBERT "Bert" LOWLES, BEng'37, of Mont Tremblant, Que., on 21 Jan. 1986.
AGNES (TENNANT) JOHNSTON, BA'38, MSW'62, at Montreal, on 26 Jan. 1986.
HUGH RAY, BEng'38, at London, Ont., on 21 Dec. 1985.
EDWARD FLEER, MA'39, at Philadelphia, Pa., on 24 May 1985.
JEAN (FALLS) MacNABB, BHS'39, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on 5 Jan. 1986.
DENNIS McGEE, BCom'39, of Bracebridge, Ont., on 26 Dec. 1985.

The '40s

PETER VAUGHAN, BA'40, MD'43, at Oakville, Ont., on 19 Jan. 1986.
HAROLD REEVES, BEng'41, at Toronto, Ont., on 29 Dec. 1985.
DAVID LEBLOND, MSc(Agr)'42, of Quebec, Que., in September 1981.
BERNARD "Dov" CAPLAN, BSc'44, in Israel, last autumn.
STANLEY BRODYLO, BEng'46, of Midnapore, Alta., on 30 Nov. 1985.
MAURICE BOURNE, DDS'47, at Montreal, on 5 Jan. 1986.
BRUCE JEFFREY, BEng'48, of Buckingham, Que., on 1 Dec. 1985.
ALLAN MacLELLAN, DDS'49, of Antigonish, N.S., on 3 June 1985.

The '50s

WILLIAM ARCHER, PhD'50, of Leavenworth, Kan., on 11 May 1985.
ELLWOOD WIXON, BEng'50, at Toronto, Ont., on 23 Nov. 1985.
WILLIAM BRAYNE, BEng'51, at Ottawa, Ont., on 14 Jan. 1986.
HORACE FRIEDMAN, BCL'51, at Montreal, on 31 Jan. 1986.
DR. JOHN STENASON, BCom'52, MCom'54, at Calgary, Alta., on 8 Dec. 1985.
DR. ROBERT OSBORNE, BD'53, STM'54, at Victoria, B.C., on 2 Feb. 1986.
PAUL OTTOLENGHI, BSc'54, MSc'55, PhD'57, of Arhus, Denmark, in December 1985.
ZENON WOWK, BEng'54, at Toronto, Ont., on 6 Jan. 1986.
FRANK DAVIS, BEng'56, at Montreal, on 14 Jan. 1986.
S. JOY (GOUGH) ABDERHALDEN, BA'57, at Greenfield Park, Que., on 21 Nov. 1985.

The '60s

MARION COPP, BN'67, at Montreal, on 15 Dec. 1985.
BARRY WALSH, BSc(Agr)'67, at Vancouver, B.C., on 30 Oct. 1985.

The '70s

AKHAND P. SINGH, MSc(Agr)'70, PhD'72, while returning to Varanasi, India, on 23 June 1985.
LINDA (WHITEWAY) MEERBURG, BSc(Agr)'75, of Montague, P.E.I., on 12 July 1985.
EDWARD LESKO, PhD'78, at Montreal, on 25 Dec. 1985. □

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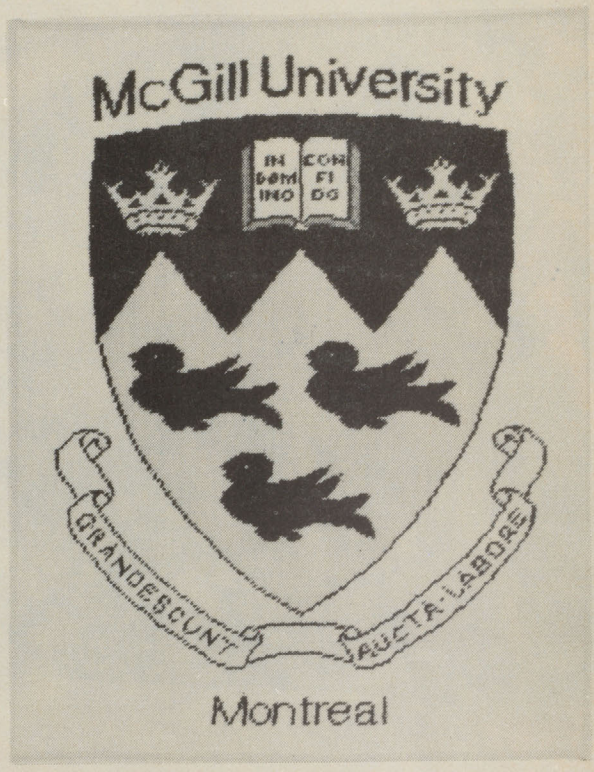
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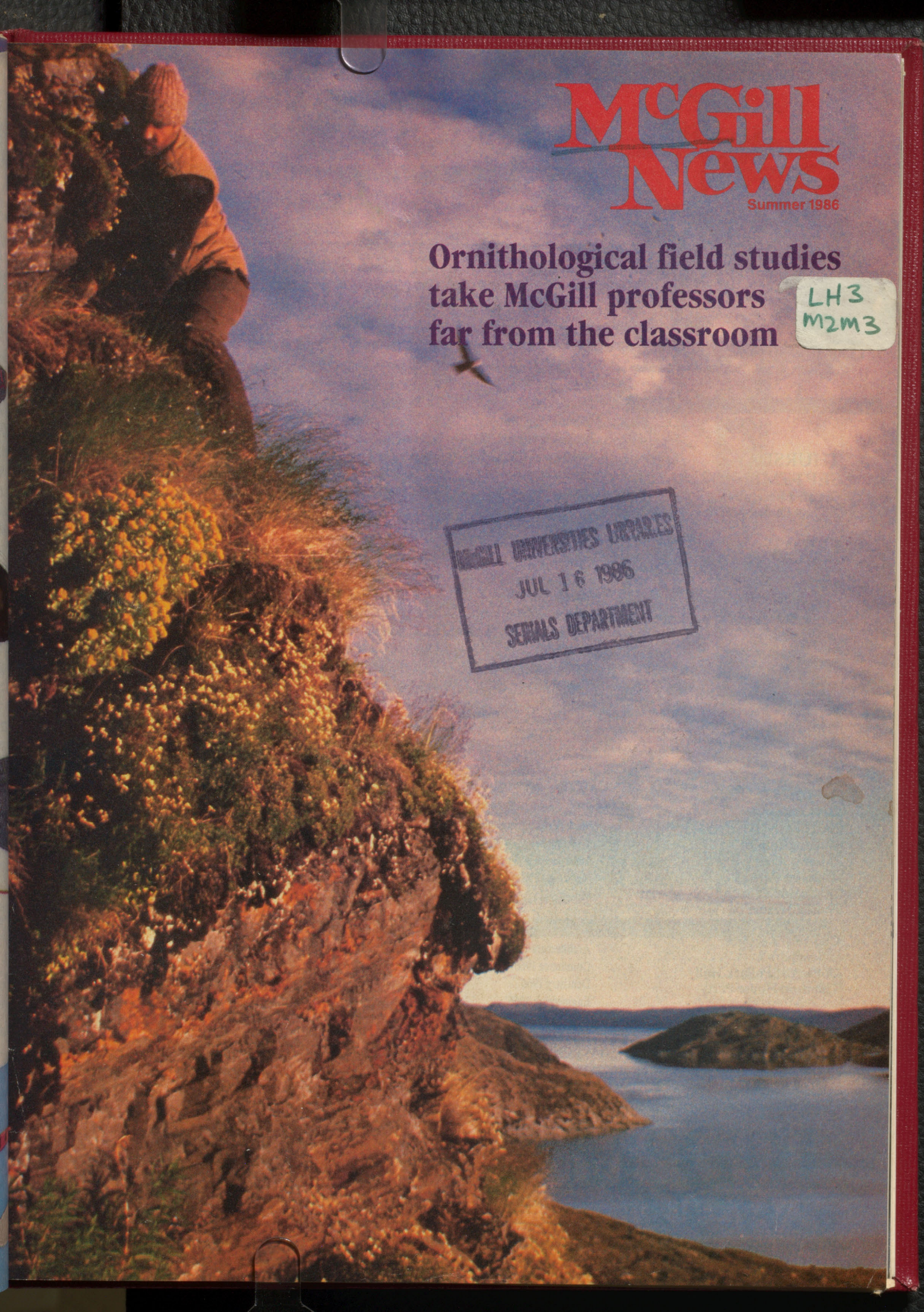
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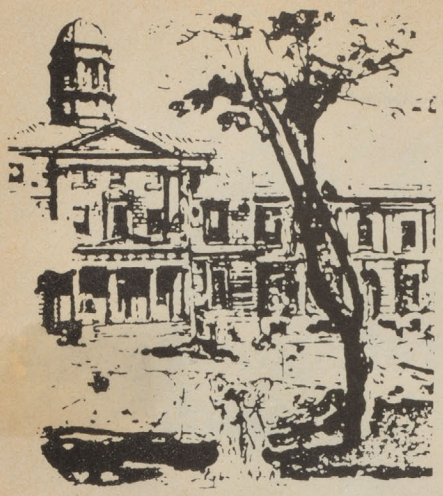
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Summer 1986

Ornithological field studies take McGill professors far from the classroom

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FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 19

Faculty Professional Development Seminars
Walking Tour of Lower Campus
Leacock Luncheon
Scarlet Key/Red Wings 60th Anniversary Reception
President's Reception ('61)
Principal's Dinner ('36)
Chancellor's Dinner ('31 & earlier)
Pub Nite

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 20

Walking Tour of Lower Campus
Alumnae Reception
Graduates' Brunch
Football Game McGill vs. Queen's
Choice of Lectures/ Seminars
Concert at Pollack Hall
Thomson House Party

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 21

Old Montreal Walking Tour
Inderdenominational Chapel Service
Closing Luncheon

CLASS PARTIES TO DATE: REUNION YEARS (YEARS ENDING IN 1s and 6s)

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Elect. Engineering 1971	Mr. Thomas Virball
Mech. Engineering 1971	Mr. James Sproule
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Medicine 1971	Dr. Saul Frenkiel
Medicine 1971	Dr. Peter Small
Music 1971	Ms. D. Joan Kirkpatrick
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Agr. & Home Ec. 1956	Mrs. Ann Anderson
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Law 1956	Mr. George Bey
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Dentistry 1951	Dr. Francis Crowley
Engineering 1951	Mr. Norman Lang
Law 1951	Miss Rosa Gualtieri
Medicine 1951	Dr. Hugh Brodie
Physical Education 1951	Mr. J. Chomay
Agr. & Home. Ec. 1946	Mr. Jean-Paul Cristel
Mac. Dip. Education 1946	Mrs. Doreen Holmes
Phys. & Occ. Therapy 1946	Mrs. Madeleine Claud
R.V.C. 1946	Mrs. N.W. Chinn
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Medicine 1936	Dr. Mabel Howie
Architecture 1931	Mr. Campbell Merrett
Engineering 1931	Mr. John Schloen
Medicine 1931	Dr. D.H. Starkey
R.V.C. 1931	Miss O. Mary Hill
Engineering 1926	Mr. Ernest Jubien
R.V.C. 1926	Mrs. A.S. Allen

If this is a reunion year for your class, but your class is not listed above, why not contact Susan Reid (514-392-4815) at 3605 Mountain St., Montreal, Quebec H3G 2M1, and talk over plans for your year.

McGill News

Volume 66, Number 3
Summer 1986

ISSN 0709 9223

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Cover

In early July at Ungava Bay, arctic flowers make a vivid display on terrain where birds nest. Here, at Leaf Bay, a peregrine falcon flies protectively above her young as intrepid ornithologist Dr. David Bird descends a cliff while conducting a nest-to-nest bird census. (Photo courtesy MRRC)

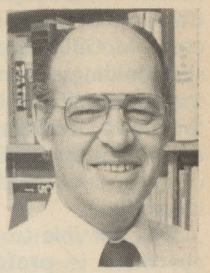
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FEATURES

New theory elucidates the complexity of pain

by Janice Hamilton **8**

Psychology Professor Ronald Melzack has been instrumental in developing the "gate control" theory of pain. His McGill-Melzack Pain Questionnaire is used in hospitals around the world.



Biblical scholar, composer, and anthropologist lead humanities faculties

by Ann Vroom **10**

Three new deans – including the first woman dean at McGill – have recently been appointed to the faculties of Religious Studies, Music, and Arts. They share a common desire to see their respective Faculties achieve greater prominence.







Three Birdmen of McGill

by Mary McCutcheon **13**

Drs. David Bird, Robert E. Lemon, and Rodger Titman spend much of their time outside of the classroom, studying the habits and habitats of certain North American birds. They share with the *News* some findings and pictures of their feathered friends.



Cameron, Layton, MacLennan – three-part harmony?

by John Goddard, Scot Bishop, and Charlotte Hussey **16**

Irving Layton and Hugh MacLennan are two of Canada's best-known literary figures, whose lives have been chronicled by biographer Elspeth Cameron. One of her subjects was full of admiration for her work, the other was vehemently and publicly dissatisfied.







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LETTERS

Reader agrees with divestment letter writer

I read with great joy the letter from Rev. Christopher Levan (Spring 1986). He supports McGill's decision to divest from shareholdings in companies doing business with South Africa, but he does not stop at this point. Realizing that this action will cause some financial loss to McGill, he will carry his part of the loss. This is a responsible attitude.

It is possible to share his feeling that apartheid is profoundly evil, without sharing his opinion that action must be taken against all Canadian corporations doing business with South Africa, even against those which observe fully the guidelines set up by the Canadian government for operating without racial prejudice. Either opinion can be responsibly held, and both therefore demand respect.

I find it more difficult to respect those who are very vociferous in demanding protest actions while taking it as a matter of course that the cost of their protest is paid by others.

Ralf L. Hoffmann
Town of Mount Royal, Que.

A bouquet and reflections

My wife and I would like to congratulate you for the Spring edition of the *McGill News*. The cover is beautiful and a real "show stopper." I am particularly pleased with the column Sportsbreak which brings to our far-flung Society news of intercollegiate athletics – past, present, and future – such an important part of university life! George Kyle's submission was most interesting and it was good to see Hubert Lacroix and Ken Schildroth receive some acknowledgement they so richly deserve.

The South African situation has, I think, been given as fair and reasonable coverage as is possible under the circumstances. It is a complex and difficult problem, perhaps all too easily addressed under the simplistic heading of apartheid. It is, when one really gets down to it, who will exercise political and military power in South Africa, and whether there will be any real will on both sides to share the governing process and to acknowledge the fundamental right of both Black and White communities to coexist, and to bring the best of both civilizations to bear on developing a true democracy.

Keep up the good work. Our beloved university deserves the best we can all bring to it.

Ross Hill, BSc'46, MD'48, GDipMed'60

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NEWSBREAK

Hospital wing, Red Wing, and partying

A new annex to the **Allan Memorial Institute** was opened this spring by provincial Health and Social Services Minister Thérèse Lavoie-Roux. The wing, a first phase of the Royal Victoria Hospital's $29.6 million development program, serves psychology services and the psychiatry department, adding twenty "brief therapy" beds and a new occupational therapy service.

Influence Through Knowledge was the theme of the national council meeting of the **Canadian Federation of University Women** (CFUW) held 19 - 22 June at McGill. Delegates from the 120 clubs and *Associations féminines des diplômées des universités,* sisters from affiliated New England groups and an observer from the Soviet Women's Committee enjoyed social events in Montreal and Quebec City and discussed questions of the day pertaining to culture, leadership, peace and development, free trade and acid rain. Resolutions from these workshops are now reaching desks of politicians and legislators.

Among the speakers to address delegates were Lucie Pépin, National Assembly member for Outremont; Dorothy (Goldin) Rosenberg, DipPT'57, and James Mauldin, BMus'83, MBA'84. The **Alumnae Society of McGill University,** a charter member of the sixty-seven-year-old federation, hosted the convention.

McGill **Urban Planning students** Torill Kove, U1, and Thomas Leathem, U2, have a lasting memory from International Youth Year: their pedestrian crosswalk design for a street intersection between McGill University and the Royal Victoria Hospital won first prize in a competition organized by **Transport Canada.** The contest judges - engineers, architects, and a teacher of urban mobility to the handicapped - and Transport Canada encouraged Kove and Leathem to make a video-presentation of "Pedestrian Flows and Crosswalk Flaws" to Montreal urban planners and traffic authorities, in the hope their suggestions may be implemented.

Scarlet Key and **Red Wing** members are invited to a special reception at Reunion '86 this 19 September to celebrate their sixtieth anniversary. Martlet House staff and volunteers are trying to track down all former members of the two societies, using Old McGill group photos, but information is scarce; especially for men of '26, '44, '67, '69, and '70, and women of '38, '67, '68, '69, and '70. The Alumni Relations Officer, (514) 392-4804, invites all former Keys and Wings to contact her. Do plan to attend!



It was a night for good friends and good cheer at the the end-of-term tent party, called the "Main Event."

There were 1,900 students inside, more waiting in a line stretching to Sherbrooke Street, and 500 had to be turned away from the end-of-class **tent party** on the lower campus. Outside, a search light pierced the April drizzle falling on 300 feet of canvas under which laser beams, video screens, stereo music, floor smoke, beer and cotton candy entertained celebrants. Some $1,000 was raised for cancer research, reports out-going Students' Society President and party organizer James Green. The Arts & Science Undergraduate Society event was judged a mammoth success.



Torrill Kove (right) and Thomas Leathem pause at the intersection of Pine Avenue and University Street, the site of their winning pedestrian crosswalk study.

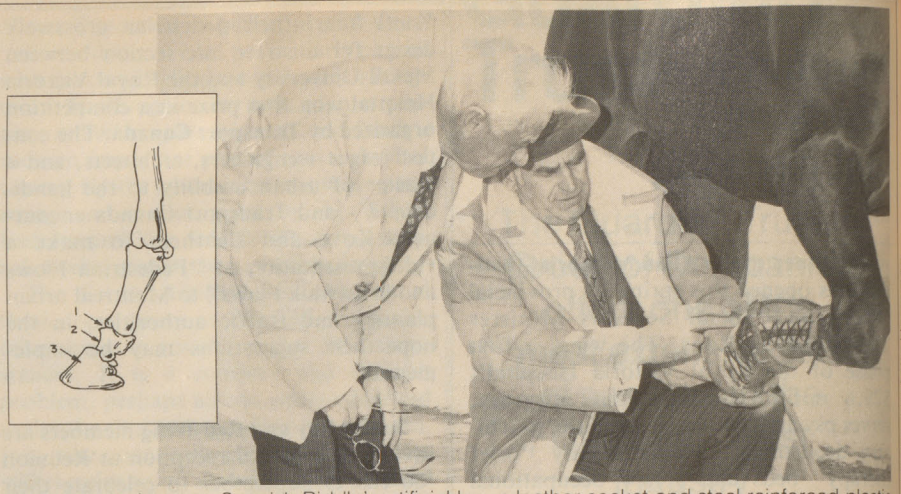
The department of anatomy has a new, improved **electron microscope** and X-ray microanalytical system said to allow one to "see" the atomic structure of crystals. The department of biology's rooftoop greenhouse is going, to make room for a **phytotron.** The Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council is contributing $829,000, one of the largest single grants ever given, and McGill is budgeting $1.6 million for building renovations needed to house this new facility for plant biology research. **McGill University Records** has two new releases by award winning music staff: Louis-Philippe Pelletier plays *Sonata, Opus 1,* by Alban Berg, and a Robert Schumann Fantasia, while the Gerald Danovitch Saxophone Quartet, in "Sketches/Esquisses," demonstrates its sparkle with a program of works by French, American and French Canadian composers.

NEWSBITS

Former French Canada Studies Professor **Jean-Louis Roy,** PhD'72, author and former newspaper publisher, is the new Quebec delegate-general to France. • **Dr. Nicolas Matte,** director of McGill's Centre and Institute of Air and Space Law, was recently inducted into the French Legion of Honour. • **Music Professor Bengt Hambraeus** has been given Sweden's coveted *Litteris et artibus* medal. • **Mark Reade,** BA'86, received the Forbes Trophy as McGill's male athlete of the year; he returns to studies and the Redmen Hockey team this fall. • The Campus Legal Aid Clinic serves the Montreal community again this summer from the basement of the Student Union building. Its **Legal Information Research Group** last year compiled and sent to seniors' centres a reference handbook, *Senior Citizens and the Law.* • A federal government conference room has been named after the late **Dr. Simon Goldberg,** BA'39, MA'40, who was World Statistician at the United Nations. • The RVC's **Weston Pool** is open to the public weekdays, 11:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., until mid-August; athletic card holders may swim free, otherwise a dip costs $4. • A beetle collected by Charles Darwin himself may have been found in the **Lyman Entomological Museum,** Macdonald College, where a specimen has turned up bearing the inscription, "Voyage of the Beagle."□ *M. J. McCutcheon*

SPORTSBREAK

Ed Keefer – a man with horse sense



Dr. Ed Keefer inspects Spanish Riddle's artificial leg, a leather socket and steel-reinforced plastic hoof, as trainer Lucien Laurin looks on. Insert: the colt's short pastern bone (2) and coffin bone (3) were broken. The leg was amputated at (1).

Ed Keefer, MD'43, never thought he would use his surgical skills on a horse. But on 28 October 1973, Dr. Keefer found himself operating on a race horse named Spanish Riddle, a stable-mate of the Triple Crown winner Secretariat: he amputated the patient's leg below the fetlock joint, a procedure never before attempted on a horse.

Keefer then fitted Spanish Riddle with a series of artificial legs of his own design. Six months after the initial operation, the former racer was well enough, and sufficiently mobile, to be sent to the Virginia Stallion Station. A year after his final surgery, the first foal by Spanish Riddle was born.

That operation brought Keefer into the headlines for the first time since the 1940s, when he was finishing up his medical training at McGill and playing what then passed as professional football with the Montreal team in the Big Four.

"I was an end on McGill's championship team in 1938," he recalls, "but in 1942 there was no college football, so some of us moved up a league and played in the Big Four. Soon after that I went into the Canadian Navy as a doctor, but once the war was over I headed straight for Long Island to set up practice. I was actually born in the States, though I spent my early life in Westmount."

Keefer is assistant professor of clinical surgery at Cornell Medical College, New York Hospital Medical Center. But he has an office of another kind in his living room which is cluttered with records and x-rays. It is from this room that Keefer heads the Equine Preservation Society, an American tax exempt foundation, whose stated goal is: "the prevention of hasty decisions to destroy injured thoroughbred horses for humane or financial reasons without a careful period of evaluation."

According to Keefer, many thoroughbreds that are now routinely destroyed after being injured, could – and should – be saved. "I've always had a bit of a reputation with horse doctoring," says Keefer, "because I've always had my own horses out at our farm on Long Island. My first real patient was a fox-hunter of my own named Blizzard. When Blizzard developed cancer I decided to try and do something about it. I operated and relieved the obstruction for about a year-and-a-half. Nobody had really attempted anything like that and the word got around."

Dr. Keefer's latest example of successful avoidance of destruction following severe injury resides at his farm. Gold Exchanged, a well-bred son of Blushing Groom, was Stakes-placed in Ireland before being injured during a race. Gold Exchanged was near death when his owner, Richard G. Stokes, contacted Keefer. Irish veterinarians had unsuccessfully attempted to save the colt by implanting a plate and a number of screws in the broken leg, a procedure that led only to further complications. They advised Stokes that the horse would best be destroyed. "When Dick Stokes called me for an opinion I said, 'Don't put him down if he's still alive,' " Keefer says.

Stokes took the advice. In November 1983 Gold Exchanged arrived in America, to spend the next three months under Keefer's care. After recovering from colic, the colt underwent several operations, lost the hoof, grew a new one, and in late July 1984, was test bred to a quarter horse mare.

In 1985, prominent racing figures, including Penny Chenery, the owner of Secretariat, sent mares to be bred by Gold Exchanged. This year, eleven mares are booked to the recovered patient, one of which is from Uxbridge, just outside Toronto.

Such cases are not unique. It is possible, Keefer contends, to save many thoroughbreds that are now routinely destroyed, and allow them to lead useful, productive lives. Technology, he says, now enables veterinarians to control pain and to treat injuries that had, until recently, meant certain death.

The insurance industry is watching Keefer closely. Most owners of thoroughbred horses purchase equine mortality insurance. "The owners and trainers destroy a horse on the racetrack" Dr. Keefer said, "because if they don't, they won't collect the insurance. This may sound cruel, but it is simply not feasible to attempt to save every horse that breaks down."

One solution, Keefer suggests, is to get the insurance company to pay the claim without destroying the horse. Twice a Prince was a horse that broke down in Florida. "What the insurance company did," said Keefer, "was to pay off the claim of $100,000, and then call up here for a consultation. We were able to get down there and save him, and the insurance company managed to syndicate Twice a Prince for breeding and recover $96,000 of their $100,000."

The Equine Preservation Society that Keefer founded is currently seeking financial assistance from within the racing industry and from the public. Compare the fate of Spanish Riddle or Gold Exchanged, Keefer says, to those hundreds of horses that may have been saved, if not for the immediate decision to end their lives on the racetrack.□ *Scot Bishop*

NOTICE TO READERS:

Into the attic for old McGill

Have you saved snapshots of your student activities – games, football, life in residence, parties, ski trips, and even studies? Would you like to see them preserved permanently and perhaps published?

Informal pictures from the late 19th century to the present are requested for possible inclusion in an illustrated history of McGill emphasizing student life, particularly over the past fifty years. The publication will be compiled by the author of *McGill University 1801-1971,* Dr. Stanley B. Frost, with the collaboration of Dr. Robert Michel of the University Archives. In addition, the archives would like to have, or copy, your student photos for its collection so that a permanent record of the changing face of student life can be preserved for the future. Please contact either Stanley Frost, (514) 392-5158, or Robert Michel, 392-5356, McGill University Archives, 3459 McTavish St., Montreal, H3A 1Y1.

WHAT THE MARTLET HEARS

Convocation: 4,400 receive degrees

The 1986 spring graduates from McGill's twelve faculties, ten schools, and the Centre for Continuing Education paraded into Salle Wilfrid Pelletier, and to the mound at Macdonald College, in well-ordered convocation ceremonies between 27 May and 12 June.

Health Sciences went first, and was addressed by Dr. Fraser Mustard, recipient of an honourary Doctor of Science degree. Following were Agriculture; Arts, Religious Studies, and Music; Education and Continuing Education; Graduate Studies & Research, and Science; and Engineering, Management, and Law. The speakers for these convocations, as well as several other distinguished individuals, were recognized for contributions to their fields of endeavour: Dr. J. Milton Bell, DSc(hon), Dr. Richard Ellmann, DLitt(hon), R. H. Blackburn, LLD(hon), Dr. Louis Nirenberg, DSc(hon), Dr. Richard Vollenweider, DSc(hon), Dr. Svenn Orvig, emerius professor, H. Heward Stikeman, LLD(hon), Phyllis Lambert, DLitt(hon), and Dr. George Keith Batchelor, DSc(hon).

By happy coincidence, nighttime skies over Montreal were ablaze during the convocation weeks with the spectacular display of the International Fireworks Competition, a fitting tribute to all the degree recipients.



McGill Health Sciences were well represented at convocaion by Glenn Ward, MD'86, (left) and the Hornstein family: Marty, Pesel, DipPOT'52, and their children David, BSc'82, MD'86, and Shayna, DipPOT'80.





Heward Stikeman, BA'35, BCL'38, Engineering, Management and Law convocation speaker, is surrounded by family after receiving his degree. From let: Dearde and Mary (Wilson) Stikeman, Robert H., BCom'67, and Roben Stikeman, Alexander and Elizabeth H. (Stikeman) Rose, BA'68, MSL'70, Virginia H. Stikeman, BA'63 (in front), Brian, BCon'67, and Graham Rose.

Lizanne Bussières is a two-time winner



John Geeza

Resting between races, Lizanne Bussières, MD'86, and McGill woman athlete of the year, ponders her next step.

Three years ago, Lizanne Bussières was training towards running in the Olympics at the same time as she was studying medicine at McGill. Both goals seemed to take 100 percent of her energies, and it looked as if she might face an either/or decision – medicine or running. But she managed to win both ways and graduated this spring. "The university was great in supporting me," she says, "They let me take a year off and really develop my running."

Brought up on a family farm in Frelighsburg, Que., Lizanne's original intention to become a veterinarian changed when she began to run, about eight years ago. She has run six marathons – placing fourth among the women in New York in 1984, first in the 1985 Montreal YMCA 10 km run, and third in Boston this spring. This summer, at the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, she'll represent Canada in the marathon before she returns full-speed to her medical career.

Lizanne plans to combine sports and medicine in general practice, with a special interest in treating sporting people. "Athletes do have lots of bone problems, but they also have ordinary problems that a G.P. can treat better," she says. She seems genuinely eager to begin her work in rotation at the Jewish General Hospital this summer, as well as set up clinical practice with a colleague. Lizanne also hints at trying for the 1988 Olympics, doing research in sports physiology and, in general, trying to put a full 100 percent into each of her life's vocations.□ *John Geeza*

June Callwood speaks out on censorship



June Callwood explains why she is an advocate of freedom of expression: "There is less room for bad ideas if the good ideas get through."

"What a slippery slope we embark on when we seek to improve society!" The subject was censorship and the speaker, a seasoned journalist and vice-president of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, was June Callwood.

Callwood spoke at the second of eight talks in the "anti-imagination series" organized this winter by Censorwatch and co-sponsored by the Students' Society and arts, science, and law student organizations. McGill students started Censorwatch three years ago, inspired by a similar movement in England and the magazine *Index on Censorship*. Their aim is "to monitor censorship exerted by governments, business and individuals over the arts and liberal professions."

Callwood is also secretary of the Canadian English-language branch of the International Association of Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists, and Novelists (PEN). Canadians, she said, must speak out for the freedom of their writers and artists. We must beware of demanding special laws to ban "offensive" literature. "I am the last to say there is no power in literature and photography," she explained, "but we have to take our chances. There is less room for bad ideas if the good ideas get through."

The Globe and Mail columnist has refused to join the fight against pornography, a stance which has lost her support from some former allies in feminist causes. Like American writer-feminist Betty Friedan, Callwood believes women suffer less from "porn" than from poverty: "The pornography battle is a diversion of our best energy and brains. I want feminists to concentrate on alternatives for women living in situations where they are being belittled, or beaten."

The "cleaning up" of literature should also be rejected, she said. Referring to battles in British Columbia, the journalist reported that individual customs officers now have the right to decide what "would be" found obscene if taken to court – where judges seldom agree. To simplify their dilemma they may block questionable shipments entirely, as owners of some bookstores have discovered to their financial distress.

Schools are another scene of censorship: 157 books, among them *E.T.*, have been attacked in Manitoba, and only three of them are back on shelves. Callwood cited significant titles missing from high school reading lists across the country, including *The Catcher in the Rye*, by J. D. Salinger, *The Wars*, by Timothy Findley, and *The Diviners*, by Margaret Laurence.

Then, noted Callwood, there is subtle censorship through the withholding of discretionary funds; books not being bought for public circulation. "Librarians say, 'Let's not trouble our neighbourhood. There are lots of other books.' Our novelists' important, regional voices are not heard. Their books are not sold. In Canada, the fallout of censorship is economic."

After an hour the speaker invited questions from the listeners, which led to discussions about anti-Zionist literature cases, how teachers should handle the classic novels that contain racial stereotypes, and the importance of censorship laws in defining community values. The audience was made up mostly of students and working women, one of whom later remarked, "She's changed my thinking about censorship."

Callwood said she particularly enjoys addressing women of different ages: "A most exciting audience was a conference of Ontario housewives! I felt a sense of communality, a unifying exhilaration."

One of her favorite decades was the fifties. "It was," she recalled, "a time of exciting ideas." But some of her ideas have changed since that era when she became known for magazine articles like "Man with the $100,000 Voice" and "How to Raise Ten Kids in Six Rooms." In recent years she has published more substantial material, including a history, *Portrait of Canada,* and now is busy revising a 1962 book, *Love, Hate and Anger,* under a new title, *Emotions.* "Then, I assumed women and men expressed anger in the same way - like men!"

Two years ago Callwood was named to the Canadian News Hall of Fame and, this spring, to the Order of Canada. Who was the first woman who influenced her, *McGill News* asked. "Thérèse Casgrain, who came to speak at my high school. She was a revelation; so intelligent and poised. I don't remember what she said, exactly, but the impression she made has stayed in my mind."□ *M. J. McCutcheon*

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Faculty Club celebrates 50 years at Baumgarten house



Paul Labelle

Senator Carl Goldenberg (right), Principal David Johnston, and their wives, Management Professor Shirley Goldenberg (left) and Sharon Johnston, inaugurate the Faculty Club anniversary ball.

It was an evening that would have made Alfred Baumgarten proud. The house had been scrubbed until it shone throughout. Fresh flowers and festive decorations adorned each room. An overflow crowd of elegantly attired guests dined on pheasant and oysters, and danced to the music of Stan Martin's band. The occasion was the Centennial Ball of the Faculty Club of McGill University, held last April under the distinguished patronage of the Honourable H. Carl Goldenberg, BA'28, MA'29, BCL'32 and Mrs. Goldenberg.

This gala event was organized to celebrate both the 100-year history of the Baumgarten mansion and the 50th anniversary of the Faculty Club in these premises. Honoured guests included Chief Justice and Mrs. Alan B. Gold, and Honorary Club President and McGill Principal David Johnston and Mrs. Johnston. "No one can remember when the last ball was held," says Stuart Budden, president of the club and treasurer of the university, "so this was truly a special happening."



An architectural splendour – the Gothic Gallery of the original Baumgarten mansion.

The Faculty Club actually dates back to 1923 when it was housed on University Street "as a residential and social Club for male members of the University staff." At the time, women were denied both membership and access to the club for "architectural" reasons – there were no washroom facilities for women, and no desire on the part of the club to install any. Despite this, membership continued to expand, and by the early 1930s larger premises were needed.

In 1933 Principal Sir Arthur Currie died, and his luxurious mansion on McTavish Street became available. This house had been built by sugar baron Alfred Baumgarten in two sections, between 1880 and 1903, and reflected the taste and flamboyance of a man who had grown up familiar with the splendour of the German royal household. His residence contained many features exceptional for the day: a swimming pool (actually an immense sunken bathtub), a two-storey gothic gallery, and as well, a magnificent ballroom with a sprung dancefloor.

After extensive renovations by architect Gordon Pitts, the Faculty Club moved into these more sumptuous facilities in December 1935, claiming it had "not only the oldest faculty club bar in Canada, but the finest place to house it." Soon after, with the admission of Dr. Maude Abbott, BA '90, MD'10, women were reluctantly permitted membership in the club, with a "separate and almost equal" status. In November 1986, the club will install its first woman president, Vivienne Livick, director of McGill's chartered accountancy program.

Throughout the years the Faculty Club has provided the opportunity for stimulating conversation and friendships, meetings and activities, and most important of all, for the cross-fertilization of ideas between people from various disciplines. It was here from the late 1940s to the early 1960s that the "Great Circle" would gather at lunchtime – men like David Thomson, Hugh MacLennan, Arthur Lismer, and Max Cohen, BSc'38, MD'40. As Frank Scott once said, "For conversation, wit, repartee and stories, I doubt if the experience could have been matched anywhere else in Canada."

After feeling the financial pinch of the last few years, the Faculty Club is back on its feet again, and expects to show a healthy profit this year. Membership, which began at 200 in 1923, has swelled to over 1400. "Club spirit has never been higher," beams Budden, who attributes the turnaround to the hard work of the club council, which is attempting to run the club in a more businesslike manner, and the arrival last year of a new manager, Guy Lucas.

Lucas, who has an extensive background in hotel management, is pleased with his move from big business to a private club, where he feels there is more room for creativity. But he has had to adapt to the conservative nature of a university establishment. His efforts to bring about a more efficient operation have not gone unnoticed. Said one member to Lucas, "In the six months you have been here, there have been twice as many changes as I've seen in the last twenty years."

Membership in the club is open to McGill graduates as well as faculty and staff, with "spousal" cards a recent innovation. The club offers a full range of bar and dining services – including afternoon tea, numerous special events, lounges, reading rooms and a large billiard room with five magnificent tables. Fees, compared to other private clubs, are modest.

But aside from the stately accommodation and central location, the fine cuisine and ample bar, the Faculty Club's true worth lies in the people, or as manager Lucas puts it, "the thrill of the club is the characters that are around." In *A History of the McGill Faculty Club,* Frank Scott aptly expressed the feelings of many members: "I do not think one can overestimate the contribution which the club has made over the years, and is still making, to the intellectual, moral and social life of the University. It is its very heart."□ *Ann Vroom*

New theory elucidates the complexity of pain

by Janice Hamilton

Man has been searching for ways to relieve pain since the Stone Age. Acupuncture, the Chinese practice of inserting fine needles into the skin and twirling them, has been in use for more than 2,000 years. There is a second century AD record of opium being used for pain, and an extract of willow, from which aspirin is derived, has been known since at least the 1700s. It is only recently, however, that scientists have begun to understand how and why these diverse treatments control pain, and one man has had a great deal to do with that progress.

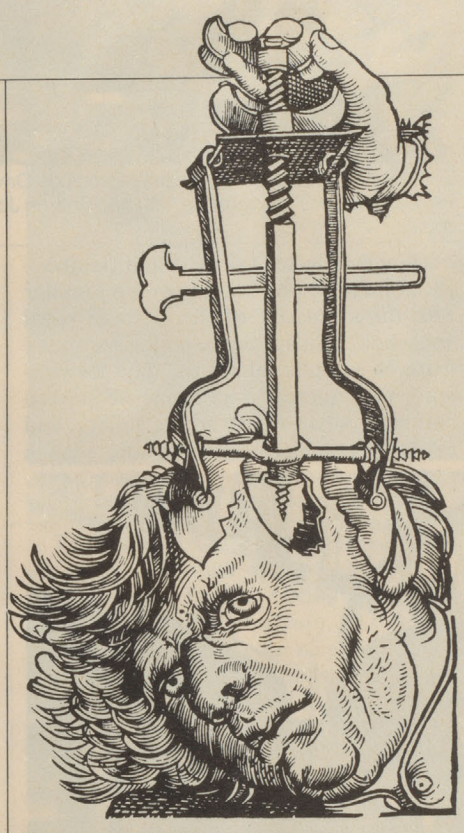
In 1965, McGill psychologist Ronald Melzack, BSc'50, MSc'51, PhD'54, and physiologist Patrick Wall proposed a radical theory that explained many aspects of pain that had previously puzzled doctors. Since then, Melzack, who is also research director of the Montreal General Hospital pain centre, has continued to expand our knowledge of the physiological mechanisms of pain and to test the implications of his theory for treating chronic pain.

Chronic pain affects millions of people with needless, endless suffering, Melzack points out. It often becomes a problem in its own right, no longer related to the symptoms of an injury or disease. "Pain makes people miserable," he continues. "It is a destructive and awful thing that teaches you nothing."

Melzack's interest in pain began as a purely academic one. His parents had hoped he would go into the family business, Classic Bookshops, but that didn't appeal to him.

Then, as a PhD student working with the renowned neuropsychologist Dr. Donald Hebb, MA'32, on the effects of early experiences on dog behaviour, he noted that puppies who had not had early painful experiences did not behave normally when subjected to pain later. That hint, that there was some learned component in pain, started him on the path that led, last year, to a $50,000 Canada Council Molson Prize for his contribution to pain research.

During the early 1950s, he explains, people believed pain was like a telephone system: a message went along specific nerve fibres to a pain centre in the brain. But this so-called specificity theory left many conditions unexplained. For example, people can injure themselves seriously, yet feel no pain for some time. Then there's phantom limb pain: a sometimes excruciating pain felt in the phantom arm or leg for years following amputation.



Surgeons are told how to treat head injuries in a book by Hanns Gerssdorff, *Feldtbuch der Wundtartzney sampt des Menschen Cörpers Anatomey* . . . (Frankfurt, 1551).

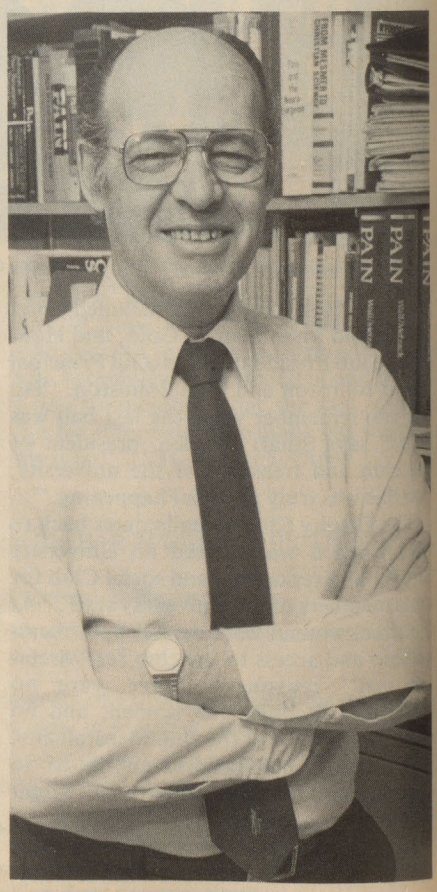
And the significance of the pain can affect its severity: someone who thinks a stomachache indicates cancer may feel more pain than someone who suspects it is just the price of overeating.

After getting his PhD in 1954, Melzack spent three years working at the University of Oregon Medical School with W. K. Livingston, an authority on nerve injuries, a disbeliever in the specificity theory, and founder of one of the first pain clinics. "There I saw suffering in a way I hadn't even dreamed existed," Melzack admits.

After spending a year in England and another in Italy, Melzack got a job as the only animal psychologist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he met Wall. "We realized we were coming to the same conclusions: that pain is complex, that there is not a one-to-one relationship between the injury and the amount of pain you feel, and that a host of psychological factors influences the way we feel pain and respond to it."

Melzack and Wall eventually came up with the "gate control" theory. They proposed that pain messages are carried through the body along peripheral nerve fibres to cells in the spinal cord which then relay the information to the brain. Between the peripheral fibres and the spinal cord cells is a mechanism that acts like a gate: it can either inhibit or facilitate these messages. Whether the gate is open or closed depends on a number of circumstances, but among the most important are descending signals from the brain that generally keep the gate relatively closed.

"By eliminating the concept of a specific pain pathway," Melzack says, "the gate control theory opened the way to speculation about the interactions between ascending and descending systems" of pain control. It also allowed them to speculate that in cases of chronic pain in the absence of any apparent injury, some defect could be jamming the gate open. This theory has stimulated a great deal of research. In hyperstimulation analgesia, for example, brief, painful stimuli raise chronic pain to a critical level, "closing" the gate at least temporarily.



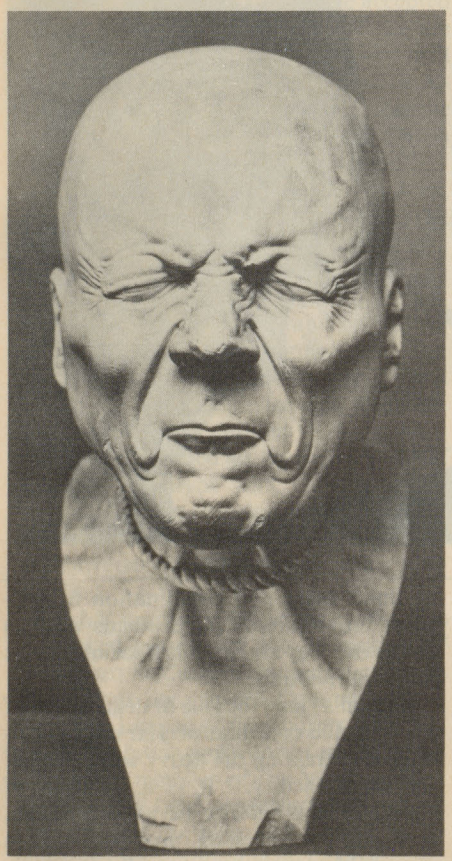
Researcher Ronald Melzack has discovered that the way we respond to pain is governed by "a host of psychological factors."

"At first, most people hated the gate control theory," Melzack says. "Early citations of our paper were almost all negative. Some people said it was dangerous and should be nipped in the bud. Then it caught on, and now it is one of the most frequently cited papers published in the 1960s."

When Melzack was in Oregon, he met a woman who suffered terrible phantom limb pain and who used precise words to describe her torture: cramping, shooting, burning pain. He began to list these words and eventually collected more than one hundred from various sources.

Melzack and statistician Warren Togerson grouped words that described different levels of pain intensity, such as tingling and stinging, dull and heavy, fearful and terrifying. With these descriptive words, in 1975 Melzack published what has become known as the McGill Pain Questionnaire, today used in hospitals, pain clinics and research studies around the world. Doctors can even use it to help diagnose an illness from the type of pain the patient describes.

One of his best known studies involves labour pain, which, Melzack has found, causes one of the worst types of pain recorded by women in every culture. Those who have bad menstrual cramps also tend to have a lot of labour pain, he discovered, while women who are older, have more education and come from higher socio-economic backgrounds, tend to have less.



Sculptor Franz Xaver Messerschmidt, 1736-1783, is said to have tried to ward off mental distress by pinching himself. This peculiar work is one of a series that depicts a grimacing man.



This diagram appeared in 1664, in René Descartes' *L'Homme*, which described the old theory of pain. The words are taken from the McGill-Melzack Pain Questionnaire.

His research suggests that an epidural block (an anaesthetic delivered in the spine) can be very effective, and that childbirth training classes can help decrease pain but won't eliminate it. In fact, Melzack criticizes some trainers, adding angrily, "Women who are told that labour can be pain-free and that they shouldn't ask for an anaesthetic feel guilty if they experience a lot of pain. The fear that they have done something wrong only makes it worse."

Melzack has never been one to shun controversy. He is very critical of the way some doctors treat low back pain, for example: "While surgery is warranted for some patients, there are far more operations than necessary."

As a result of work with Dr. Balfour Mount at the Royal Victoria Hospital palliative care service, Melzack also has strong opinions about the use of opiates for pain control. "More nonsense on narcotics addiction is written by both doctors and the press than on any other medical matter," he and Wall charge in their book, *The Challenge of Pain* (Basic Books, 1983). "One of the battles Mount and I are fighting is to show that people do not keep needing more and more morphine when they get it for pain," Melzack explains.

Despite what must seem to some as a rather depressing field of research, Melzack is an outgoing person, ready with a cheerful greeting for colleagues. In his spare time he has other interests: he has written books of Inuit legends for children, loves classical music, and has been working for many years on a book on human aggression. "I've written three drafts and I'm still not satisfied," he admits.

The balding fifty-six-year-old manages to keep himself relatively trim by bicycling and cross-country skiing, but notes that the real benefit of exercise is its effect on the mind: "It's very important to have time to freewheel and not worry or think about anything. I find that's when ideas come to me."

Today, the field of pain research continues to expand. Melzack is supervising graduate students on such projects as the pain hemophiliacs suffer because of bleeding into their joints and the arthritis this causes; the variables related to the pain of having an abortion, such as the guilt the woman feels and whether someone is with her to lend moral support; and the recent discovery of a new area of the brain involved in sending pain-related messages. "There are a whole lot of systems in the brain that can open or close the gate. Most of them close it. We are trying to learn how to activate them to close the gate even tighter."□

Biblical scholar, composer, and anthropologist lead humanities faculties

by Ann Vroom

When the News *talked recently to the newly appointed deans of Religious Studies, Music, and Arts, a recurring theme emerged – a desire for their faculties to achieve more prominence, a higher profile, in the university community. In this age dominated by the advancement of science and technology, the need to recognize and promote the study of humanities is greater than ever.*

Becoming the first woman dean at McGill is only one of a series of firsts for Professor **Donna Runnalls**, BD'64, who was recently appointed Dean of Religious Studies. In 1971, when Runnalls joined the teaching staff, she was the first woman appointed to a full-time faculty position in theology at McGill. She is also the first lay dean of the faculty.

An Old Testament scholar, a member of the United Theological College and a former warden of Royal Victoria College, Dean Runnalls studied at the University of British Columbia, McGill University, and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, eventually receiving her PhD in Hebrew language and literature from the University of Toronto. "What interested me, in terms of biblical studies," says Runnalls, "were the base disciplines – the languages, history and archeology. I wanted to learn the languages to be able to speak them."

Before beginning her post-graduate studies, Runnalls taught for three years at Ewha Women's University in South Korea and then returned to Canada to work with the Student Christian Movement at McGill. Her interest in theology was sparked by an Old Testament course she took from Dr. Stanley B. Frost, and she eventually left her job to pursue religious studies.

As dean, Runnalls is proud of her Faculty which, although relatively small (eleven full-time staff), is one of the few university faculties in Canada to grant theology degrees. Undergraduate courses are structured so that students may work in either Eastern or Western religious tradition, and students are encouraged early on to study the languages of the discipline – Hebrew, Greek, or Sanskrit. "We see our language courses as one of our strengths," notes Runnalls, "because the number of universities that offer this training is very limited. As a result, our graduates generally have easy access into graduate programs elsewhere."



Donna Runnalls, Dean of Religious Studies

While enrolment in the theology program, which is geared toward training clergy, has remained relatively constant over the years, there has been an increase in those programs where religion is taught as an objective study. The faculty now has about 100 graduate students and over 400 undergraduate students from various faculties taking elective courses.

If students of the '70s were more interested in the religions of the Far East, Runnalls says, today's students want to study the Judeo-Christian tradition, to understand the roots of Western society. "I think there is a combination of purpose," says Runnalls. "Students want to know who they are, both in a social context and as individuals."

Runnalls views the role of dean as one of manager and coordinator. Her major challenge is redressing the heavy work load of her small faculty. "It is a question of maintaining a balance between a viable, very popular teaching program, and a respectable research and publication profile for the faculty."

In the long term, Runnalls would like to see the Faculty of Religious Studies assume

a higher profile within the university, and become more involved in discussions of the social and ethical issues being debated in the other disciplines. "We need to be in discussion with 'the sciences' much more profoundly than we are now. A Centre for Studies in Health Science, Ethics and Law has recently been formed. I hope it will become the model for cross-disciplinary studies throughout the university."

As for the honour of being named the first woman dean at McGill, Runnalls characteristically deflects the glory from herself. There have been many distinguished and powerful women at McGill, she says, "who just have not been formally recognized." But she does not dispute the importance of her appointment in giving more prominence to both religious studies and to women at McGill: "It is important that it be seen that women are perfectly capable of reaching these positions – and have been for some time."

After learning of **John Rea**'s appointment as the new Dean of the Faculty of Music at McGill, a colleague greeted him: "John, I want to tell you how sad I am to hear the good news." Although pleased at the promotion, his friend inferred that Rea's career as a composer was about to end.

"I certainly do not plan for that to happen," says Rea, who has been teaching composition and theory in the Faculty of Music since 1973. "In fact I have accepted a number of obligations that will take me at least two years to complete, so I will combine composing with my administrative duties. As it is, I have been burning the candle at both ends for the last fifteen years. I shall continue to do the same."

A composer, well known in both Canada and Europe, and listed in the *Encyclopedia of Music in Canada* and *Contemporary Canadian Composers,* Rea has written music in several genres, including solo, chamber, ballet, and opera. He has received numerous commissions and awards, including the 1981 Governor General's Prix Jules Léger for new chamber music, for a work entitled "Com-possession." Rea obtained his Bachelor of Music degree from Wayne State University and later studied composition, first at the University of Toronto, and then at Princeton University where he received his PhD in 1978.

Rea has been involved in the production of musical events and the promotion of musical art in Canada through such organizations as the Canada Council and the Canadian League of Composers. His particular interest is new concert music. He is a founding member of the Montreal new music society *Les Événements du Neuf* and a member of the board of *La Société de Musique Contemporaine du Québec.*

Rea looks forward to his term as dean of a faculty which not only grows stronger every year, but does much to promote the name and prestige of McGill. He notes, ironically, that twenty-five years ago the university was on the verge of closing the music faculty, considered by some to be "an unnecessary appendage to scholarly activity."

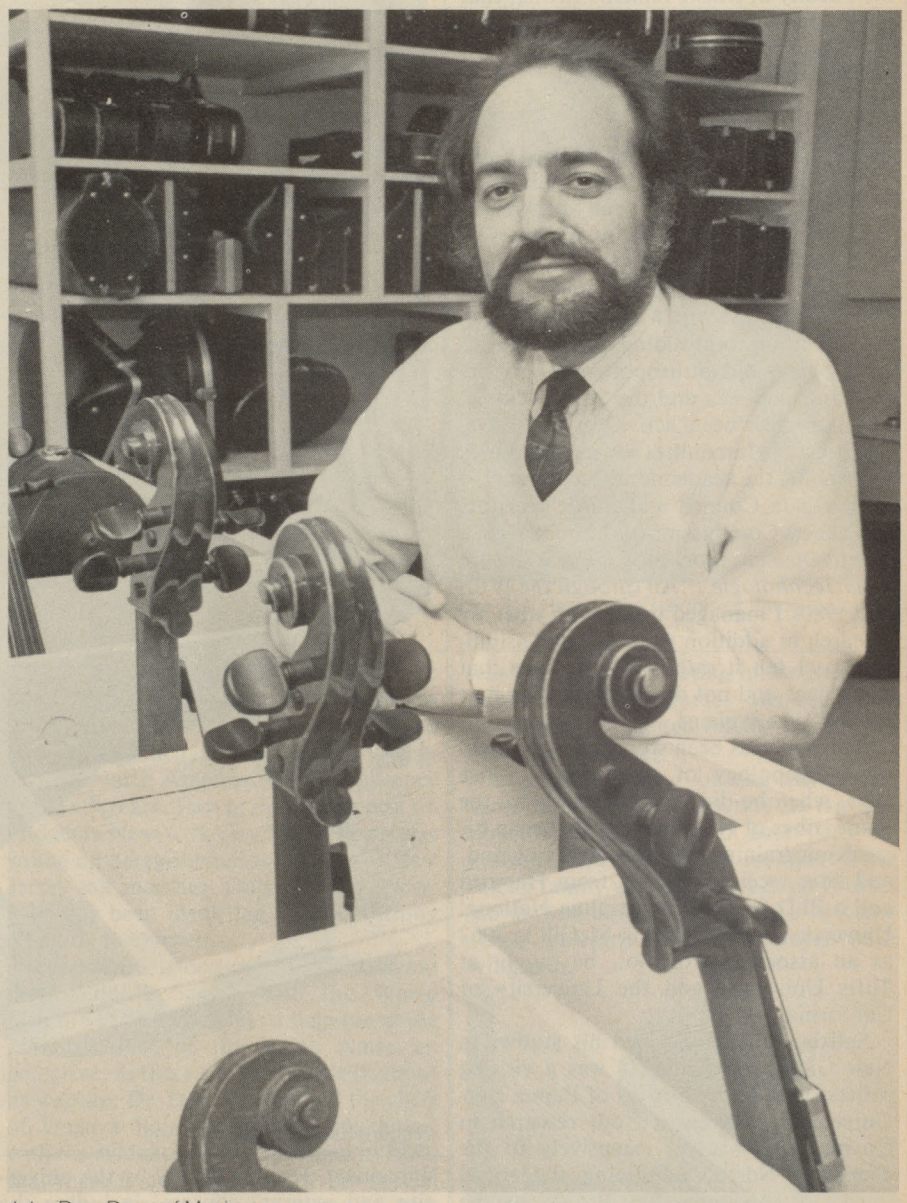
But under the leadership of Dean Marvin Duchow, MusB'37, instead of closing its doors, the Faculty expanded and flourished. Two later events gave an added boost: the move in 1972 to the premises on Sherbrooke Street, and the building of Pollack Concert Hall in 1975. Today there are close to 600 students studying at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, one-third in the theory department and two-thirds in performance. In addition the Faculty runs the McGill Conservatory of Music for children of all ages, and a sound recording studio.

Rea sees his job as "trying to fine tune all the things that are currently in place and to sensitize the administration to the fact that we have no more room to move. We need space – for a more professional library, particularly since we hope to be offering a PhD in music this fall, and for more rehearsal halls.

"Part of our problem is that we have been too successful," Rea says. "Pollack Hall is booked most of the time, often by outside groups. This reduces the opportunity to use it for rehearsals which are, in a sense, laboratory work. You cannot do experiments without tools or space."

Another priority for the new dean is to make the Faculty better known. One way to gain a higher profile would be to allow student musicians to go on tour. "This not only lets people know that we are good and active," says Rea, "but it also has a profound effect on future enrolment, by encouraging top students from outlying regions to come to our school."

The university's long association with the Montreal Symphony Orchestra (an early music dean, Douglas Clarke, is said to have founded the progenitor of the MSO) has added much to the quality of the music program. Key players from the



John Rea, Dean of Music

Harold Rosenberg

orchestra teach students in sectional ensembles, and some graduates actually go on to earn places in the professional orchestra. "These musicians are some of the best in their field. When students have access to them the by-product is better musicianship, and a greater sensibility to music and art in general," adds Rea.

Asked what he would like to accomplish by the end of his term, Rea replies unhesitatingly, "I would like to be assured that the Faculty of Music remains strong, that its future is secure, and that the practice and making of music is deemed an indispensable feature of university life."

When anthropologist **Richard Salisbury** was offered the appointment of Dean of the Faculty of Arts, he saw it as the culmination of his years of administrative involvement. "I think I have been on nearly every committee at McGill," he says with a rueful grin.

In addition to presiding over numerous sociological and anthropological societies in North America and the South Pacific, Salisbury has been active on the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the academic advisory panel of the Canada Council and, more recently, the Angers Commission of the *ministère de l'Enseignement supérieure, de la Science et de la Technologie.* "All through the 1970s and 1980s I managed to keep up with my research in addition to these responsibilities, so I felt it rather silly to have that experience and not do anything with it at McGill," he explains.

Salisbury has been working in the field of anthropology of development since 1952, when he did his PhD thesis on the Siane tribes of New Guinea. He began his academic training at Cambridge, England, and later received an MA from Harvard and a PhD from the Australian National University. Before joining McGill in 1962 as an associate professor, he taught at Tufts University and the University of California.

Salisbury has continued his studies in New Guinea, and in 1984 was a visiting professor at the University of Papua New Guinea. He has carried out research in Guyana and worked extensively in the Canadian North, examining the social impact of the James Bay Project on the Indian and Inuit population. This fall he will publish a book with McGill-Queen's University Press, *A Homeland for the Cree: Regional Development in James Bay, 1971-1981.*

One experience that Salisbury feels has been valuable to him was the 1968 student revolts. "I was chairman of the department then, and we survived those student occupations by developing a commitment to open administration, negotiation and discussion with students and staff." He thinks that this sense of collegiality makes McGill unique among Quebec universities.

At present Salisbury believes that the Faculty of Arts has a good administrative structure and is running smoothly, considering the financial restraints. Enrolment continues to increase, despite dire predictions, and there is a growing sense of harmony and acceptance between students and professors. Says Salisbury, "The quality of the faculty and students has never been better."

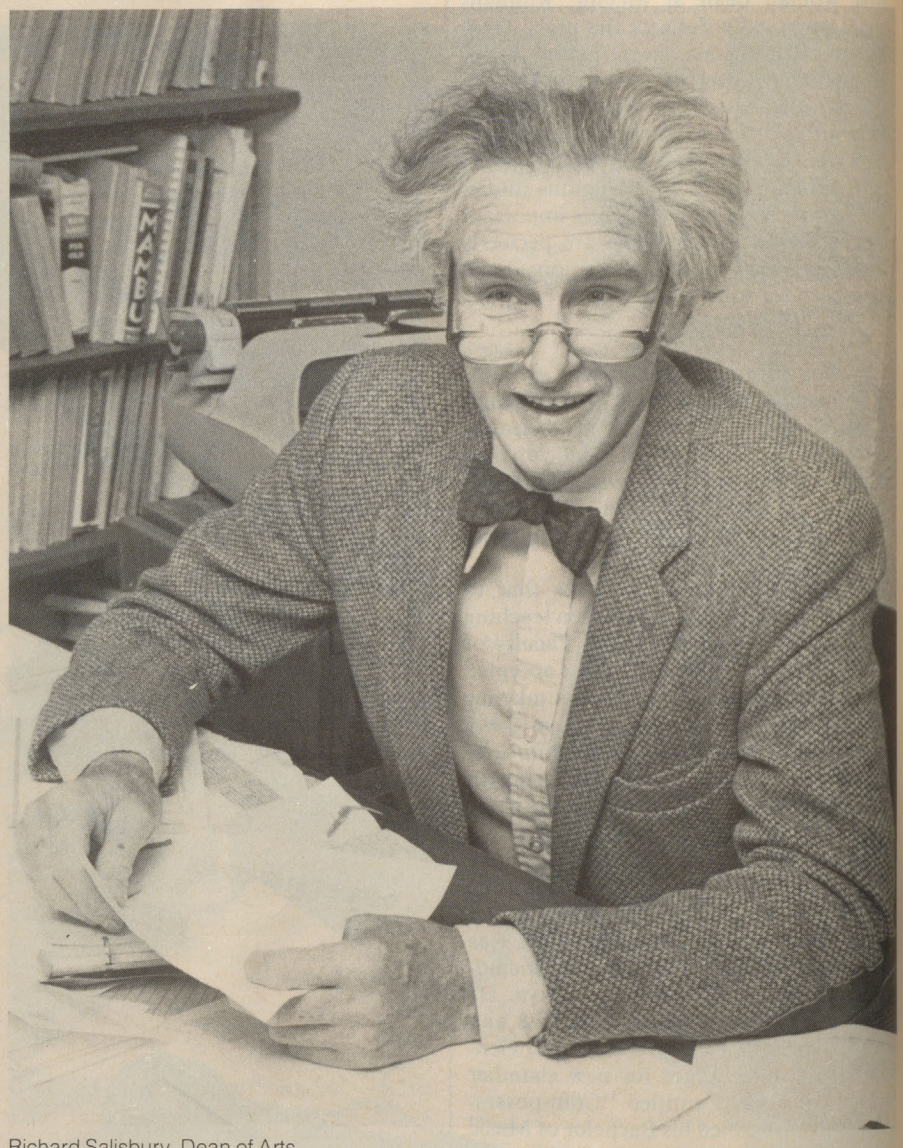
The development of the East Asian Studies program is typical of the Faculty's dynamism. Funded jointly by the university and external sources, including the Japan Foundation, the department has tripled its enrolment and is considering introducing Canada's first joint MA and MBA program in East Asian Studies.

But the Arts Faculty is not without problems – the gravest of which, according to Salisbury, is the threat of "raiding" by other universities. "McGill is one of the lowest paying among the ten best universities in Canada, and it is the senior professors whose salaries are most reduced, because pay increases have gone to more junior staff. We are liable to lose our best faculty members."

He would also like to see the Arts students receive a fairer share of the university entrance scholarships, which are presently awarded on grades alone, irrespective of Faculty. "It is extremely difficult to get much more than 80 percent in English or history. It is easier to get 95 percent in mathematics," Salisbury points out. As for space, he contends, "We are the most crowded faculty in the university."

For the future, Salisbury hopes programs sponsoring visiting professors and lecturers can be restored. "It is very enriching to have this input of fresh ideas and distinguished people," he explains. "The sociology department has felt a real lift from having Monique Bégin with them this year. This kind of visiting lecturer brings new life."

Salisbury sums up his feelings by saying, "We have been able to tighten up and do things, and people are fairly content despite the squeeze of the last five years. But if we are to be excellent, not number ten but closer to number one, we must have an enrichment of people and funds. We've got to have growth." □



Richard Salisbury, Dean of Arts

Three Birdmen of McGill

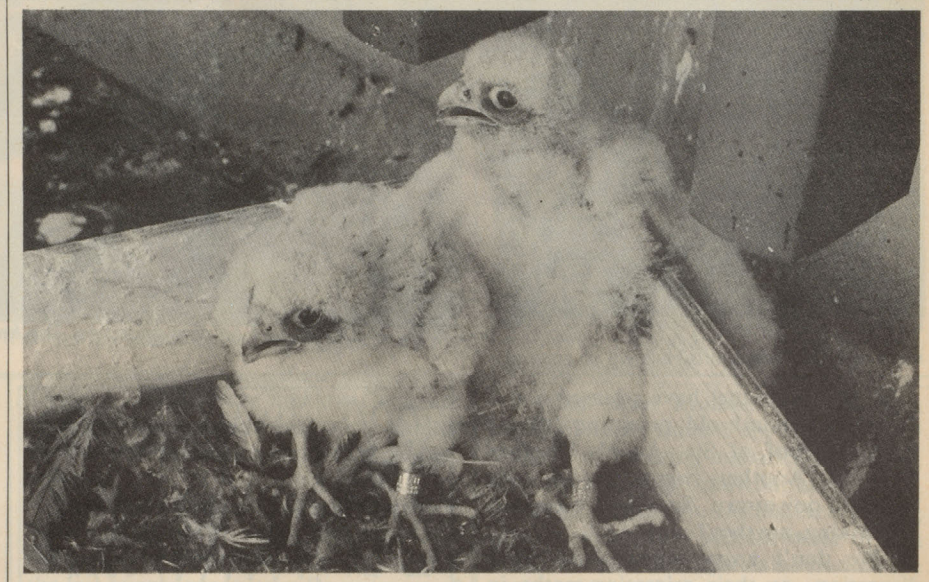
by Mary McCutcheon

Will the peregrine falcons raise a family on Place Victoria this summer, or won't they? This avian drama has fascinated Montrealers since 1984 when two chicks were hatched on that skyscraper. The peregrine parents have been assisted by McGill's Macdonald Raptor Research Centre (MRRC) that, last year, replaced their unhatched eggs with chicks bought by nature artist Robert Bateman from the Canadian Wildlife Service.

This spring Victoria, the persistent mother – herself raised at a Cornell University propagation program – had to be persuaded to return to Place Victoria after laying a clutch of eggs at a nearby, less favourable building. The scenario is being monitored by MRRC Director David Bird, MSc'76, PhD'78, who lectures on avian physiology, writes a newspaper column on birds and bird people, and has just published *City Critters,* a guide to urban wildlife inspired by questions the public asks Macdonald College experts.



A resident of the kestrel colony proudly shows off his feathers.



MRRC

Madeleine and Gaetan are Victoria and Pod's chicks, hatched on the heights of Place Victoria in downtown Montreal.

Victoria's tribulations illustrate the work being done by many institutions to bring back her endangered species, *Falco peregrinus,* which is again being spotted in Eastern North America, after an absence of twenty years. Two or three pairs nest on bridges in New York City, and several raise young on peregrine release towers in New Jersey salt marshes. Only Victoria, however, has been identified to be returning regularly to Quebec.

The MRRC is designated by the Canadian Wildlife Service and the World Wildlife Fund (Canada) to help breed the northerly race of the North American peregrine, as there has been concern about its welfare. Dr. Bird has climbed the cliffs of Ungava Bay himself and concludes, with the evidence of counts begun in 1970, that there is no need, so far, for special programs. Last summer's count of four young per nest is, he says, "one of the highest reproductive rates for peregrines anywhere."

Raising American kestrels, *Falco sparverius,* and doing research to improve its value as a laboratory research animal, fully occupies the MRRC staff of five, eight graduate students, and many volunteers. They also have on hand several hundred unreleasable birds, and the odd convalescing owl and hawk. During summer hand-rearing, these birds of prey are fed four times a day, with poultry farm cockerels purchased every three weeks in lots of 10,000, at 3 cents a head. As Bird tells visitors participating in the MRRC's public education tours, "Tax-deductible donations, designated for the Centre, are certainly welcome!"

Captive breeding of the peregrines, using hints from the Faculty of Agriculture, is often perfected first with the kestrels. This robin-sized member of the falcon family will reproduce happily in the lab as well as outdoors, unlike its crow-sized cousin with the metre-wide wingspan.



MRRC

Peregrine falcons raised at the MRRC, like this one held by David Duval, are often released from the roof of the veterans hospital near Macdonald College.



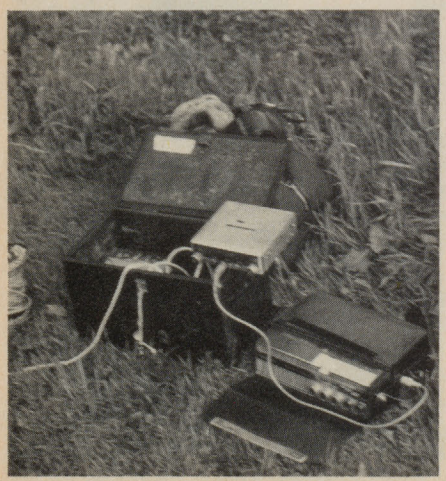
R. Lemon

The American redstart is a brightly coloured bird, small enough to rest on your fingertips. The female is olive-brown, with yellow wing and tail markings; the male sports Hallowe'en colours.

MRRC personnel have released about thirty, two-month-old peregrine falcons from the roof of Ste. Anne's Veterans Hospital. Another twenty or so were launched downtown. So where, one can't help asking, are they?

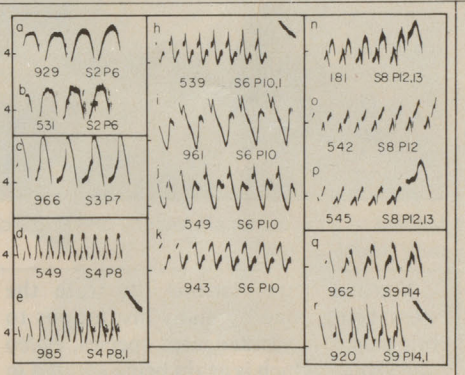
"We don't know much about their dispersion, or their migration paths in early September," Bird says, "or why they choose certain habitats. Perhaps some are nesting on cliffs overlooking isolated lakes in the Laurentians." If you find one, check a bird guide, and be sure to inform the Macdonald Raptor Research Centre.

The topic of birdsong is popular in scientific literature at the moment, says McGill Biology Professor Robert E. Lemon. His PhD was taken in zoology and, for the twenty years since, birdsong has been his field; particularly its organization and "the use of acoustic signals in the spacing of individuals on the breeding ground."

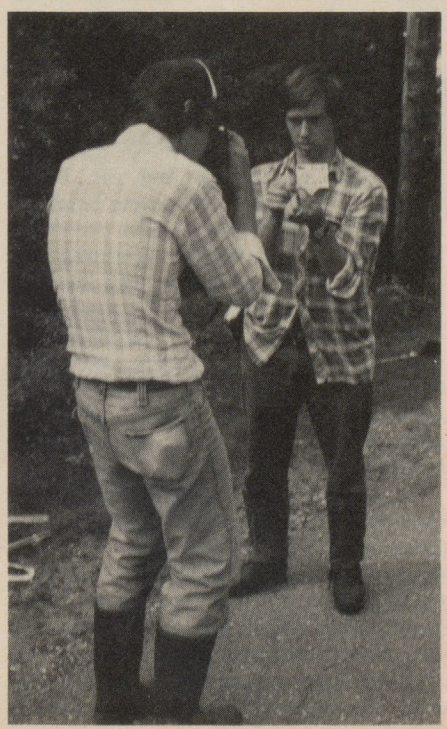


R. Lemon

This sound recording equipment is used by birdsong researchers in woods near the Bay of Fundy, where American redstarts congregate.



The recorded birdsongs are transcribed graphically as "sonagrams."



McGill investigators photograph an American redstart. Her plumage was being documented for a study of mate selection.

In 1978 Lemon and McGill student teams began spring treks to the seaside woods around St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, where the American redstart raises its young. The Montrealers pack up catching nets, tape recorders, microphones, and parabolic sound reflectors to study this warbler species, *Setophaga ruticilla,* as birds arrive from the south in mid-May.

By banding with colour-coded leg tags, the researchers have found that around 60 percent of the males, 40 percent of the females, and only 5 percent of the nestlings return. Singing is recorded – and sometimes played back – as the males stake out their territory to the accompaniment of a characteristic song. After the females arrive and begin nesting, each male switches to other, more varied songs, up to eight in number.

In a scientific paper published last year, Lemon and colleagues show a sophisticated song catalogue, discuss mathematically the probability of neighbouring singers having the same repertoire of songs, and conclude that males in the smallest groups share the most songs. Since the entire song collection is not shared, each male's repertoire is personal, apparently learned from the fifty or so standard tunes sung in his area.

After songs are recorded and the singers identified, the tapes come back to the Stewart Biology Building where an acoustic analyzer graphically reproduces the songs. Resembling a canister vacuum cleaner, the analyzer is based on an idea of Alexander Graham Bell, who wanted to show deaf mutes what their vocal sounds looked like.

The researchers, like the birds, can identify certain singers, after spending hours in the field. Lemon, whose work is assisted by the National Science and Research Council and Quebec's *Fonds*



A pair of mallards swim in the summer sunshine. Their marshy habitat is disappearing in some parts of Canada.



A red-winged blackbird flock menaces a corn field near Beauharnois, Que.

Bob Clark

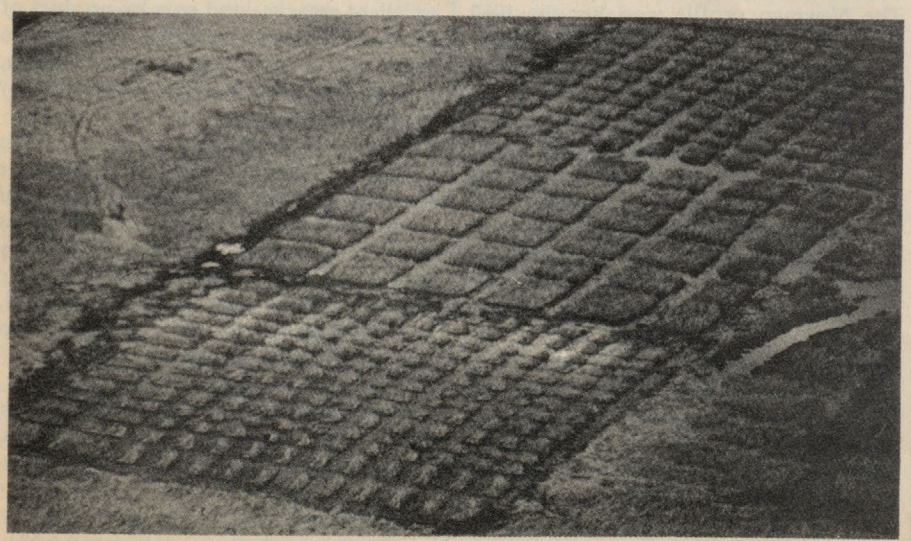
pour la formation de chercheurs et l'aide à la recherche, has developed a great familiarity with the American redstart and other species – cardinals, thrushes, song sparrows, and a frog troup or two – whose vocal behaviour he has described in the best scientific terminology.

However, Professor Lemon can explain the song of the redstart in simpler terms: "It's like singing to a neighbour, 'See if you can match me.' It's a better way of competing than fighting. It's male-to-male display behaviour: 'I'm here and I am a quality male; I can show it in my songs, and if you think you are as good...' "

The colourful *Anas platyrhynchos,* or mallard, and its dowdy relative *Anas rubripes,* the black duck, are being observed along the Ottawa River near the town of Thurso. Two McGill graduate students and several undergraduates, assisted by the *ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pèche* and the Canadian Wildlife Service, are seeing what habitat the ducks prefer, which mates they choose, and how.

The mating study should help determine if the mallard has been playing a role in the decline in the black duck population over the last twenty years, says Department of Renewable Resources Chairman Dr. Rodger Titman, BSc'65.

The habitat inquiry, on the other hand, should help confirm the work Titman's student Henry Markin, MSc'79, did four years ago near Portage-la-Prairie, Manitoba. His research, sponsored by Ducks Unlimited (Canada), and the Delta Waterfowl Research Station, involved cutting channels through cattails on three, 60 m x 60 m blocks of marsh to expose 30, 50, and 70 percent of the water, respectively. They found that there were more duck pairs – and more of their wiggly food source, aquatic invertebrates – in the half-exposed block, or "hemi-marsh."



At Manitoba's Delta Marsh, cover-removal plots presented this pattern of cattail and open water to ducks flying overhead.

During other summers at the Delta marsh, Titman studied the "time activity budget" of breeding mallards, classifying their April to July behaviour as preening, foraging, aggression, resting, and loafing (during which they remain more or less alert). He and colleagues also studied the nature of "aerial chases" that six kinds of ducks engaged in, over their territories, during the nesting season.

Waterfowl behaviour is a specialty for Titman, who says he could be called a wildlife ecologist. He regrets a little having been cooped up in his Macdonald College office for the past three years, administering Renewable Resources. This department, somewhat peripheral to the college's historic mission in agriculture, is, he says, "an amalgamation of people taking on three specific research areas: soil and land resources, forestry, and wildlife biology." Field work demands collaboration with other McGill colleagues; Robert Lemon, for example, was co-applicant for the Thurso project, and David Bird's MRRC office is a few doors down the hall.

Titman is also involved with a bird whose behaviour is a concern of the ministry of agriculture: the red-winged blackbird, voted "bird pest number one" by farmers in the St. Lawrence River valley. These seed-eaters descend on grain and corn in late season, from roosts that act as "information centres" for thousands of their kind. While a number of studies and surveys have been conducted concerning the best way to control them, no ideal solution has yet been found. The best preventative is careful planting and harvesting when *Agelaius phoeniceus* is in the neighbourhood.

Humans, like blackbirds, raptors, ducks and warblers, have their own way of doing things, but should take into account the habits of other species that share their corner of the world.□

Cameron, Layton, MacLennan – three-part harmony?

Hugh MacLennan and Irving Layton are recognized as two of McGill's and Canada's most distinguished literary figures – MacLennan as a novelist and recorder of the Canadian consciousness, Layton as a poet and explorer of the human psyche.

In recent years their lives and works have been chronicled in separate biographies by literary journalist Elspeth Cameron. These biographies have evoked opposing reactions from her two subjects, yet the works have met with much critical acclaim, and have focused substantial public attention on the three people involved.

The News *takes this occasion to present a three-part profile of these formidable, Canadian literary subjects.*

Elspeth Cameron: chronicler of literary lives

by John Goddard

It was a balmy day in late July 1967. Expo'67 was in full swing, an unfamiliar sense of pride welled in Canadian hearts, and in a memorable breach of protocol, French President Charles de Gaulle declared from the balcony of Montreal city hall, "Vive le Québec libre.'

On that historic day, Elspeth Cameron, PhD'70, was travelling from Toronto to begin PhD studies at McGill. "I heard de Gaulle's speech on the car radio as I was driving into Montreal," she recalls. She had wanted to study Canadian literature and her timing seemed perfect: the world was discovering Canada and Canadians were discovering themselves. Over the next few years Canadian literature was to enjoy a new-found popularity at home and become a subject of widespread study.

She already had an MA in Canadian literature from the University of New Brunswick, so at McGill she enrolled in Victorian literature. "McGill insisted that I make up courses I'd already taken and this prevented me from taking the ones I wanted. So I never took a course from Hugh MacLennan or Louis Dudek. It's too bad I didn't have the chance."

Cameron got her chance to know MacLennan and Dudek later. She became a literary biographer, choosing MacLennan as her first subject. *Hugh MacLennan: A Writer's Life,* was published by University of Toronto Press in 1981, the first major biography of a Canadian writer. Dudek reviewed it for the *Canadian Forum* magazine. "With a little slimming down and a snappy soft cover," Dudek wrote, "it might rise to the best-seller list in the paperback trade. But now we have it as a university press book: I hope it does find its readers anyhow."

It did. Soon the book was on *Maclean's* best-seller list, remaining there for three months. In April 1984, it went into paperback – all 421 pages. Praise from the critics was nearly unanimous. "A major work," said William French in the *Globe and Mail.* "A model for literary biographers," said Ken Adachi in the Toronto *Star.* The book was a finalist in 1981 for the Governor General's Award for non-fiction. Cameron won the University of British Columbia's medal for Canadian biography. "I was astounded that it was in any way popular," Cameron says, "I was only aiming to be accurate in a scholarly sense."

The editors at *Saturday Night* took notice, inviting Cameron to write book reviews, and then major personality profiles, beginning with Peter C. Newman. The Newman profile won her the 1982 Fiona Mee Award for literary journalism. Articles on Jack McClelland and Timothy Findley followed, as Cameron carved herself a niche as chronicler of Canadian literary lives. Last fall, her second major biographical work was published. *Irving Layton: A Portrait* has reinforced Cameron's status as the country's leading literary biographer. And when Layton petulantly attacked it, the book drew her into a literary fracas unparalleled in recent years.

At age forty-three, Cameron has a firm, perfunctory handshake, a charming manner and stunning good looks. She teaches Canadian cultural history at New College, University of Toronto, and is co-ordinator of a Canadian literature and language program. She also has three children – two by her second husband and one by her third.

Cameron graduated from McGill in 1970 and took a job at Loyola College, now part of Concordia University, teaching Canadian literature. In 1974, she attended the Canadian literature sessions of the annual Learned Societies meetings in Toronto, and heard poet Frank Davey speak passionately about the deplorable way in which bibliography and biography were being ignored in the study of Canadian writing. Davey's talk inspired her to attempt the MacLennan biography.

MacLennan consented immediately to cooperate – to give interviews and turn over his papers and letters. "Frankly, I doubted if she would ever get through it," he says. "But Elspeth is tremendously industrious, very intelligent. She went everywhere. She met a whole lot of people I hadn't seen for years. She knew more about me than I could remember."

The research, crammed in with her other duties, took six years, twice the time she had anticipated, although she banged out the manuscript in five months. In the process she found MacLennan was an excellent essayist, and as a by-product of her research, she compiled a collection from four hundred essays he had written, and published them as *The Other Side of Hugh MacLennan.*

As well as chronicling the events of his life, the biography includes an extensive analysis of MacLennan's writing, and occasionally delves into his eccentricities and curious obsessions. "He literally moved out of his home at the age of twelve and slept in a tent in the back yard, summer and winter, until he graduated from university," Cameron writes.

MacLennan was pleased with the book. "It astounded me," he wrote to Cameron after receiving the first copy. "It's meticulously accurate . . . I'm lost in admiration."

Irving Layton, to put it mildly, was not so admiring of Cameron's book about him. Months before the book appeared he



"I've never chosen my subjects either from admiring or disliking them excessively," says biographer Elspeth Cameron, "only from the fact that they are important figures and we need to know more about them."

began expressing reservations. "The MacLennan book I thought was very good," he said at the time. "But Hugh's life was quiet, sedentary, untumultuous, compared to my cross-starred life. I thought, how was she going to be able to handle the compulsions, the obsessions, the dark spots, and the lighter spots too, to make it clear what it is that drives a person? Any biography should do something like that – how a writer's work comes out of the swamp, the matrix of his life, the sewer-laden stream, and gets transfigured into poetry." Layton, while continuing to co-operate with Cameron, rushed his own memoirs into print, called *Waiting for the Messiah,* in which he is the messiah. He then began what can accurately be called a hate campaign against Cameron, attacking her in interviews and personal letters.

"He's like a man who's sort of picked up a machine gun and is just whirling it around," says Cameron, who received a hate letter from Layton every day for three months last fall. She expected he might react abusively to the book because of his mercurial nature and his history of taking offense, but Cameron says she was surprised at how sustained the campaign has been. "He's run the gamut of every insult imaginable and since he's an imaginative fellow, he's pretty much covered everything." In spite of the attacks, she says she does not regret taking on the project. "I think my objectivity and my scholarship, with his flamboyance and egocentricity, were in many ways an ideal combination."

As for her own writing future, Cameron is not about to rush into anything. "I'm really going to think hard about what I'm going to do next," she says, "because suddenly I have a lot of options I didn't have before, and also I'm older. It takes six years to do a biography, and I only have so many six-year segments of my life left."

Hugh MacLennan: saturnine novelist of history

by Charlotte Hussey

Hugh MacLennan has completed seventy pages of his memoirs. It has been slow going. He found his biographer Elspeth Cameron, PhD'70, to be so conscientious and thorough with her *Hugh MacLennan: A Writer's Life* that this forestalled his own efforts. Knocked off his stride by his wife's illness, he was further inconvenienced by having to move his office from McGill to Concordia University last summer. He explains: "I still have connections with McGill. I am a Faculty Club member and an emeritus professor of that university and still have many friends there."

Aside from these disruptions, MacLennan admits that his memoirs are a demanding task. "The hardest thing," he says, "is to understand one's self." This endeavour is complicated by the fact that, as a writer, his attempts at self-understanding have been inextricably bound up with a need to foster the emergence of a Canadian consciousness. In each of his novels, he has tackled a specific area of national concern. *Barometer Rising* shows a Canadian identity emerging from the rubble of World War I; *Two Solitudes* depicts Quebec and the conscription crisis; *The Precipice* examines Puritanism and Canadian-American relations; *The Watch That Ends the Night* explores the effects of the Depression and fascism on Canada; and *The Return of the Sphinx* re-examines the French-Canadian question through a Freudian perspective.

MacLennan's calling as an historian came early. A fourth-generation Scotch Canadian, born on 20 March 1907 in Glace Bay, Cape Breton, he later moved with his family to Halifax, Nova Scotia. He was there on 6 December 1917, when the French ammunition ship *Mont Blanc* blew up in the harbour, and he wandered the glass-littered streets while his surgeon father cared for the injured.

Memories of this violent, childhood trauma certainly influenced his later acceptance of D. H. Lawrence's notion that the novel must treat "the point where the soul meets history." Opposing an "art for art's sake" aesthetic, MacLennan aligned himself with those "writers *engagés*," such as Leo Tolstoy, Joseph Conrad, William Faulkner, and George Orwell, "who involved their emotions, minds and art in what appeared to them to be the vital causes of their time."

MacLennan admits to his own serious flirtation with communism in the late 1930s. "It was almost obligatory for a writer to take up pens and typewriter for the Left. I was doing my best in this direction until the summer of 1937, when I went to the Soviet Union, only to return stupefied by man's ability to be conned. For years we of the Left had been exposed to propaganda photos showing happy Russian workers laughing and singing. In all the time I spent in Russia," he adds, "I saw only one man laughing and was told by the Intourist agent that he was a lunatic."

He then began writing out of his own experience in order to express the meaning and value of his native region. "Paradoxically, the more universal a work of art is," says MacLennan, "the more it is the product of a specific region." Struggling with this antithesis, he set *Barometer Rising* in hometown Halifax, ordering its plot around Freudian structures and archetypal patterns found in Shakespeare and the classics. The tender love story, the bitter Oedipal struggle, and the epic return of Neil Macrae to his wife Penelope Wain, are the universal themes on which *Barometer Rising* and many of the later novels are founded.

Although writing within literature's "Great Tradition," MacLennan worried that New York and London publishing mandarins might not easily understand his rendering of Canadian cities such as Montreal or Halifax. "Aristotle demonstrates clearly that drama depends upon recognitions," he explains. "With *Barometer Rising,* fortunately, there was no problem of recognition because it was set during World War I and was about the biggest explosion before Hiroshima (the 1917 Halifax disaster). When I wrote *Two Solitudes,* it got good reviews in the American papers. But they talked about the problems of Canada: a country, they believed, with no problems."

MacLennan learned early on that becoming a novelist in Canada would not be easy. A Dalhousie University classics

graduate, he went to Oxford on a Rhodes scholarship in 1928. Returning from England in 1932, he was refused a Dalhousie position in favour of an Englishman who had achieved the same Oxford Final School Examination as his own. Disillusioned, he left Nova Scotia once and for all, going on a doctoral scholarship to Princeton University.

In 1935, he luckily obtained a job teaching at Lower Canada College in Montreal. *Barometer Rising,* which the *New York Times* lauded as "first class," was published in 1941. Upon the 1945 publication, to rave reviews, of *Two Solitudes,* MacLennan abandoned teaching to concentrate on novel and essay writing. Although a recipient of five Governor General's Awards, he served for many years as a reliable target for the Canadian literary vanguard, who attacked his "old-fashioned" novels.

In 1951 he returned to teaching, as a part-time McGill lecturer, in order to procure health coverage for his ailing first wife, the non-fiction writer Dorothy Duncan. MacLennan, who became a full-time faculty member in 1964 and a Companion of the Order of Canada in 1967, explains: "I never made any money until recently. When I was fifty years of age, I had published five books and had worked very hard all my life. Still I was only worth $900.00."

When asked if a Canadian writer can take his own background for granted today, MacLennan, whose works have been translated into fifteen languages, says: "Actually you pretty nearly can. It's a question of market, of distribution abroad. The States has a far greater interest and knowledge of Canada now than they ever did before. It's also a matter of literature in this country being more mature."

Published in 1980, *Voices in Time* is a mature work, providing an international perspective on Canada that can be seen as the culmination of the points of view explored in MacLennan's six earlier novels. Through memoirs recorded by his central characters, MacLennan constructs a cyclical vision of our century, beginning in 2039 at a wasted, Montreal-like city, and reaching back to 1909 in Germany, "the most important country in the twentieth century." With poetic compression and breadth of vision, he explores, in this eloquent protest against war, the roots of those crude, instinctual forces that menace civilization as we know it.

MacLennan goes on to draw this conclusion, reverberating back to when Catastrophe first revealed her impersonal, death-dealing force to him in 1917: "It came upon me finally that the pivotal character in the light of practically everything that's happened in this century has simply been history."



George Zimbel

Early in his career Hugh MacLennan said that the Canadian novelist, unlike a British or American writer, "could not take his background values for granted . . . He must do more than write dramas. He must also design and equip the stage on which they are to be played."

Irving Layton: mercurial poet of truth

by Scot Bishop

No other Canadian author has made his life such a public event. Irving Layton, BSc(Agr)'39, MA'46, has been thundering across the Canadian literary landscape for almost half a century. His poetry has provoked a flood of similes and metaphors. He has been said to resemble Niagara Falls, a volcano, a high wind, a cannonade. Much of Layton's turbulent presence as rebel, iconoclast, and poet was shaped in Macdonald College between the years 1934 and 1938.

It was there that Layton first came face-to-face with the predominately British majority. "What got to me that first year at Mac," Layton recalls in his memoir, *Waiting for the Messiah,* "was the revolting arrogance of these English students. It never became clear to me exactly on what grounds these blazered and crested snobs from Ye Olde Slopshire gave themselves these airs of superiority. They may have been in Canada no more than twenty-four hours, yet already, on encountering a French-Canadian student, they would make him feel he was the foreigner."

Layton's tirades against all the black misdeeds of British Imperialism marked him as an outsider for the next four years. The Roumanian-born student was almost drowned in the residence swimming pool by some fourth-year students, his room was ransacked, and copies of the *Failte Ye Times,* containing Layton's weekly newspaper column, were seized by enraged students and trashed. One student wrote to his father, who happened to be an eminent surgeon in London, enclosing a clipping of Layton's column, "Current History." The surgeon wrote to the RCMP asking how this upstart could get away with insulting His Majesty's Government week after week. Not only did the Mounties visit the campus to investigate, but also, years later during the witch-hunt for communists, they placed Layton on a blacklist. He couldn't enter the United States for fifteen years.

"Yet," said Layton in a recent interview with *McGill News,* "I was not unhappy then. I took it as my destiny to be the odd man out. In part, I even gloried in being the rebel. I felt it was confirmation of my role as poet or agitator. I regard life as theatre, anyway. I'm always interested in the dramatic clashes between people; myself and society. I was learning a great deal from everything that was transpiring



George Zimbel

Irving Layton, on his student days: "I took it as my destiny to be the odd man out. I even gloried in being the rebel, as confirmation of my role as poet or agitator. I regard life as theatre, anyway."

at the time. So I kept my ears and my eyes open and I wrote. I was articulating my experiences."

While at Macdonald College, Layton founded the Social Research Club. Its purpose was to bring representatives of different political outlooks to address the students. The speakers included the president of the Royal Bank of Canada and future McGill University Chancellor Morris Wilson, the pacifist Lavell Smith, who had seen the agonies of World War I at first hand, and the idealistic doctor, Norman Bethune. But when Layton invited Tim Buck, head of the Communist Party of Canada, the students at Mac petitioned against the idea. Layton compromised and invited J. S. Woodsworth, founder of the CCF. That concession helped to redeem Layton, for Woodsworth was well received. As Layton recalls, "I felt that here was someone who put the life of the spirit above everything else. I don't know that he won any votes, but he certainly did win hearts."

But Layton was stonewalled in his attempt to find poetry that reflected the times. "None of my professors ever mentioned T. S. Eliot, or Walt Whitman, or Lampman, Bliss Carman, or E. J. Pratt." Nor did Layton learn, until later, what had been transpiring downtown at McGill in the 1920s. The poets A. J. M. Smith, BScArts'25, MA'25, and F. R. Scott, BCL'27, who started the *McGill Fortnightly Review,* were unknown to him.

"But," says Layton, "I was searching for their language. I discovered Whitman on my own. If I had been exposed to contemporary poetry, perhaps I wouldn't have later reached out so violently to express my disgust with the cultural sterility that characterized my early environment as a poet. And no doubt of it," Layton maintains, "the episodes with the flannelled snobs at Mac also played an important part in forming my animus against what I saw was the deadening influence of the English sensibility on Canadian poetry."

Those early, student frustrations do not appear to have affected, irreparably, Layton's attitude towards his alma mater. Last winter, when the Students Council invited the silver-maned alumnus to revisit the campus and to read his poetry, he was found to be a gentle, witty and appreciative guest.

Like all oustanding poets, Layton is sometimes contradictory. He has written some of the most lyrical love poetry ever produced by a Canadian, while, on the other hand, he writes terrorizing verse, like the poem, "Whom I Write For": "When reading me, I want you to feel / as if I had ripped your skin off."

"But at the heart of it all," Layton asserts, "is experience. I've never known a writer who was not hungry for experiences of all kinds, and did not want to express that experience as trenchantly, as incisively, and as immortally as he could."

Even though Layton sees the tension and vigour of experience as the well-spring of creative endeavour, he has chosen to live much of his life in the solitary battle of the poet with words. He wrote, in the introduction to his collection of poems, *A Red Carpet For the Sun,* that "all poetry, in the final analysis, is about poetry itself."

Reminded of this contradiction between experience and aestheticism, Layton explains: "That was an unfortunate way of expressing it, but I know what I was trying to say. All writing is really an effort at expressing the ideal, the truth. That sounds contradictory. But for me poetry *is* truth – the absolute truth about the human experience at a particular time and place. There's going to be tension between the ideal and the real, between the eternal and the temporary, between the general and the particular, between infinity and finiteness. These are the inevitable dichotomies of human experience. The artist is not only interested in telling you about these tensions, but in telling you about those eternal things that are below the surface."

In Layton's poem "The Swimmer", a young man dives beneath the surface of the water. Layton feels pedants, like his biographer Elspeth Cameron, steer away from the heart of the mystery – from diving into the pools of the eternal. But even Layton's swimmer has to re-enter the world to breathe:

Stunned by the memory of lost gills
He frames gestures of self-absorption
Upon the skull-like beach;
Observes with instigated eyes
The sun that empties itself upon the water,
And the last wave romping in
To throw its boyhood on the marble sand. □

SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

by Gavin Ross, Executive Director of the Graduates' Society



Cruising a misty Norwegian fjord aboard the *Royal Viking Sea* are André Benoit, BEng'34, Jessie Stuart, Gavin Ross, George Smiley, BChem'36, and Jean Benoit.

"Join us to welcome your friends" is the call to all graduates from classes ending in 1 and 6 to participate in Reunion '86. More than ninety individual class parties are planned during the weekend, 18-21 September. Additional information on Reunion '86 appears in the inside front cover of this issue, but I would like to highlight a few of the events.

Special Graduates' Society awards will be presented at the Annual Meeting on Thursday, 18 September, at the Saint James's Club. The Honours and Awards Committee, chaired by Graduate Governor John Hallward, BA'50, recently announced this year's award winners: Award of Merit (Gold Medal) to Alex K. Patterson, BCL'56; Distinguished Service Awards to Calgary residents Merilyn Crombie, DipPT'60 and Michael Crombie, BCom'56, George Winters, BSc'48, from Ottawa, and George Goodfellow, BEng'36; Honourary Life Memberships in the Graduates' Society to McGill Vice-Principal, Administration & Finance, John Armour, and to former Vice-Principal and official McGill Historian, Stanley Frost; Student Awards to Marie Davis, BSc'86, James Green, BMus'86, and David Rose, BA'86. A special award will be presented to Douglas T. Bourke, BEng'49.

Our perennial Leacock Luncheon moderator, McGill Governor Donald MacSween, BA'56, BCL'61, is keeping the name of this year's Leacock Lecturer under wraps. The luncheon will take place on Friday, 19 September in the Grand Salon of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel from noon until 2:30 P.M. Last year's event was such a sell-out that the strolling musicians could not stroll, so this year we are limiting ticket sales to 600.

Friday's activities will wind down at Pub Nite in the Students' Centre on McTavish Street. This will feature piano sing-along music by Ron Harris, BA'84, and members of the McGill Choral Society may be on hand to lead some of the old McGill songs.

Saturday will feature the popular Graduates' Brunch, and the department of athletics will provide a shuttle service from the steps of the Arts Building to Bishop Mountain Hall at the top of University Street.

After the Brunch there are several choices available: the McGill Redmen-Queen's Golden Gaels Homecoming Football Game, or one of two lectures/seminars to be given by internationally recognized Professors Henry Mintzberg, BEng'61, of the Faculty of Management, and David Harpp, of the Department of Chemistry. There will be a concert at 3:30 P.M. in Pollack Concert Hall in the Strathcona Music Building (formerly the main entrance to Royal Victoria College). Tours of old R.V.C. will be given by members of the Music Faculty, which should bring back fond memories to male and female graduates alike!

A new addition to the Saturday program is a dance at Thomson House, the magnificent headquarters of the Post-Graduate Students' Society on Upper McTavish Street. This event is aimed particularly at recent Reunion classes, but all graduates, spouses and friends are invited to participate.

Last year's successful Interdenominational Service in the University Chapel on Sunday will be repeated this year. Once again Vice-Principal John Armour will deliver the homily and several members of the McGill community will participate in a brief service. This will be followed by the usually sold-out Closing Luncheon at Gibby's in Old Montreal.

All events mentioned are open to graduates and friends in the Montreal area as well as to those returning for specific reunions. Martlet House, on the north-east corner of Mountain and avenue Docteur Penfield, will serve as the welcoming centre throughout Reunion Weekend, and Reunion Chairman Bob Faith, BA'53, DDS'58, and Vice-Chairman Gael Plant, BA'61, are predicting a record attendance.

For further information, please call Susan Reid at (514) 392-4815.

Alumni Travel

In May, nineteen graduates, spouses, and friends cruised the British Isles and the Norwegian fjords aboard the magnificent Royal Viking "Sea," led by Lorne Gales, BA'32, BCL'35, LLD'79, and his wife Isabel, BA'33, BCL'36. Members of the group came from California, Victoria, Windsor, Ottawa (four couples!), Magog and Montreal. It was my pleasure to be with them and we all enjoyed meetings with graduates in London and Edinburgh.

Preceded and followed by two days at the elegant London Hilton, the cruise itself was superb. The ship was a floating luxury hotel with a friendly and courteous crew, and topnotch entertainers and lecturers. The quality of the food and wine was such that nobody lost weight!

Our Volga River cruise left on schedule in mid-June, led by Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Frost. Our next Royal Viking Line cruise is from Auckland to Sydney and takes place in mid-January.

The fall tour, "Ireland with a Difference – Three Irish Festivals," leaves 25 September and returns 9 October. It will feature a special reception for the McGill group hosted by Canadian Ambassador Denis McDermott, in his home overlooking Killiney Bay. I shall personally lead this trip and there are places available.

Our final trip for 1986, China, including a Yangtze River Cruise, has been sold out for many months but will be repeated in early May of 1987. Another China trip is scheduled for October '87.

Graduates, spouses and friends are all welcome to participate in our Alumni Travel Program, and for more information, call me at (514) 392-4775.

Among the branches

Because of the tremendous activity in our outside branches – and they have been operating at a frenzied pace of late – we sometimes tend to neglect the Montreal area branches. In this issue I would like to touch briefly upon the activities of these important organizations.

The *McGill Society of Montreal* is our largest branch, serving approximately 35,000 graduates living in the Montreal area. For the past three years, President Ann (Longhurst) Vroom, BA'67, has led this branch in a variety of activities which include local Home Hospitality to International Students, a "Food for Thought"



"Ahh, the whiff of the grape," sigh Dr. Hans Hueckel, BSc(Agr)'60, and Arlene Taveroff, BEd'69, BSc(Fd)'83, as they savour the bouquet at the Montreal-area Wine Tasting evening.

luncheon series, children's Learn to Swim classes, adult athletics programs, sponsorship of the Leacock Lecturer, administration of the Group Term Insurance Plan, the MATCH and Alumni Travel Programs, and four Montreal area Phonathons! We thank Ann Vroom for her tremendous contribution and welcome Michael Conway, BCom'79, DipAcct'80, as the new President of the McGill Society of Montreal.

The *Alumnae Society,* which just completed its ninety-seventh year, presents a varied program of particular interest to women graduates. The McGill Book Fair, run jointly with the McGill Women's Associates, is the Alumnae Society's major fund-raising project. The Society maintains thirteen $1,000 scholarships, twelve $500 bursaries, and fifteen faculty prizes of $100 each, as well as the $1,884 Women's Centennial entrance scholarship.

The Society has representatives on seven McGill Senate committees, on the Athletics Board, and is a member of the Canadian Federation of University Women. The current president of the Alumnae Society is Josie (Ingelrelst) Katz, BCom'55.

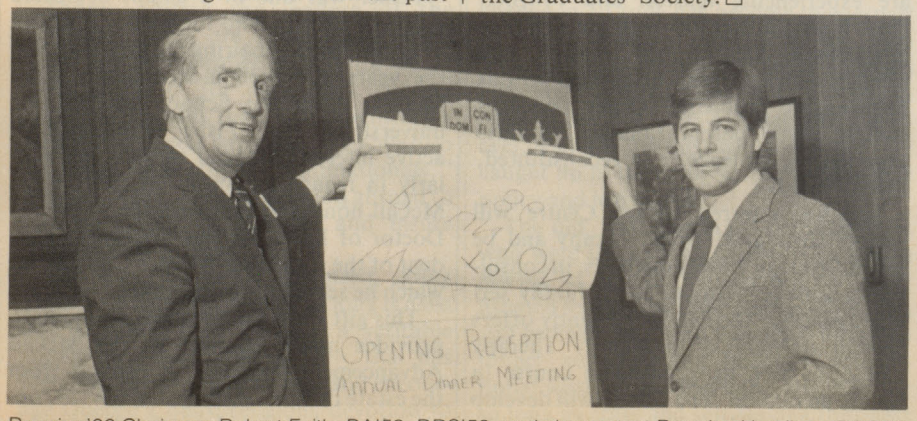
The *Young Alumni Association* has just completed its sixteenth year of organizing activities aimed at graduates from the past ten years. In 1985-86, the Association sponsored eight lectures and an evening at the Centaur Theatre. It also co-sponsored the Wine Tasting evening, along with other Montreal area branches.

Nearly 1,000 graduates and friends participated in Young Alumni activities, and credit for this active program goes to President Brent Hussey, BCom'75, BCL'77, LLB'79, and his hard working committee. In May, Michael Patry, BCL'78, LLB'79, was elected president.

A *Macdonald Branch* of the Graduates' Society is centered in the Montreal area, although graduates of Macdonald College are scattered around the world. Under President D. Grant Ross, BSc(Agr)'56, the branch conducts an active program, the highlight of which is the Annual Reunion/Homecoming Weekend each fall.

Members are involved in the Alma Mater Fund committee and its student projects such as the Gold Key Award. Each fall the branch awards five entrance scholarships, in addition to bursaries and prizes, to worthy recipients at an annual Scholastic Awards Banquet.

A special project has been launched to bring together Mac diploma students of the past ten years, and any "Mac Dips" wishing more information may drop a note to Grant Ross, c/o Kathy Whitehurst at the Graduates' Society. □



Reunion'86 Chairman Robert Faith, BA'53, DDS'58, and class agent Douglas Hamilton, DDS'81, drill home the announcement for the annual dinner meeting on 18 September.

Alumni Travel 1986-87

Tour 1

Ireland with a Difference – Three Irish Festivals. September 25 – October 9. The Galway Oyster Festival, the Dublin Theatre Festival and the Kinsale Gourmet Festival. A leisurely trip through Ireland with additional stops in County Kerry and Bunratty. Enjoy the warm hospitality of Ireland and the Irish people. Price approximately $2,150 Canadian. Tour Host – Gavin Ross.

Tour 2

China – including a Yangtse River Cruise October 12 – November 6. G[illegible]hou, Guilin, Wuhan, Yangtse R[illegible], Chongqing, Xian, P[illegible]ghai. The Yangtse River C[illegible] the M.V. "EMEI" W[illegible]ccinating shore exc[illegible] Baozhai, Yichang, Ch[illegible]nd Shashi. Price $4,500 Can[illegible]n. Tour Leader – Dr. Stanley Frost. Tour Escort – Mrs. Vivian Lieu.

Sold out – Trip will be repeated April 1987

Tour 3

South Pacific Cruise with Royal Viking Lines January 14 – February 01/87. Explore New Zealand and Australia from Auckland to Sydney. Ports of call include: Wellington, Christchurch, Stewart Island, Milford Sound, Tasman Sea, Tasmania, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. Complimentary 1 night in Auckland and 3 nights post-cruise package in Sydney. Combine two cruises and receive free round-trip airfare from gateway cities. Prices starting from approximately $5,300.00.

For further information – call or write

TOURS 1 and 3
Canadian Educational Travel Associates (CETA)
4616 St. Catherine St. W.
Montreal, Quebec H3Z 1S3
Tel. (514) 937-9401
1-800-361-7580

TOUR 2 (CHINA – April 1987)
Vivian Lieu Travel Inc.
4970 Queen Mary Road, Suite 25
Montreal, Quebec H3W 1X2
Tel. (514) 735-1641

McGill Advancement
Commitment to excellence

Southam gift creates Social Work Chair and new Family Study Centre

The Southam Foundation has presented McGill with a major gift to endow a Chair in Social Work, thus providing base support for a new Vulnerable Family Study Centre.

Statistical surveys confirm the importance of the family as a fundamental unit of stability within today's rapidly changing society.

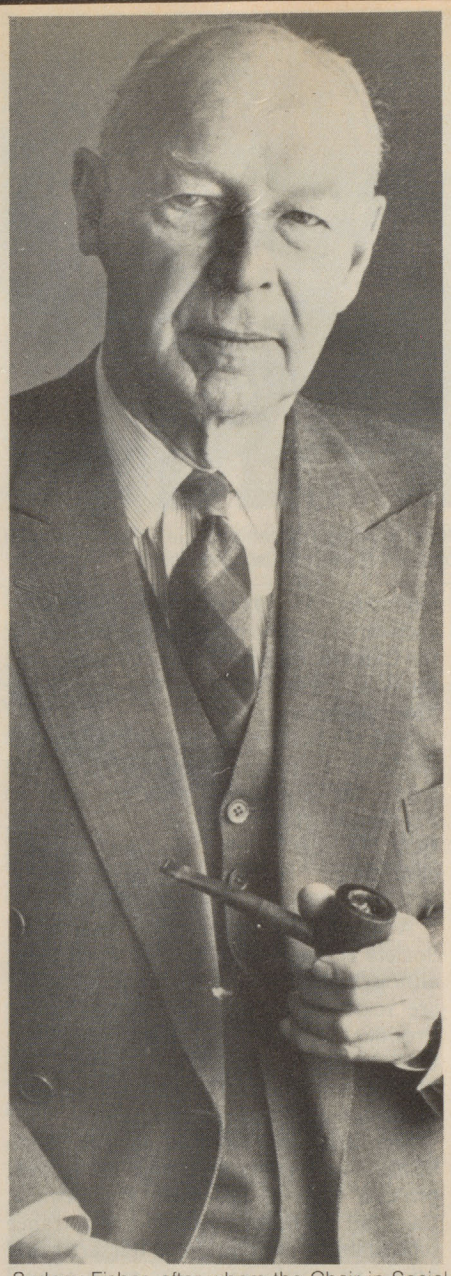
This proposed, interdisciplinary Vulnerable Family Study Centre will serve as a focus for practise, teaching, and research within and beyond the university. Formal plans are being prepared for submission to the University Senate, to launch the Centre during 1986-87, and a search committee is being formed to find a well-qualified director.

McGill's School of Social Work has long been active in child welfare and family services. However, as Dr. Myer Katz, BSW'50, MSW'51, explained recently, "In the last few years, we have also become more research-oriented. The Centre will develop the research component of the School's program, emphasizing various aspects of family vulnerability, and link us with other units of the university – including family medicine and psychiatry, gerontology, sociology, nutrition, nursing, and family law."

Joint clinical and research projects, he said, would involve other facilities in Montreal which provide social services to families, and create a network analogous to the teaching hospitals associated with the Faculty of Medicine.

"The Centre will provide a new context for the School's relation with the wider social work community. We want to identify not only remedial measures for dealing with family breakdown, but also a preventative component for early attention to vulnerable families."

As currently planned, the Centre will concern itself with those families in which a member is likely to be placed prematurely in an institution. Included will be families whose function is affected by illness; families with elderly relatives that are experiencing tension and conflict; those having difficulties with physically or intellectually handicapped children; and families with children who present serious behavioural problems. Other concerns include single parent families, families experiencing violence, and reconstituted, "step" families.



The Gazette

Sydney Fisher, after whom the Chair in Social Work has recently been named, was a pioneer in health and welfare programs in Montreal and one of the founders of the McGill School of Social Work.

Families referred to the Centre will receive structural family therapy and be taught strategic family methods, in consultation with community-based family service agencies. The School presently offers clinical training in its Family Therapy Clinic, as well as a graduate course in family mediation. The Centre will develop new methods of teaching clinical family practice to graduate students and practitioners: "In addition," said Katz, "we will add an evaluative research component to look at family treatment outcomes and assess the methods we are developing."

"We want to carry out several demonstration projects, building on a good deal of experience we have already had at the School," Katz said. "Our Marital Violence Project, for instance, would become part of the Centre, and we'd like to resume a related project of group treatment for violent husbands. We want to assess the availability and adequacy of services necessary to assist families facing disruption. Day care, foster care, and homemakers' services can help these families through critical periods." Other staff are interested in a project to help single women who are heads of households.

"Potentially, every family is vulnerable," said Katz. "During periods of stress, families with some characteristics can be particularly hard hit, and if we know this in advance, we can try to prevent major disruptions.

"We already have a demographic data base and have developed a research capacity unique in Canada, using census data to identify vulnerable families. Professor James Torczyner has characterized the distribution of poverty, and correlated it with changes in family structure. The ability to analyse data on specific populations means we can hope to define and study the particular stresses that threaten each group."

The Centre, Katz said, will also look at social policy. "We don't always address the relationship between underlying social conditions – unemployment, poverty, inadequate housing – and the bearing these have on family stress. Ultimately, they have a direct correlation to the services society is asked to provide."

This significant new Chair will be named in memory of Philip Sydney Fisher, BA'16. In 1961 Fisher became chairman of the Southam Company Ltd., after serving as president for sixteen years. He guided the family business as it grew into the public corporation known today as Southam Inc. A public-minded businessman and philanthropist, he was one of the pioneers of health and welfare programs in Montreal.

Fisher was one of a small, dedicated group of citizens who founded the School of Social Work, chairing the board during the years it existed independently from McGill. After the School rejoined the university in 1950, Fisher maintained an active interest in social welfare, particularly in regard to youth. In 1964, when McGill honoured him with the degree of Doctor of Laws, he was honorary president of the Canadian Welfare Council, on which he served for thirty years.

This gift from the Southam Foundation provides major support to the McGill Advancement Program. A bequest from the estate of Ruth Harvey, DipSW'39, has also been designated to the Vulnerable Family Centre. □ *Vivian Geeza*

QUEBEC PERSPECTIVE

Getting down to business

Quebec is nothing if not wholehearted. The word "trendy," if it weren't falling by the fashion wayside through overuse, could also apply here. Our trends, however, are generally strictly our own, or so recycled they can pass as originals. Once hooked we give them our all.

I am not talking here of the propensity for what's "in." It is well known that the fashion industry, for instance, tries out its innovative ideas in Montreal. And Nouvelle Cuisine has been *vieux jeu* here for ages.

No, what I mean is something more fundamental. It has to do with society's psyche, not its life style. What has come over us so decisively is the urge to succeed . . . in business. Quebecers are investing in business the faith that not so long ago they were putting in the State. And not long before that, it was the Church that ruled society.

Entrepreneurial enthusiasm did not appear with the election of Robert Bourassa's Liberals. What PQ Finance Minister Jacques Parizeau was already speaking of as the *garde montante,* Montreal's "fast generation," was encouraged to hustle by the Parti Québécois during its second and more secular régime. With the Liberals, it has simply moved into high gear.

To quote the May issue of *Canadian Business,* "The extraordinary energy and drive fueling Montreal's and Quebec's commercial revival has come largely from newer small and medium-sized firms, the kind that are innovative and export oriented." The drive for export markets is certainly very strong, which may explain the interest shown by Quebec business in the federal government's freetrade initiatives.

Today, among the leaders of the "revival," there are some not-so-small firms like Bombardier Inc., with its $1 billion contract for New York subway cars, and Lavalin Inc., with engineering contracts in ninety countries. We have also developed a handful of "multinationals," companies that have set up shop abroad to take advantage of markets and insure sound profits at home.

The litany of newly energized, going concerns is lengthy. Almost as long is a list of the awards and prizes – a veritable "congratulations industry" – that has been inaugurated to recognize and encourage Quebec's quasi-religious devotion to making money. Last year 1,700-odd men and women were awarded a distinguishing trophy or medal marking some outstanding achievement. The self-importance reflected in the showing of Grand Prizes for Export or Oscars for New Products may somewhat embarrass the more sophisticated among us, but the fact that business activity is now looked upon with such reverence cannot be underrated as a revolutionary phenomenon.



Georgine Strathy

It has changed a lot more than the economic outlook. Bilingual francophones wear their knowledge of English unselfconsciously, as a sign of a certain cosmopolitan confidence. This pragmatic change in attitude has become the despair of the province's powers-that-be, who have spent a lifetime defending the French language and culture against English oppression. The mass of Quebecers, however, is simply too busy with business to get caught up in the complexities of language policy and legislation.

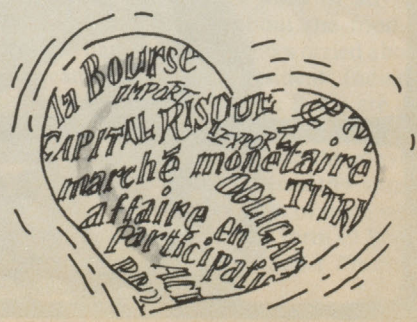
The old "intelligensia," the academics who were for so long Quebec's *maîtres à penser,* its opinion makers, are no longer listened to with the same respect. They can still be heard but what they have to say no longer automatically becomes conventional wisdom. Businessmen, despised for so long as crass and self-serving (business ranked with journalism and leadership of labour unions as the least trustworthy occupations) are now, according to the Gallup Poll, the "most trusted and respected" people in the province.

It would be a mistake, however, to think that Quebec nationalism is dead or that the French language is no longer the cornerstone of Quebec society. Some things never change. A different form of nationalism has emerged – one that is profitable, exportable and competitive. As for language, Quebecers are tired of it being an "issue." They simply want to be allowed to get on with their lives in French and in peace.

The new Liberal government is caught on the horns of that particular dilemma. During the election campaign Robert Bourassa said he intended to remove the law's "irritants." This was taken to mean the irritating (for non-francophones) prohibition against the posting of public signs in any language but French. But, once in power, tampering with the sacrosanct language law obviously made Bourassa nervous, so he did nothing and waited for two pending court decisions to bail him out. Some English-speaking Montrealers, however, did not wait for the desired invalidation of the hated sign law. They threw discretion to the winds. English-only signs began to reappear. Francophone opinion was alerted to the potential dangers of giving bilingualism the legal inch it needed to take a defacing mile.

Business may be all-important these days in Quebec but that's business spelled *les affaires* in a city called *Montréal.* One of the reasons behind a flourishing new entrepreneurial class is the fact that Quebec's language of work has become French across the board. It is felt strongly that Quebec and especially Montreal must retain, even accentuate, their French look and essence.

We may have joined the quest for profits but not at the expense of the French language. The bustling economic climate would not be as salubrious, might not even have come about, without the "francization" that has taken place in the last ten years. Montreal, no matter how North American-oriented Quebecers become, will never be mistaken for just another North American city. Quebecers may have business in their hearts but those hearts still beat in French.□ *Gretta Chambers*



FOCUS

Andrea Weinstein

Andrea Weinstein, BSc'73, was one of the thousands of Montrealers who relocated to Toronto in the late seventies, seeking better career opportunities. Though she admits to often feeling homesick for Montreal, which she notes has more "soul" than Toronto, it is obvious that Weinstein has established herself in that progressive city.

With remarkable savvy, thirty-three-year-old Weinstein now heads her own audio-visual production house, A.V. Force Inc. "In the late seventies," explains this enthusiastic woman, "audio-visual production was booming and I discovered that my music training and scientific background really helped. Good production depends on a combination of creativity and scientific organization."

Weinstein has proven she has what it takes to succeed in this highly competitive business: since its inception, her company has garnered twelve national and international awards for original, multi-media presentations. Weinstein now has a new pet project, Vidiwall – a multi-image, giant screen video system – in Canada Place at Vancouver's Expo'86: "I saw my first audio-visual show at Expo'67 and decided right then and there that someday I would present my country's best image to the world," she states.

The road to the top, although relatively short, has had many twists and turns for Weinstein. As an adolescent, one of her hobbies was scuba diving. Dreaming of underwater adventures à la Jacques Cousteau, she enrolled in the marine biology program at McGill. With a McGill graduate father, Saul, BEng'44, Weinstein maintains that it was taken for granted that she and her sisters would also attend this university. While at McGill, Weinstein, who describes herself as a very visual person, took film courses which have come in handy.

Disappointment in her first job, counting marine worms at the Montreal Arctic Biological Research Station, led Weinstein to reassess her career goals. Allowing herself a year off, she travelled through Central America, playing violin with local bands (Weinstein is an accomplished musician), and soaking up tropical sunshine. With very little money left, Weinstein ended up in Vancouver, where she enrolled in a six-month course in audio-visual production at a community college. This was the decision that shaped her new life: her talents in music, art and science proved to be all she needed to create exciting, avant-garde, multi-media shows.

In 1978, Weinstein moved to Toronto, where she found work with several audio-visual production houses. It was at the Ad-venture Sight & Sound studios that she teamed up for the first time with advertising and film veteran Tony Tudhope. In 1983, they formed their own company, A.V. Force, "with imagination, ambition and very little money," Weinstein likes to recall. "Our first client was Imperial Oil and we bought our initial slide projectors with the last $700 on my credit card."

To add to her good fortune, her sisters Deborah, BA'70, and Judy, BA'76, had by then relocated to Toronto and created their own partnership, a public relations firm called Strategic Objectives. All three now work closely together, combining their skills to present highly acclaimed multi-media shows, such as the one for Marks and Spencer that uses over seven hundred colour slides, music and a narrative track to describe the department store's history.

What dominates Weinstein's conversation now is the Expo'86 project, to which she devoted herself full-time for more than a year. Both she and partner Tudhope travelled around the world researching the latest in multi-video production and were able to convince the Expo officials that the video wall, already popular in Europe and the Far East, would be a "memorable audio-visual masterpiece." "It's like painting with video images," says Weinstein cheerfully. "The Vidiwall measures twenty feet high by thirty feet wide and is an enormous bank of 108, twenty-six inch TV monitors fed by fourteen independent laser discs. It tells a rapid-fire story of Canada's hi-tech communications and transportation industries."

With more than fifteen million people estimated to see it, Weinstein is justifiably proud and excited about her company's mega project. "We had a huge wrap party once the project was completed," she adds, and from the sound of things, Weinstein celebrated as hard as she had worked.□ *Anne Cimon*



MARTLAUGH

Out of India



David Rosen

One day I was minding my own business in my office, thinking of this and that, when in popped an Indian gentleman who proceeded to give me several good suggestions, as well as several ideas that were not so great, as to how to improve the operations for which I was then responsible. In return I took him to lunch at the Faculty Club. It was here (so many things seem to start at the Faculty Club and most of them seem to end there) that he suggested I wanted to help the business school in India of which he was the director. My early lack of enthusiasm was no match for this fellow's powers of persuasion, and about a year later I found myself administering a grant provided by the Canadian International Development Agency to help in teaching, research, and administration at a relatively new business school in New Delhi.

Thus, in 1985-86, I was one of two professors from our Faculty of Management who spent a total of eight weeks visiting the International Management Institute – India, while two of their six full-time faculty members each spent a month in Montreal. I went to India three times during the year: once as a tourist; a second time to plan the exchange; and finally, for three weeks to teach, do research, and interfere in what was a relatively smooth-running organization.

It was immediately apparent that small Indian academic institutions have a lot to learn from older, larger universities such as ours. If two or three people agree on a good idea, there is only a token bureaucracy to impede its implementation. The dangers of spending time at an institution that does not appreciate the glories of *Robert's Rules of Order* are great. Things tend to happen very speedily. You quickly learn not to make too many suggestions, for fear of being told, "That's a good idea. Why don't you do something about it?"

Working in Delhi was interesting. Everybody had so much time; I seemed to have more than enough to talk, to drink tea or coffee which came at the push of a bell, and to watch the world go by. And yet I still managed to get a good deal done. The reason is, of course, the telephone. It appears not to ring too often in India because it really does not work. We had an excellent gentleman who was an expert at manipulating the telephone. But even he seemed to score less than 50 percent at successful connections. So you do not attempt to call as often, and life seems to go on in a satisfactory manner.

I am told that great steps are being taken to improve the system. I wonder if that is really such a good idea. Days without its constant interruption were wonderful for me. And I hope Indians never give up the habit of shouting "HELLO" every so often in the middle of a conversation to check that you are still connected.

Delhi is a wonderful place to spend a while, particularly if you have the good luck to have contacts with one or two well-connected people, and receive invitations to formal occasions. Drink, other than beer (which is excellent) is mediocre, food is good and conversation extraordinary. At dinner receptions, we all stand around drinking for several hours and, when the food is served at about 11 P.M. you realize that the serious part of the evening is over. Unlike dinner parties in the West, where you hang around until suddenly it is 2 A.M., you know the end is nigh. Eat and be gone.

All these occasions thrive on gossip. Fortunately, the Indian government was still in its honeymoon phase, so most of the talk was friendly. We all knew what Rajiv thought about this or that, sometimes, I suspect, before the Prime Minister knew himself. I pride myself on being rather good at gossip and soon found I could handle it with the most experienced. Joe Clark was the guest of honour at one occasion, and I was able to add to the general store. "No. There is no Mrs. Clark . . ."

I taught in an MBA program which contained students from India, Sri Lanka, Burma, Ethiopia, Vietnam and Ghana. There were bright ones and not so bright ones, hard-working ones and lazy ones. On the whole, they were rather like their McGill equivalents, but perhaps more openly enthusiastic. They certainly had to spend longer hours in class than do our students, but they did not seem to be suffering. Our MBA students have two years for their courses, while they only have nine months.

I also taught sessions with executives from major Indian companies. They were very bright people, as I discovered from conversations with them. But during my sessions, my goodness they were serious! I had the feeling that, for these managers, to give the impression that business might be remotely a smiling matter, particularly in front of a superior, would be like losing control of oneself during a sermon. It is a conceivable eventuality, but should not be seriously considered.

The atmosphere in the school was a little different from that at McGill. For example, graduate students had to sign in for every class. Faculty was extremely competent and took teaching very seriously, but were not as eager to write papers that would stun their colleagues and leave the rest of the world totally unaffected, as we are here. Students seemed to be very serious although one evening they became rather boisterous and spread some important papers around the school. Students at McGill, particularly in the MBA program, of course, are invariably sober and well-behaved.

Accommodation in Delhi is interesting. We were put up in a number of places and my favourite, other than the fact that my room was six feet by nine, was the Indian International Centre.

Designed for visiting academics, the Centre has lectures every evening, an excellent library with up-to-date Western and Indian newspapers and journals, and is moderate in price. I had few meals without company and met many fascinating visitors, most of whom had several theories about world government, the history of Pakistan and why Chicken Kiev is really an Indian invention to impose upon the unwary.

For the person who has the opportunity to spend a time working in India, there are tremendous rewards. A word of advice. Don't be too careful about the food. I noticed that everybody who worried about it became ill – even resident Indians. Indian expatriates on a visit home are the worst. They collapse like flies. I ate a meal with a group of colleagues and the conversation turned to what happened to visitors' stomachs. The next day most of them were ill. I, of course, was in fine form.□ *Roger Bennett, Associate Dean, MBA Program Director.*

WHERE THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY'RE DOING

THE '30s

ERIC JACOBSEN, BSc'29, MEng'32, is now an adjunct professor at the Graduate School of Industrial Administration, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOUIS-PHILIPPE DE GRANDPRÉ, BCL'38, LLD'72, has been named president of the ethics committee of the Clinical Research Institute of Montreal.

THE '40s

HAROLD AUDET, MD'45, was elected vice-president of the International Health Society of the U.S. this spring.

CHARLOTTE FERENCZ, BSc'44, MD'45, DipPed'51, was recently at Leiden University, Holland, to address the Fourth Einthoven Symposium on "Maude Abbott: Pioneer in Congenital Heart Disease."

DR. HOWARD RAE, BEng'47, was made vice-president, radiation applications and isotopes, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., on 1 February.

WILLIAM REID, BCom'47, has been appointed senior vice-president, finance, for Air Canada.

GEORGE WOODS, BCom'47, was recently named to TransCanada PipeLines' office of the president and chief executive officer.

CLAUDE GAREAU, BCom'48, has joined the human resources and executive search area of Woods Gordon.

RUTH SEIDMAN, BSc'48, PhD'53, was invited to Sigma Xi's recent centennial celebrations at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

WILLIAM TETLEY, BA'48, McGill law professor, has been named chairman of the board of governors of Frontier College, which has taught reading since 1899.

NATALIE COLLINS, BSc'49, has been working with Gillette Co., Boston, Mass., in the field of cosmetic chemistry.

J. FYFE MacDONALD, BSc'42, MD'49, staff member of the Faculty of Medicine and Montreal General Hospital, has been appointed to the Montreal advisory board of Guaranty Trust Company.

LLOYD ROGERS, BCom'49, was recently appointed a vice-president and Eastern Canada general manager of CVL Inc., vehicle leasors, part of the Trilon financial service group.

THE '50s

JOHN NEAL, BSc'50, president of Janson Chemical Ltd., Calgary, and consultant to the Government of Alberta, recently submitted a report on oleochemical derivatives, and was hoping to publish an autobiography.

ROSS CHAMBERLAIN, BEng'51, DipM&BA'63, has been appointed an executive vice-president of AMCA International.

THOMAS P. MILLAR, MD'51, has just published a satirical novel, *Who's Afraid of Sigmund Freud?,* with Palmer Press, Vancouver, B.C.

PAUL MATTHEWS, BCom'52, was recently appointed vice-president and treasurer of Stelco Inc.

PETER NOAKES, BEng'52, has been named vice-president, information systems, at Cominco Ltd.

DR. NORMAN ENDLER, BSc'53, MSc'54, professor of psychology at York University, Toronto, has been elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

LEONARD DELICAET, BEng'54, has been made chairman of Woods Gordon, management consulting practice of Clarkson Gordon.

E. BRUCE MOIDEL, BA'54, recently joined the notarial firm, Pelletier, Poirier, Leroux & Kimmel.

PIERRE FRANCHE, BEng'55, was named executive vice-president and chief operating officer of Marine Industrie Ltée., last winter.

MANUEL DALFEN, BSc'56, was recently appointed manager, product development and marketing, for Thorold/Boxboard.

IVAN GORUP, BEng'56, has been made vice-president, projects, of Liquid Air Engineering Corporation, in California.

RALPH GREEN, PhD'56, in February was named vice-president, reactor development, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.

LOUIS HOLLANDER, BEng'56, recently received two appointments: president and CEO of Canada Colors and Chemicals Ltd., and chairman, management dean's advisory council, University of Toronto.

RONALD RILEY, BEng'56, has been named president and chief executive officer of Calvin Bullock, Ltd., a subsidiary of North American Life.

HUGH SUTHERLAND, BEng'56, was recently made president of the Beaver Construction Group.

DONALD WOOD, BCom'56, has become president of Crowntek Communications Inc., suppliers of information technology.

J. DAVID KELLAND, BEng'57, has been made president and CEO of International Minerals and Chemical Corp. (Canada) Ltd.

HARVEY ROMOFF, BA'57, was recently appointed chairman and chief executive officer, CP Ships, in London, England.

RONALD LEIFFER, BEng'58, it is reported, is vice-president of Merrill Lynch Futures in New York City, where he created and now directs their commodity hedge consulting service.

MICHAEL PAIDOUSSIS, BEng'58, recently was appointed editor, *Journal of Fluids and Structures,* at Academic Press, London.

DONALD BOURDON, BEng'59, is the new president of Tri-Steel Inc., makers of transmission line structures.

THE '60s

PAUL DYMENT, MD'60, this summer moves to Portland, Me., to be chief of pediatrics at the Maine Medical Center and teach at the University of Vermont.

BRYCE WEIR, BSc'58, MD'60, MSc'63, has been appointed professor and chairman of the department of surgery at the University of Alberta, in Edmonton.

DAVID DUNLOP, BA'61, has joined Royal Trust as senior vice-president, corporate financial services.

JOHN HUTCHISON, BEng'61, was recently named manager of projects, Stone & Webster Canada Ltd.

MICHAEL BECK, BA'63, has been appointed president, life and pension operations, Canada, for the Prudential Assurance Group.

FRANK BOHM, BEng'63, was recently made vice-president, production, for Betz Inc.

ROGER GAWNE, BCom'63, has been named president and general manager of Plough Canada Inc.

STANLEY HARTT, BA'58, MA'61, BCL'63, received the appointment of deputy finance minister for the Government of Canada.

DAVID HORN, BSc'64, last year was made

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general manager of operations for Chancellor Corp., in Boston, Mass., where he directs four American subsidiaries of Sun Life.

STEVEN NADOR, BEng'64, has invented and marketed *Nuts,* a board game posing questions about health and nutrition.

JOSEPH RABINOVITCH, BSc'64, MEd'71, was recently made director-general of the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal.

DAVID RATTEE, BCom'64, became president and chief operating officer of the Continental Bank of Canada last January.

DAVID O'BRIEN, BCL'65, was recently appointed executive vice-president of Petro-Canada.

JIM PANTELIDIS, BSc'66, MBA'77, has been named senior vice-president, Western region, for Petro-Canada.

RENÉ PRIMEAU, MBA'66, was recently appointed director of operations for Charette, Fortier, Hawey at Touche Ross Management Consultants.

BARRY SCHACTER, BEng'66, MBA'70, has been made president of Hedman Resources Ltd.

FRANK SCHLESINGER, BA'66, who practises law with his father, JOHN SCHLESINGER, BA'31, was recently appointed municipal court judge for Montreal West, Que.

JEAN AUBERT, BCL'67, has been named vice-president, corporate development, G.T.C. Transcontinental Group Ltd., specialized publishers.

JOYCE (PROKOPENKO) CHARLEBOIS, BSc'67, MLS'73, was recently appointed area librarian, physical sciences and engineering, at McGill University.

PETER CONRADI, BA'67, has been named a senior vice-president at the Bank of Montreal, on the Eastern Canada management team.

PAUL PUGH, BSc'67, MBA'71, was recently appointed vice-president, investments, for the Empire Life Insurance Co. and the Dominion of Canada Group.

PATRICK WOODSWORTH, BA'67, MA'70, PhD'75, has been named Academic Dean of Dawson College, Quebec's largest CEGEP.

MICHAEL WORSOFF, BSc'64, BCL'67, recently joined the firm of Kaufman, Respitz as a partner, and serves as counsel to the Canadian Red Cross Society, an honorary post.

CARMINE FALCONE, BEng'68, became vice-president, corporate strategies, at Shell Canada Ltd. this spring.

BARRY GLICKMAN, BSc'68, MSc'69, is now professor of biology at York University, Toronto, Ont., working in biotechnology, and received the 1986 E.W.R. Steacie fellowship.

HARVEY SCHACHTER, BCom'68, former *McGill News* editor, now of the Kingston *Whig-Standard,* has won a National Newspaper Award for editorial column writing.

WILLIAM SEXSMITH, MBA'68, of Peat Marwick, has become partner-in-charge of Far East Consulting, and is based in Tokyo, Japan.

DAVID ARDITI, BCom'69, was recently named executive vice-president of Peerless Carpet Corp.

JOHN COWAN, BEng'69, has been appointed vice-president, business development and corporate planning, Hercules Canada.

MARC DE WEVER, BCL'69, has joined the legal firm of Lafleur, Brown, de Grandpré.

THE '70s

BRYNA (POLONSKY) COHEN, BA'70, held her first solo painting exhibition, in June, at Galerie l'Autre Équivoque in Ottawa, Ont.

VICTOR DRURY, BA'70, recently associated with the McGill Advancement Program, has been appointed national executive director of the Kidney Foundation of Canada.

PETER HABIB, BA'67, BCL'70, has joined the firm of Lengvari, Braman, Trudel.

RONALD PURCELL, BCom'70, this spring was named vice-president, marketing, Reckitt & Colman Canada Inc.

DR. HILARY WASS, BA'70, a blood specialist, has been treating AIDS patients in St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

ALFRED WIRTH, BA'62, DipMan'70, has been appointed senior vice-president, investments, for Crown Life.

RICHARD LANDE, BA'71, was recently named chairman of the Canadian division of the Chartered Institute of Transport.

ALLAN TENCER, BEng'71, MEng'74, PhD'81, has written that he is attached to the University of Texas, Galveston, as assistant professor of surgery (orthopedics) and director of the orthopedic biomechanics laboratory.

STEFANOS VAVALIDIS, BA'71, was recently made a first vice-president of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., and resides in London, England.

PETER MacLEOD, BEng'72, has been appointed vice-president, design and construction, for CN Hotels.

DAVID W. FLICKER, BA'69, BCL'72, LLB'73, and WILLIAM SAMIS, BA'69, BCL'72, LLB'73, are new assistant general counsels for Canadian Pacific in Montreal and Toronto, respectively.

BIRGITTE SCHEEL, BCom'72, was recently named Montreal Trust's assistant vice-president, investments and corporate finance.

MARVIN STEINBERG, BSc'70, DDS'72, is the 1986-87 president of the Mount Royal Dental Society, and McGill graduates from '68 to '77 hold the other executive offices.

PAUL HESSION, MUP'73, the new president of the Federal Data Processing Institute, has been made director, EDP client services, at Agriculture Canada.

DAVID LADD, BSc(Agr)'73, has invented an attachment for snow shovels that eliminates the need for the shoveller to bend over.

TIIU (SUURKIVI) SLANKIS, PhD'73, has been named principal of Thorne Stevenson & Kellogg, relocation counsellors.

BARRIE USHER, BCom'74, was recently appointed senior vice-president, North American real estate, National Bank of Canada.

MARIANNE CONSTANTINE, MLS'75, medical librarian at the Montreal Chest Hospital Centre, has been elected chairman of the McGill Medical and Health Libraries Association.

SUZANNE PIKE-SERI, BA'75, has received degrees in nursing and community health nursing, and is employed by Community Health Network, Cambridge, Mass.

JOHN SAINSBURY, PhD'75, who is teaching at the American University of Cairo, Egypt, has just published *Disaffected Patriots, London Supporters of Revolutionary America, 1769-82,* at McGill-Queen's Press.

A. (Tony) AKSICH, MBA'76, was recently named manager, forest products, for CP Rail, and is based in Vancouver, B.C.

CHARLES CLARK, BA'76, has become senior editor of *National Journal,* a weekly magazine in Washington, D.C.

DR. CATHY KAPLANSKY-GOLD, BScPT'76, graduated from MacMaster University in medicine this spring and resides in Toronto.

PATRICK MUNRO, BCom'76, now an MBA, has joined Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Ltd. as a budget & analysis supervisor.

MICHEL THÉRIAULT, MLS'76, has recently been appointed assistant professor, Faculty of Canon Law, Saint Paul University, Ottawa, Ont.

SHELDON BURSHTEIN, BEng'74, BCL'77, LLB'78, and his legal partners, Hayhurst, Dale & Deeth, have recently joined Blake, Cassels & Graydon, of Toronto, and practise in the field of intellectual property law.

JOHN CONNOLLY, BA'77, ha been made director of marketing of the new plastics packaging division of CCL Industries Inc.
JONATHAN SHAPIR, MD'77, has recently accepted a position with Radiology Associates of Hollywood, Florida.
ROBERT FOSTER, LLB'78, has been named assistant vice-president, legal, of Avco Financial Services Canada Ltd.
MARK PUGASH, BA'78, has been working in London, England, as an entertainment columnist for *The Toronto Star.*
BRIAN COUSENS, BSc'79, is studying peralkaline ignimbrites on Gran Canaria, Canary Island.
ERIC PUGASH, MD'79, has been studying plastic surgery, on a fellowship in Paris, France.

THE '80s

LUIGI DE GHENGHI, BA'80, having received degrees from the University of Oxford and Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., is now associated with the law firm of Davis Polk & Wardwell, New York City.
NORMAN ESKIND, BA'80, is president and chief executive officer of Norman-Anders, Inc., Mountain View, Ca.
MARIO SETTINO, DipPubAc'80, recently joined SIA Service Information Access Inc., computer consultants, as operations vice-president.
JAMES DI GIACOMO, BA'80, has earned MA and MBA degrees since graduating and now works as a credit analyst at the head office of the Continental Bank of Canada.
JEFFREY BROWN, BA'81, recently completed a management internship in Australia and expected to receive his MBA from The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, this spring.
J. PETER MacARTHUR, BA'81, an external affairs trade commissioner, has been appointed second secretary, commercial, at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow, U.S.S.R.
HARA PAPATHEODOROU, BA'82, MEd'86, this spring held shows of her paintings at Greek National Tourist offices in Montreal and Toronto.
AMI KAMINSKI, BA'80, BCL'83, LLB'84, is practising law in Quebec and Ontario.
CHARLENE (LAPRISE) KAMINSKI, BCom'79, BCL'84, LLB'84, practises at a Montreal legal firm.
GARY LEIFFER, MBA'84, recently joined the New York City staff of E.F. Hutton as senior report analyst.
JOHN POR, DipMan'84, has been named principal of strategy and organization practice, William M. Mercer Ltd.
DEIRDRE THOMAS, BA'84, DipEd'85, lives in Barrie, Ont., and is a French teacher with the Simcoe County Roman Catholic Separate School Board.

DEATHS

THE '10s

A. RUSSELL MOODIE, MD'10, of Big Bear Lake, Ca., on 27 Feb. 1986.
LOUISE SEYMOUR, BA'10, at Montreal, on 17 Feb. 1986.
AMELIA HECHT, BA'13, at Montreal, on 11 March 1986.
FREDA (RACICOT) BOISVERT, BA'14, at Montreal, on 26 March 1986.
BRITON SMITH, BSc'15, of New Jersey, on 15 Feb. 1986.
J. G. CARL FRASER, BSA'16, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., on 24 April 1986.
HARRY PITTS, Sr., MD'18, of Vancouver, B.C.

THE '20s

E. CHRISTINE RORKE, BA'20, at Montreal, on 30 April 1986.
WILLIAM EAKIN, MD'21, at Montreal, on 22 April 1986.
S. DORIS (CAMPBELL) FRASER, BA'21, at Lachute, Que., on 15 Feb. 1986.
WILLIAM B. McKEE, MD'21, at Burnaby, B.C., on 20 Dec. 1985.
JAMES W. MILLS, BA'21, DDS'23, at Ormstown, Que., on 13 Feb. 1986.
CHARLES BUCKMAN, MD'22, at New York City, on 4 April 1986.
VIVIAN (FREEZE) COOTE, DipNur'23.
E. THORBURN (Toby) CLEVELAND, DDS'23, at Montreal, on 5 March 1986.
LEON LEVINSON, BA'23, at Montreal, on 16 April 1986.
C. JAMES F. PARSONS, MD'23, at Bridgeport, Conn., on 2 Sept. 1985.
H. ROSS WIGGS, Arch'23, at Hamilton, Ont., on 16 March 1986.
MARY (MURRAY) WATSON, BA'24, of West Riverview, N.B., in December 1984.
JOHN HOPE, MD'25, at Timmins, Ont., on 19 Feb. 1986.
HUGH INGERSOLL, BCom'25, of Ottawa, Ont., on 20 Jan. 1986.
JOHN McGUIRE, MD'25, of Cornwall, Ont., on 5 March 1986.
J. ERIC MORRISON, BSc'25, MSc'26, at Lennoxville, Que., on 21 May 1986.
HUGH ROBERTSON, BArch'25, at Hamilton, Ont., on 26 April 1986.
G. GWENDOLYN TAYLOR, BHS'25, at Toronto, Ont., on 29 March 1986.
WILLIAM GILMOUR, BSc'26, at Hamilton, Ont., on 11 March 1986.
M. BLANCHE ANDERSON, DipNur'27.
Rev. JAMES HUDSON, BA'27, MA'28, of Rowley, Mass., on 21 June 1985.
WILLIAM MOFFATT, MD'27, at Toronto, Ont., on 30 March 1986.
SIMONNE (LÉVY) RYERSON, BA'27, at Montreal, on 1 March 1986.
ARCHIBALD M. BAIN, MSc'29, at Montreal, on 2 March 1986.
J. NORMAN BIRD, MSA'29, of Georgetown, Ont., on 17 Feb. 1986.
JOHN MARLER, BA'29, BCL'32, at Montreal, on 2 March 1986.
W. H. TROOP, MA'29, of Ottawa, Ont., in January 1986.
THOMAS GAVIN, BSc'29, at Montreal, on 23 March 1986.

THE '30s

GILBERT BARBER, DDS'30, at Lachine, Que., on 22 April 1986.
RYLAND DANIELS, BCom'30, at Tryon, N.C., on 26 May 1986, former president (1965-66) of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.
ALLAN FERGUSON, BSc'31, of New Glasgow, N.S., on 18 Jan. 1986.
CLIFFORD FROST, BSc31, at New Glasgow, N.S., on 6 April 1986.
E. TRUEMAN SEELY, BA'31, at Montreal, on 30 April 1986.
CHARLES BARKER, MD'32, BA'38, at Ottawa, Ont., on 5 April 1986.
HELEN (BRADLEY) LANGSTAFF, BCom'34, at Toronto, Ont., on 9 March 1986.
CHARLES MacKINNON, BCom'34, at Montreal, on 27 April 1986.
Rev. HERBERT BELBIN, BA'35, at Cambridge, Ont., on 10 March 1986.
LAURENCE BEATH, BEng'35, at Montreal, on 17 April 1986.
LILIAS (SAVAGE) DOUCET, BA'37, at Ottawa, Ont., on 24 March 1986.
JEAN BERNIER, BCom'38, of Montreal, on 9 March 1986.
WALLACE DERRY, BEng'38, of Sun City Center, Fla., on 7 April 1986.
C. FRANK TOPP, BCom'38, of Islington, Ont., on 17 Feb. 1986.

THE '40s

JOHN BOVARD, Eng'40, at Vancouver, B.C., on 16 April 1986.
CHARLES BRADLEY, BEng'40, at Montreal, on 25 March 1986.
C. WALLACE GOWDEY, BA'40, MA'48, of Montreal, on 27 Feb. 1986.
ALONZO GARCELON, DDS'43, of Augusta, Me., on 4 Nov. 1985.
MARGARET (YUEN) WONG, BSc'44, of St. Bruno, Que., on 28 March 1986.
RUTH AUSTIN, BN'47.
WILLIAM JONES, BCom'48, at Perth, Ont., on 26 March 1986.
I. WILLA (BLACK) MILDENHALL, BA'48, BSW'51, at Ottawa, Ont., on 3 April 1986.
RALPH JOHNSON, BEng'49, at Knowlton, Que., on 19 March 1986.
JOHN STEFANISZYN, BEng'49, of Beaconsfield, Que., on 1 April 1986.

THE '50s

WALTER HITSCHFELD, PhD'50, McGill professor and administrator, at Montreal on 28 May 1986.
HUGH TASCHEREAU, BA'50, formerly of Washington, D.C., in August 1984.
DAVID KENNEDY, BEng'52, MEng'53, DipM & BA'62, at Oakville, Ont., on 7 March 1986.
MICHAEL KINSMAN, BA'56, MA'58, at York, England, on 7 March 1986.
JOSEPHINE (RILEY) ARGUE, Nursing'57.
RAYMOND LATHAM, BEng'58, of Altadena, Ca., on 19 Sept. 1975.

THE '60s

WILLIAM DICKIE, BEng'62, at Montreal, on 27 Feb. 1986.
RHODA (FEINSTEIN) ROSENBLOOM, BA'64, at Montreal, on 27 Feb. 1986.
ROBERT DAMANT, BSc'67, MSc'81, of Baie d'Urfé, Que., on 8 March 1986.
LIYEW AYALEW, MSc(Agr)'69, of Montreal, in December 1985.
T. JOSEPH DEVINE, LLM'69, at Sorrento, Me., on 15 Feb. 1986.
PAUL KUTTNER, MSc(App)'69, of Halifax, N.S., in November 1985.

THE '70s

JOSEPH LEVIN, BSc'70, of Elkins Park, Pa., on 2 April 1986.
PETER WOOLLVEN, BA & BScArch'70, of Montreal, on 28 April 1986.
STEVEN LETOVSKY, BA'68, BCL'71, LLB'73, at Toronto, Ont., on 7 April 1986.
ARLENE (MURPHY) BONNELL, BScFSc'75, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on 24 March 1986.
JANET MILLER, BSc(Agr)'79, at London, Ont., on 23 Feb. 1986.

THE '80s

PETER FOX, BCom'82, of Montreal, on 11 March 1986. □

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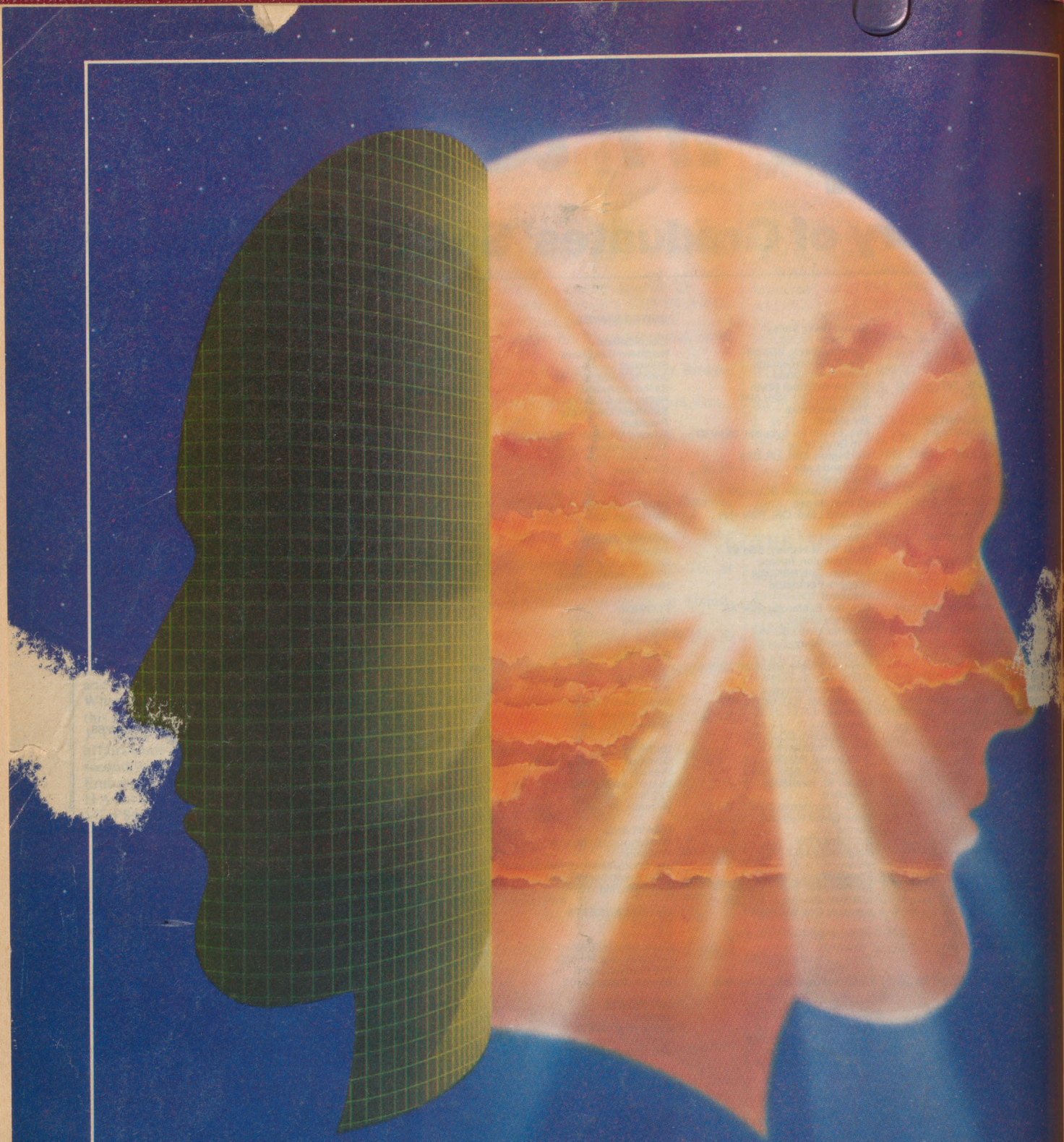
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Polymer Materials Lab
Korea Advanced Institute
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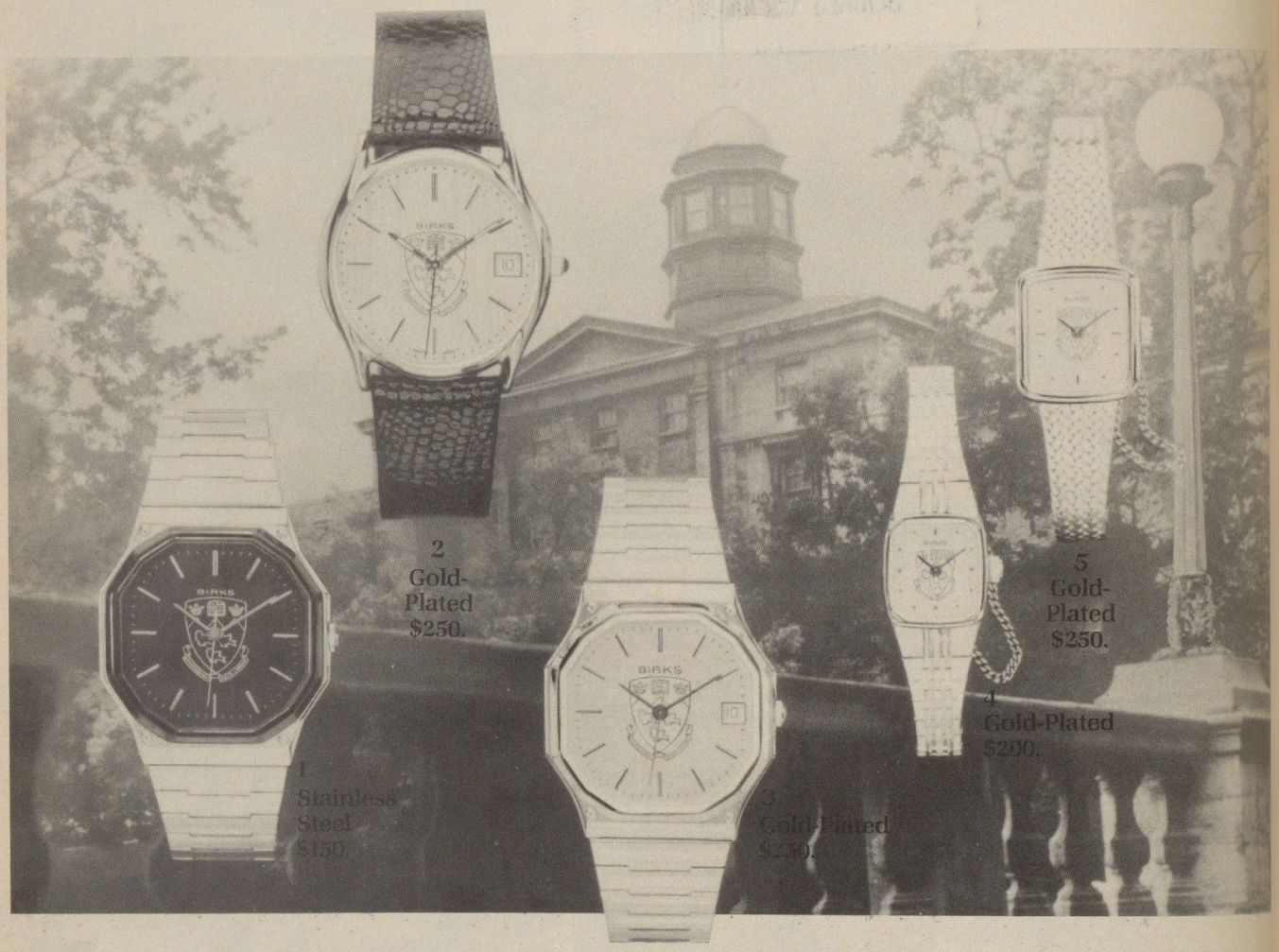
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Fall 1986

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Fall 1986

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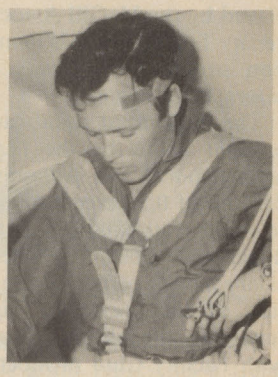
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This poster was created for McGill's Open House, Invitation '86.
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FEATURES

McGill plays pioneering role in space medicine
by Susan Keys

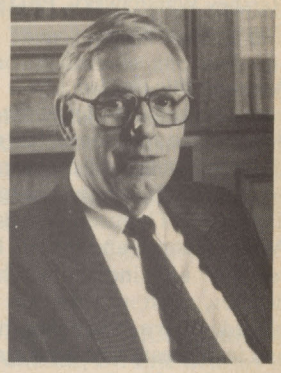
With his experiments to test the adaptation of the human neurological system to weightlessness, Dr. Douglas Watt, of McGill's Aerospace Medical Research Unit, has put Canada in the forefront of medical science in space. Watt also has frank assessments of NASA and the recent *Challenger* disaster.



11

Research and the search for funds
by Susan Gray

Over the years, McGill has maintained a reputation for excellence in research, receiving a larger percentage of grant money than most other Canadian universities. But recent changes in the federal government's funding policy, designed to pressure industry into contributing to the cost of basic research, have many academics concerned about the sources and stability of future funding.



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LETTERS

MAUT lent a hand to the Faculty Club

I enjoyed your article in the Summer 1986 issue of the *McGill News* on the history of the McGill Faculty Club by Ann Vroom. I was, however, somewhat disappointed by your omission of the significant role played by the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) in the rejuvenation process which was attributed to several other changes.

The single most significant change was brought about by the MAUT when it arranged with the Administration for a deferral of 0.5 percent of salary increases to the operating budget of the Club. This direct and substantial injection of staff salary money permitted the drastic reduction of the previously high fees, thus removing the elitist attitude associated with Faculty Club membership and permitting many younger staff to join and take advantage of the Club facilities.

Without the support of MAUT, I wonder if your article would not have been an obituary for a longstanding, but dead McGill tradition.

Hershey Warshawsky, PhD'66
President, MAUT

A wrong title righted

I am a frequent reader of the *News* and was delighted to find the article on the Faculty Club celebration of 50 years. I am afraid your research into the background of men like David Thomson, Hugh MacLennan, Arthur Lismer and myself had them correct by not indicating their academic degrees, with my degrees entirely misplaced. I was a member of the Law Faculty and later Dean, and my degrees were from Manitoba, Northwestern, and Harvard and in law, not medicine.

There was a time when the name Maxwell Cohen was remembered even by rotating editors for his long association with the University, and I wonder if this correction may help to restore, with some accuracy, those now fading memories.

Maxwell Cohen
Emeritus Professor of Law

McGill News *regrets the mistaken degree attributed to Judge Maxwell Cohen. It is our policy to list only degrees earned at McGill, hence there were no degrees following the three names pointed out. Graduates' Society records do list a Max Cohen, BSc'38, MD'40, and we erroneously thought these two Cohens were one and the same person. Joining the Law Faculty as lecturer in 1946-47, Maxwell Cohen was dean from 1964-69, returning to teach public international law in the 1970s. At the present time he is scholar in residence, University of Ottawa, and adjunct professor at Carleton.* – The Editor

Looking back at Mac – and Layton – in the 1930s

I feel I have close ties to Canada's literary greats. I briefly attended Lower Canada College a few years before Hugh MacLennan taught there. I believe I was in the same room as Louis Dudek one year at Montreal High. I know I spent four years at Macdonald College with Irving Layton. But not having read Elspeth Cameron's biographies, I was unaware of the importance Mr. Layton placed on his years at Mac until I read Scot Bishop's article in the Summer 1986 *McGill News*. Of course my recollections of the educational environment of those days are different.

Enrolment in the BSc(Agriculture) program at Macdonald during the thirties was small and diverse. There were only about twenty or twenty-five students in each year. A handful were from England, and they did exert considerable influence on social and political activities, but there were also students from farms and rural areas of the Eastern Townships, the Maritime provinces, and even one from Newfoundland, as well as a few of us from Montreal and other cities. I do not remember any French Canadians at all, let alone any who might have been snubbed by the students from England. The closest perhaps was Norbert Beaupré, BSc(Agr)'39, MSc'41, who was elected president of the Student Council in our senior year and who went on to a distinguished career in government before dying prematurely.

Hazing was rampant at that time. Some classes did more than others, and ours was subjected to quite a lot. Being thrown into the pool was just one example. Other students also received unreasonable treatment.

We did wonder why someone with no obvious interest in agriculture was enrolled in the degree course at Macdonald. Many accepted the idea that Irving Layton had been sent directly by the Politburo to establish a Communist cell at Macdonald, but they still tolerated him.

I hardly think one would expect to find poetry quoted in many of the courses offered in the agriculture curriculum. I majored in animal husbandry but do remember I took an elective course in English and we used as a text *The Flowering of New England* by Van Wyck Brooks, which at least dealt with North American writers.

Members of the Class of '39 came to Macdonald in the depths of the depression, with different goals and aspirations. We graduated a few months before the outbreak of World War II, from which some never returned. We learned a great deal, formally and informally. Only a few of us went on in work related to our undergraduate education, but the McGill degree still gave us a wonderful start. I look back on it as a very positive experience, and am glad that Irving Layton does too.

R. Brian How, BSc(Agr)'39
Professor Emeritus of Agricultural Economics
Cornell University

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NEWSBREAK

Invitation '86, mountain adventure '86



Recent medical graduate Stuart Hutchison takes a breather on Mt. McKinley this June, after spending a day and a half caring for two Korean climbers suffering from acute mountain sickness.

McGill students and staff welcomed the public on campus in grand style this 26 and 27 September with the triennial **Open House** celebration, Invitation '86. Visitors were invited to view over 120 departmental displays, and were entertained by musical and theatrical performances, guest speakers, a fireworks display and a day-long street festival. Montreal urban development was highlighted by Eugene Riesman, of First Quebec Corporation, in a talk on "The Saga of McGill College Avenue," and by Phyllis Lambert, director of the Canadian Centre for Architecture, at the inauguration of the unique "Montreal 1990" architectural display. Officiating at the Opening Ceremonies, Mayor Jean Drapeau, LLD(hon)'65, called the university "une des plus importantes universités anglaises au monde."



In conjunction with Invitation '86, Eugene Riesman spoke at a McGill Society of Montreal Food for Thought luncheon about the renaissance of McGill College Avenue. "By means of the alchemy of redevelopment," said Riesman, "what has been for many years a leaden eyesore will be transformed into the noble metal of an elegant urban space."

McGill bookstore staff and customers, not to mention the Students' Society that received $31,000 in store profits last year, are looking forward to having a new, three-storey bookstore on McTavish Street, just north of the Bronfman Building. Construction should start next spring; floor space will increase 250 percent to carry general, as well as academic, titles.

This fall store Manager George Franks's daily routine is being interrupted by the necessity of collecting form letters from professors stating that U.S. texts they order are essential learning material. He must send the forms to publishers who present them at Canadian Customs (75% of the bookstore's texts are printed in the U.S.) to obtain exemption from the 10% book tariff. Says Franks of the charge imposed this summer during the "shingles and shakes" controversy: "This retaliatory tariff on books, Christmas trees and rolled oats is hurting only Canadians!"

Stuart Hutchison, MD'86, only had his medical degree for three weeks this June when, climbing North America's highest peak, **Mt. McKinley** in Alaska, he found himself involved in a dramatic rescue operation. Two Korean climbers, stranded at 19,700 ft. and suffering from potentially life-threatening high altitude sickness, were unable to descend the mountain safely. In what was described by a park authority as "one of the most complex rescues in a decade," a team was able to bring the Koreans down to Hutchison's camp at 18,000 ft., where he treated them for severe cerebral edema and frostbite. They were airlifted off the mountain a day and a half later and eventually recovered.

"The real heroes were the men who brought them over the top to us," says Hutchison. "I have the utmost respect for people in mountain rescue work." A Faculty Scholar, Hutchison comes from a long line of McGill graduates: parents Lois (Cockfield), BA'48, and J. Lawrence Hutchison, BSc'49, MD'53, DipIntM'58, uncle Ian Hutchison, BA'50, MD'54, great-uncle Keith O. Hutchison, MD'21 and great-grandfather James Alex Hutchison, MD1884.

Mining and Metallurgical Engineering's Dr. John Jonas, BEng'54, is working with steel companies to solve production problems. The five-year industry/university linkage is promised $1,082,800 by NSERC and the Canadian Steel Industry Research Association. On the department's mining side, in the F. D. Adams basement, **Dr. Malcolm Scoble** will soon install a $253,000 "servo-controlled materials testing system," thanks to an NSERC major equipment grant. Though Scoble's work is with rocks, his grant represents a trend towards interdisciplinary funding and McGill researchers working with concrete, soils, and metals may share the machine.

The Royal Victoria Hospital scored a coup when it was selected as the site for the 15-laboratory centre of the **Ludwig Cancer Research Institute,** a Swiss philanthropic organization. Their recently-opened centre, the second in Canada and only the twelfth in the world, will have an annual budget of $2 million and focus its research on genetic predisposition: 50 investigators will be attached to the centre, which is directed by noted molecular geneticist Webster Cavanee.

NEWSBITS:

Formerly at Washington, D.C.'s Catholic University of America, **Dr. Eric Ormsby** is McGill Libraries's new director. • Redman hockey star, **Mark Reade,** BA'86, has been awarded the Guy Lafleur trophy and a $6,000, three-year scholarship from Molson's. • The **Blackader-Lauterman Library** has published *Percy Erskine Nobbs and his Associates,* the first guide to its Canadian Architecture Collection, whose honorary curator is Prof. Emeritus **John Bland, BArch'33.** • **Dr. Paul T. K. Lin,** formerly of McGill's Centre for East Asian Studies, and Mrs. Lin **(Eileen Chen, MLS'69)** are new residents of Macau. Lin is now president and vice-chancellor of the University of East Asia. • A McGill pilot project, assisted by several McGill Young Alumni, organized an inter-university reception team to welcome **international students** arriving by air this term. • Have you an ailing maple tree? **Renewable Resources** recommends massive fertilization to correct soil imbalance. • The **Tenth Annual Osler Lecture**, "The Basis of Creativity in Evolution," by Harvard's Stephen Jay Gould will be held at Noel Fieldhouse Auditorium on 5 November, 6:30 p.m. □

WHAT THE MARTLET HEARS

Summer school promotes "la vocation bilingue"



Mrs. Sharon Johnston (left) and Director Gabrielle Pascal do the honours at the 70th anniversary celebrations of McGill's *Ecole française d'été.*

For seventy summers McGill's French Summer School has flourished, offering students French language and culture in a unique ambiance. Founded in 1904 by Professor Réné de Roure, the school, one of Canada's first, has been housed in the charming stone residence of Douglas Hall for the past fifty years. In 1937 the French government awarded a special diploma of honour to the *Ecole française d'été,* and despite interruptions during war years, the school has continued to prosper.

This long and remarkable tradition was celebrated at a seventieth anniversary party on 10 July. As French Consul General Jean Mazéo told assembled staff, students and guests picnicking in a cold wind on the Douglas Hall lawn, "Vous montrez que le français parlé au Québec retrouve ses lettres de noblesse, et que la vocation bilingue de Montréal est en pleine ascension."

The *école d'été* still draws teachers seeking Masters degrees in French – there were fifty this year – and indeed is the only one in Canada to grant the MA degree. But it is a sign of our bilingual times that 105 of the 180 who attended this season were Canadian university students. The Secretary of State pays their expenses to attend second-official-language programs authorized by each province. In Quebec, students and schools are matched together by a lottery system.

French Professor Gabrielle Pascal, PhD'69, became the director of the school in 1985. Recent years have seen administration falter – the 1981 summer session was actually cancelled – due to the rotating of the directorship among members of the French department, who found they lacked time for these added duties. A new arrangement permits the director to devote the spring term to planning.

This summer, fifteen professors and twelve instructors helped to fill the six weeks in July and August with dawn-to-dusk studies, cultural activities, and the French conversations of daily living: a promise to abjure English, on pain of dismissal, is a famous school tradition. In fact, it is the very intensive and serious nature of the program, stressing literature, that attracts so many to McGill.

Ensuring the continuity of this program are professors such as Jean Lemyze, director of the Peterson Hall language laboratory for twenty-five years, and Maurice Descôtes, theatre and eighteenth-century specialist, who has travelled to McGill each summer for sixteen years from the University of Pau in the south of France. Living and teaching in the residence-school, they contribute to the air of permanency rounded out by the ever-popular sorties to *la ville de Québec,* to theatres and restaurants, and the Douglas Hall gatherings such as the enduring "Bal du 14 juillet." The school, Lemyze says with confidence, can by now virtually run itself.

Long-time staff like Descôtes and Lemyze have also seen pedagogical stability restored. There is, at present, a good balance between French and Quebec content, and the brouhaha over the proper accent has been settled – it is *français standard.*

Despite the school's continued success, enrolment has dropped since the 1970s for a variety of reasons. In the past decade the number of French summer schools has increased, the demand for teachers of French has reached a plateau in Canada, and American high schools have eliminated obligatory second language training.

Another recurring problem is what to do with the beginner. Pascal headed the separate "A"-level section in the 1960s, and this summer offered a special program for beginners. However, she reluctantly concludes that as long as the school is based at one residence-cum-activity centre, students need to come equipped with at least two years of French. The less experienced are not sufficiently prepared for the whirl of total French essential for the progress of advanced students.

Those who come to McGill settle in quickly to the routine. At the 10 July *Commémoration du 70e anniversaire,* the class of '86, in session barely a week, appeared comfortable with each other, their monitors, and the roles they had been assigned to greet visitors. A student from Saskatchewan was happy to have "drawn" McGill in the Quebec bursary lottery after last year being sent to a rural campus too much like her home province. Anthony Barlow was a graduate student from Jenkintown, Pennsylvania. Blythe Barlow, a printer at a Victoria, B.C. newspaper, was seeking credits for her home university. There were also several Ontario high school teachers as well as anglophone Montrealers keeping up with the immersion generation.

Robert Saletti, BA'79, MA'82, a staff member who has taught undergraduate composition and a graduate level course in Quebec *civilisation* for several years, may have isolated the secret ingredient for the long and happy life of the *Ecole française d'été*: "C'est une expérience humaine, avec contact régulier et étroit pendant six semaines qui dépasse les rapports professeurs-étudiants ordinaires."□ *M. J. McCutcheon*

Patients benefit from student designs

The assignments were given. Naturally the students wanted to do well, but they also had another, more profound motivation for succeeding in this project.

McGill's third-year architecture students in 1984 and 1985 were given an opportunity not only to obtain a good grade but to help less fortunate people as well. Their task was to design recreational facilities for the Douglas Hospital, a world-renowned psychiatric centre in Verdun, Quebec, and a McGill teaching hospital.

It all began when Bruce LeDain, chairman of the hospital's grounds committee, contacted Professor Derek Drummond, BArch'62, then the director of the School of Architecture, with an idea about putting some of the facility's 165 acres to good use

for the patients. He suggested building a bandstand for concerts, performances and other special events. "I want the patients to be more actively involved in the grounds," explained LeDain.

Before the bandstand could be built, it had to be designed and that's where the students came in. "We decided on an in-house competition," said Professor Bruce Anderson, BArch'64, the School's present director. Thirty students submitted designs, from which a hospital committee chose the winner, a joint effort by Tony Kloepfer, BSc(Arch)'85, BArch'86, and Anne-Marie Aubuchon, BSc(Arch)'85, BArch'86.

Once the design had been approved, young people were brought in through the Katimavik program to build the structure. Katimavik is the recently-cancelled federal government program under which volunteers aged 17 to 21, from across the country, worked on socially-oriented community projects. The kids worked with gusto. They used heat-treated fir trees from British Columbia and erected a structure that is expected to stand for the next eighty years.

When the workers hit a snag, providence stepped in to ensure completion of the project. "We needed a person to oversee the final weeks of construction and I was really pressed to find someone," LeDain explained. "Then one day Chris Bradshaw, a cabinet-maker and ex-Katimaviker, saw the young people working on the project, came up and offered to help. It happened just like that."

The bandstand was completed in 1985, funded by a generous grant from the Douglas Hospital Auxiliary. It is now used for plays and concerts given by a wide range of artists, as well as performances by



This bandstand, designed by McGill architecture students for the Douglas Hospital, and erected by Katimavik workers, has allowed patients to use and enjoy the hospital grounds to a greater extent. A McGill-designed summer house will be constructed in 1987.

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the patients themselves. Patients and visitors have been entertained by local groups and even the world-famous Black Watch Band.

The Douglas knows a good thing when it sees one, and dropped the gauntlet to the 1985-86 class in a second architectural competition. When patients walk around the hospital grounds, they must return to a building if they want a snack or need a washroom. The hospital decided that a summerhouse would serve as a useful rest station. The winning design for such a facility, by Nathalie Doyon, BSc(Arch)'86, will be built in 1987. It will contain not only snack and rest room areas, but a sound control booth for the bandstand as well.

The Douglas Hospital is doing extensive work in rehabilitating patients so they can live in the community. To that end, it is conducting an $8 million fund-raising campaign, $2.5 million of which will go toward rehabilitation. Some of the money will be used to improve the hospital grounds as the band shell and summerhouse projects have.

The efforts of all the students who participated in the project were certainly appreciated by the hospital, which expressed its gratitude by inviting them to a special luncheon on 25 September 1986. A class project seldom has tangible results for the community. The McGill efforts were shining examples that prove the benefits of creative teaching and community involvement.□ *Norm King*

Matchmaking needs and deeds

What's in a name? In this case the name says it all. MATCH – McGill Alumni Too Can Help – is an exciting new volunteer program that effectively matches the talents and skills of senior McGill graduates with the diverse needs of the university.

The MATCH program is based on the premise that many graduates wish to contribute to their alma mater in ways other than just financial, and on the fact that the university, in turn, has ever-increasing needs that cannot be met through operating budgets. MATCH is an attempt to answer some of these requirements, through the utilization of the growing corps of senior alumni who are retired or near retirement age. So far, the experience has proved most valuable to alumni and university alike.

This program began several years ago with the examples of Professor Lotte Marcus, MSW'55, DipSW'64, of the School of Social Work, who integrated senior volunteer consultants into an interdisciplinary course, and the highly successful Alumni Talent Unlimited project of the University of Toronto. A small group of McGill graduates under the auspices of the Graduates' Society formed a MATCH organizing committee. Under the chairmanship of Carlyle Johnston, BA'50, BCL'53, and with the active participation of the McGill Society of Montreal and Dr. Marcus, the committee approached various areas of the University and Montreal-area graduates over fifty-five years of age to determine if they were receptive to such a program.

An information meeting in April 1985 brought together the graduates and McGill staff interested in the project, and the matching process began. To date, over ninety volunteers and twenty-nine departments have registered in the program.

The work accomplished by MATCH volunteers in the last year and a half has been varied and exciting in scope: creation of a library of taped stories and tutoring of students at the Learning Centre; researching donor lists, cataloguing and labelling collections at the Redpath Museum; production of a donors remembrance book, in copper plate script, for the department of anatomy; and at the McCord Museum, researching the Notman Photographic Archives and the costume departments, as well as providing sales staff for the new museum boutique. Volunteers have acted as financial consultants, receptionists, patrollers and guides, computer programmers and library consultants.

The majority of volunteers have found their experience with MATCH both satisfying and rewarding. Arthur Wilkinson, BA'37, was very happy to return to his alma mater and research Redpath Museum donors: "I found I knew many of the old names and, in talking with their descendants, was able to unearth even more information than expected." Betty (Enman) Watters, BA'36, is particularly pleased with MATCH because of the education-related volunteer opportunities it provides. Like a number of MATCH volunteers, she has had more than one job, working both at the Writing Tutorial and Learning Centres, and she has found that rewards and compliments often come when least expected. After handing in a tape of a particularly dull prescribed text to the Learning Centre, she was told, "My goodness, you actually made this sound interesting." Other volunteers have acquired new skills while on the job. Andrew Stevenson, BA'37, learned to use a word processor while verifying lists of collections at the Redpath Museum.

McGill faculty and staff who have been involved with MATCH are equally enthused with the results. In some cases, MATCH has made the difference between the success and failure of a project. Shut down last fall for lack of funding, the Writing Tutorial Centre, which provides writing assistance to students from all



Gerry Ludwig

Elizabeth Sifton, who also works in the costume department of the McCord Museum, here helps to catalogue the Reiswig Sponge Collection at the Redpath Museum.

disciplines, was reopened last spring thanks to a small donation from the Graduates' Society and the help of several MATCH tutors. Professor Pat Dias, of the Faculty of Education, was delighted with the outcome. "The volunteers feel appreciated by the students and the students, particularly the foreign ones, benefit greatly from having someone from outside the university to talk to."

At the same time, the faculty realize the need to provide stimulating opportunities for these dedicated volunteers. Barbara Lawson, curator of anthropology at the Redpath Museum, states, "The secret of success is that a project must be interesting and keep the volunteer busy. Departments hoping to get the most out of MATCH must have specific projects and match them to the personalities of the volunteers." Volunteer Elizabeth Sifton, BA'52, who has been active at both the Redpath and McCord Museums, agrees: "If people volunteer their time to the university, it is not just for the rote routine. They want to be given interesting jobs. They have a creative contribution to make."

The operation of the MATCH program is a constantly evolving process. Helen (Ayer) Goodall, BA'50, and Claude Tetrault, BA'39, MA'40, BCL'49, the hardworking co-chairmen of the operating committee, have had to adjust to the ebb and flow in the numbers of volunteers and jobs available at any one time. "It's a real juggling act," says Goodall, "but then I love a challenge, so that's why I'm here." Both are optimistic about the future, but want to make certain the program is on firm footing in each area before moving on to the next. At present they are particularly pleased about a new addition to the list of participating departments, the Humanities and Social Sciences area of the McLennan library. "Library projects," says Tetrault, "add another dimension to the possibilities we can offer our volunteers."

In addition to their matchmaking activities, the MATCH program this fall is offering a Senior Alumni Lecture series which takes place each Wednesday morning in November. The organizers are hoping to attract a good number of senior graduates to these stimulating talks by noted McGill professors. The modest series fee of $15 includes a closing lunch.

The success of the MATCH program appears evident. Not only does it fill pressing needs of the university in difficult financial times, but it also provides a meaningful and rewarding venue for senior alumni to use their considerable talents. Elizabeth Sifton echoes the sentiments of many volunteers: "I feel that MATCH has given me more than I have given it. It has provided a real interest in my life and opened up new avenues of thought."□ *Ann Vroom*

Alumni Travel Program 1987

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Archeological tour: December 26-January 6, 1987. Mexico City, Merida, Cancun with excursions to historical sites and time to enjoy the Mexican beaches and sunshine. McGill tour leader. Prices from $1,590.

Tour 2 – South Pacific
Cruise with Royal Vicking Line: March 9-29. Departs Auckland; cruise around North and South Islands of New Zealand, Milford Sound, Tasmania; 8 ports of call. Includes 3 nights in Sydney. Combine two cruises and receive free round-trip airfare from gateway cities. Prices from $5,042.

Tour 3 – China
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Tour 4 – Boston
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Tour 6 – Norway
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Tour 7 – China
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Tour 8 – South America
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"We are extremely enthusiastic about the chairs established through private giving," Samuel O. Freedman, BSc'49, MD'53, GDipMed'58, McGill's academic vice-principal, says. "The disciplines funded by the private sector reflect their interest and perceptions of the public need, and the university benefits from this sensitivity."

The nineteen new academic positions include the Saidye Rosner Bronfman Chair in Architectural History, the Canadian Pacific Chair in Biotechnology, the Shaver-NSERC Industrial Research Chair in Poultry Biotechnology, the Bank of Montreal Chair in Finance and Banking, and the Jewish Community Chair in Jewish Studies. The Eben Hopson Chair, designated to the field of arctic studies, is the gift of Alaska's North Slope Borough Assembly. The Faculty of Management will house the Nabisco Chair in Marketing.

The MAP endowments have also established the Peter M. Laing Chair in Law, a new chair in Social Work to be named for Philip S. Fisher, a chair in Psychology to be named for E. P. Taylor, and a new chair in Islamic Studies. The Massabki Chair in Medicine, and the Minda de Gunzberg Chair of Oncology have been established in the Faculty of Medicine, which also shares with Agriculture the Garfield Weston Chair in Nutrition.

Details of five further gifts – named chairs in chemistry, management economics, metallurgy, Chinese studies, and law – are presently under discussion.

These nineteen chairs represent one of the challenges of any development campaign, Freedman explains: "We look for a good match between the wishes of private donors and the expressed needs of the University, particularly those of the deans, and of MAP priorities.

"In fact, it's interesting to note in this campaign what a close match we do have. For instance, we've received three important chairs in the Faculty of Medicine which will function both in and beyond the



"I see the opportunity to attract world-class talent," says Samuel Freedman, vice-principal, academic, "as one of the major purposes of academic chairs."

university. They are all in clinical areas, which allows us to attract people of international reputation to positions where they can affect the level of patient care, as well as the quality of research. The whole community – hospitals, university, and the public – benefits as a result.

When a new chair is endowed, the appropriate McGill faculty sets up a selection committee to consider the new appointment. "We generally attempt to bring people from outside, usually from other universities, but also from the private sector or government," Freedman says. "I see this opportunity to attract world-class talent as one of the major purposes of academic chairs."

The Weston Chair brought nutrition specialist Errol Marliss from the University of Toronto. Urs Kuhnlein came from a government research post to fill the NSERC-Shaver Chair. The Massabki Chair went to Peter Macklem, who was already at McGill – a top authority on respiratory disease. "It wasn't sensible to look beyond our own talent there. The Canadian Pacific Chair was also filled from inside, with the appointment of Kelvin Ogilvie.

"When an internal candidate is appointed to a named chair," Freedman explains, "their salary often becomes available to strengthen a department by adding a junior outsider. In Jewish Studies, for instance, Ruth Wisse, a world authority on Yiddish literature, will occupy the new chair and we will be able to hire a professor of Modern Hebrew literature, a position we've wanted to fill for five years."

Thus the new chairs represent a mix of internal and external appointments. "Our objective is to put the best people into permanent positions – and that possibility materializes whenever someone donates a chair to McGill."

People make the difference

Frederick S. Burbidge, national chairman of the McGill Advancement Program, recently detailed the success of McGill's historic $61 million capital campaign to the Board of Governors. "One of the more attractive aspects of this campaign," he began, "is its involvement of people and its effect on them. It is the people of McGill who are the ultimate beneficiaries; the faculty, regardless of discipline, and the students, regardless of their field of study."

As the MAP campaign entered the home stretch, with four months left to year's end, gifts and pledges totalled $59.9 million. "I am pleased to see major funding for named chairs, visiting professorships and staff development, as well as for fellowships, scholarships and student aid. This will help not only to keep and to bring the very best teachers to McGill," said Burbidge, "but to attract the very best students. These are the two main ingredients of teaching excellence."

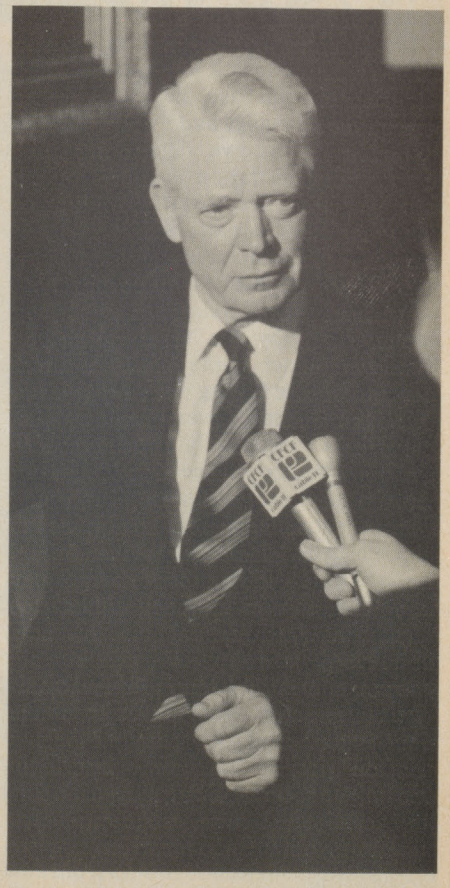
While support is being sought from corporations and foundations, the major source of funds in this campaign is people. "Over 40 percent of dollars raised will be from individuals, and their section of the McGill Advancement Program will peak this fall," Burbidge reported, adding that corporations and foundations have already exceeded their targets by $1.4 million and $2.6 million respectively, while the "individuals" section needs a further $4.5 million.

To assist in the successful completion of the canvass of individuals, an anonymous donor has issued a "challenge gift" of one million dollars – the largest challenge gift for a McGill campaign – for new donations received this fall. Graduates from the last ten years will be matched on a two-for-one basis; other graduates and parents will be offered a one-for-one challenge.

The Parents division, under the leadership of Ken Taylor, launched their phase of the campaign this August with a phonathon that produced pledges in excess of $130,000.

"We are on target, and work continues to build a wider network of contacts. The final effort this fall will draw on two thousand volunteers in sixteen regions to complete our face-to-face canvass," the chairman noted. "The results of our phonathons have been spectacular. We have contacted graduates, parents and friends in all parts of North America. Both callers and donors have enjoyed the opportunity to discuss McGill today.

"As we see the campaign total mount, we are experiencing a growth of goodwill that is impossible to measure," Burbidge said. "I am gratified to see so many people, McGill graduates and non-graduates alike, responding to the needs of the university. This investment of the private sector in McGill today will serve generations of students."□ *Vivian Geeza*



Rick Kerrigan

As the MAP campaign nears its successful completion, Frederick Burbidge, national chairman, attributes much of its success to the goodwill and dedication of McGill graduates and friends across the country.

QUEBEC PERSPECTIVE

The end of an era

Jean Drapeau, Montreal's perennial impresario-mayor, came to symbolize his city both at home and abroad. Thirty years in the life of an institution is long enough to give it a certain aura of permanence. And permanence along with panache became Drapeau's trade-mark and Montreal's fate. The panache, however, was not forever and with its waning has gone the permanence. Drapeau has bowed out.

On 9 November 1986 Montrealers, for the first time in over a quarter of a century, go to the polls to elect a new mayor. There is a certain sadness to their old mayor's departure because it comes as a relief even to those who still love and admire him.

His style of personal politics, with its mixture of populist appeal and elitist vision, so mesmerized the city that it was decades before any of his pet projects met with anything but popular enthusiasm. Not until 1982 did any kind of a viable opposition make its appearance on city council.

It was only when Montrealers began to see the link between a diminishing financial and industrial base, the absence of any development strategy and the city's loss of control over its own destiny, that the Drapeau administration began to seem like an anachronism and the mayor an impediment to rather than a facilitator of Montreal's new lease on economic life.

But if the subject of his retirement was already an idea with a significant following around town by the time he brought himself to broach it, the fact remains that Montrealers are having difficulty imagining a municipal government without Drapeau, so completely has he come to incarnate the city's image of itself. As civic elections over the last three decades have focused entirely on Drapeau's stewardship, participation in municipal politics is low and interest minimal. Or used to be. Montrealers are finally being given a chance to think and choose for themselves on a whole range of metropolitan issues.

A real campaign has developed between two leaders both committed to "realism," both programmed for the "future," both claiming to represent change but with opposing views on how the city should be administered. The change is already upon us and regardless who becomes mayor in this historic 1986 election, things from now on will be more up-to-date in City Hall; more boring perhaps but certainly more in tune with not only the times but also the city's economic, social and cultural potential.

Pressure for a more consultative process of city planning and development has been building for several years. But as Drapeau's attitude to "consultation" was that it was a waste of time, working out effective ways to develop and then carry out concerted urban planning has not come naturally. It is now being addressed by both candidates for the mayoralty and their respective parties.

Jean Doré leads the Montreal Citizens' Movement (MCM), an erstwhile marginal group of social-democrats and radical reformers which Doré has successfully toned down and smartened up into a popular combination. One of the MCM's significant advantages is that it has been from the start a coalition of French- and English-speaking Montrealers. Another is that it has managed to establish its credentials as a solid, responsible opposition on city council.

Doré lost to Drapeau in 1982, but his personal dynamism and solid organization give him a good head start over Claude Dupras, the man who replaced Drapeau at the head of the Civic Party. Drapeau's Civic Party, unlike the MCM, is not a political party at all. It is Drapeau's creature born fully grown and set in the mayor's ways. It had developed no policy orientations, no communal character other than that of a rubber stamp and the repository of an electoral fund. Its membership never grew beyond the numbers required to fill the seats on the city council. When Dupras took it over at the end of July 1986, he was virtually on his own and unknown. It has made for an unusual situation in Montreal municipal politics.

Claude Dupras, an engineer and businessman, a high ranking Progressive Conservative organizer and former candidate, whose down-to-earth approach to the issues of the day is the antithesis of Drapeau's grand design, became the leader of the ruling municipal party, and the underdog. Jean Doré, the labour, consumer protection and civil rights lawyer who was once closely associated with the Parti Québécois, and now leads the City Hall opposition, has become the man to beat.

Before Dupras's arrival on the scene, opinion polls were indicating that because Montrealers saw no alternative they were preparing to take a chance on Doré. Even the business community, whose aversion to the left-wing origins of the MCM is notorious, had begun to warm to the young man now dubbed the Jean Drapeau of his generation. An election in those circumstances would have been a simplistic switch of allegiance with few questions asked or answers required. As it is, with the campaign Dupras has had to mount to make a name for himself and establish a distance and difference from Drapeau, Montrealers are being offered a choice.



The man they call "Monsieur Montréal," Jean Drapeau, will soon relinquish his position as Mayor, after nearly thirty years in office. He is seen here officiating at McGill's recent Invitation '86 festivities.

Doré proposes opening ten regional offices to administer the city's fifty-eight districts. Dupras claims these will turn into ten mini-city halls and that Montreal is too decentralized as it is. Doré is against the "presidential" election of the mayor. He would install a parliamentary system in which the party leader automatically became mayor. Dupras is strongly in favour of continuing the practice of electing a mayor by universal suffrage. Dupras' principal preoccupation is industrial development and economic growth. Doré's group leans to extensive administrative and social planning. And so it goes.

Montreal has changed a great deal over the last decade. But the greatest change of all is still to come. On the evening of 9 November, we will have an inkling of what's in store. The post-Drapeau era will have begun and that in itself will take some getting used to.□ *Gretta Chambers*

McGill plays pioneering role in space medicine

by Susan Keys

Is space research glamorous? "No! Blasted hard work," responds a pioneer in the field, McGill's Dr. Douglas Watt, BSc'65, MSc/MD'69, PhD'74, a physiologist and space scientist who holds strong views on Canadian involvement in the American space program, on Canada's role in space medicine and technology, and can offer a frank assessment of the recent *Challenger* disaster.

Through his work at the university's Aerospace Medical Research Unit, Watt has been instrumental in carving out Canada's niche as a world leader in the field of space medicine. He has worked with and trained Canada's astronauts to carry out experiments which test the adaptation of the human neurological system to weightlessness. Seated in his modest office in the McIntyre Medical Building, surrounded by models of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) space shuttle, candid photos of astronauts, and of Watt himself in test aircraft and flight simulators, he recounts some of his experiences in the exploration of the "last frontier."

Watt takes justifiable pride in McGill's pioneering role in life science experiments in space: "Until I started this work, there was literally no Canadian involvement in medical science in space. We at McGill created that involvement."

Both Watt and the manned space program were very young back in 1963 when, as a second-year McGill undergraduate, he began working with Professor Geoffrey Melvill-Jones, current director of the aerospace unit, investigating the response and adaptation of the inner ear to weightlessness. Weightlessness, a radical environment for a creature such as man, who has evolved with the magnetic pull of gravity beneath him, remains a central area of concern for scientists as they prepare for extended voyages to other planets.

Watt explains his work in layman's terms: "Our experiments subject the astronauts to sudden, unexpected falls. We then measure the electrical activity of the muscles as they react. By knowing the size of the stimulus and the muscle response, you can figure out the sensitivity of the inner ear. The question is, what happens to that sensitivity when you're in weightlessness?"

The answer, according to Watt, is that within the first two or three days in space, the brain suppresses those signals from the inner ear which maintain balance and



NASA

Douglas Watt, weightless aboard a zero-gravity plane, carries out a handling check of equipment he helped design for a Space Lab I mission.



"Look, Ma, no hands!" Professor Douglas Watt hams it up with Leena Tomi and Howard Better, BSc'83, two McGill physiology students, as they experience weightlessness in a NASA, zero-gravity airplane.

posture in the earth environment. It is during this initial period, before the brain compensates for the absence of gravity, that astronauts experience motion sickness, the object of many of Watt's investigations.

When they get back to earth, astronauts find the inner ear reflex remains suppressed for a time. This poses certain problems. "For the first while after landing," says Watt, "the crew members have to be very careful walking around, or else they'll fall over. It may appear that they're marching blithely off the shuttle once it lands, but if you look closely, you'll see they're holding onto the rail very carefully. They're really very unstable on their feet." The effects can be unintentionally comical: "I've seen quite a number of them go charging down a hall, excited – because of course, after the landing they are very 'up' – and then the hall takes a turn, and they go 'plonk' right into the wall."

Motion sickness induced by weightlessness is a physiological fact of life in space, affecting half of all astronauts, and can be a crucial factor determining the efficiency of space missions. It is a source of annoyance to Watt that the problem often elicits snickers and embarrassment. "It's partly because of the fishbowl atmosphere surrounding the missions. The crews don't want it to appear that they're not quite as omnipotent as they're made out to be.

"There's an unwritten rule among astronauts," Watt states, "that you never admit that motion sickness has any effect on the mission. When we're planning a mission we add what are called 'efficiency factors' for the first couple of days of the flight. In other words, we provide the crew with twice as much time as necessary to do a task." Nonetheless, admits Watt sardonically, "If something can't be done because of motion sickness, NASA doesn't say it wasn't done for that reason. They just redefine the mission."

Watt's role in the space program will intensify once NASA resumes manned space flights. Meanwhile, research continues unabated for future experiments, and of the next two Canadians slated to go into space, following Marc Garneau, the electrical engineer and naval officer who flew in the 1984 *Challenger* program, one will have a background in the life sciences. Watt predicts that Canada's future participation in the space program may be more in the area of space medicine, not technological developments such as the Canadarm. He claims that the future of Canadarm "is not looking very hopeful, because of the redefinition of what the space station's going to be, and how it's going to operate."

Watt is encouraged by the rising profile of the field of life sciences in the space program. His satisfaction is more than personal; he feels strongly that the methodological and technological breakthroughs of space medicine have had, and will continue to have, important spin offs in direct applications to the earth-bound population. As an example, he points to Canadian leadership in the area of "telemedicine," which uses satellite technology to link doctors and patients who are far removed from each other. "There's not that much difference," Watt contends, "between the astronaut who needs medical attention, and a patient on an oil rig off Newfoundland, or in a remote community in the North."

Warming to this topic, Watt ventures that the field of tele-medicine will burgeon as future space flights become longer. "If you're talking about a trip to Mars, which is in the cards, probably very early in the next century, you'll have people who are going to be away for years and obviously can't come back if they're sick. The technology developed for these flights will have immediate applications on earth and will probably be one of Canada's significant contributions to the space station."

In the wake of the *Challenger* explosion and ensuing public outcry, Watt remains confident about the future of the space shuttle program, although he is critical of NASA for misleading the public about the risks involved: "It was a deliberate, political decision on the part of NASA to make the shuttle appear to be an operational vehicle, and it never was. The population reacted to the crash appropriately, according to the information they had been given. And they had been given the wrong information."



Canada's first astronaut, Marc Garneau (left), and fellow crew member Paul Scully-Power perform an awareness-of-position experiment during Shuttle Flight 41G.

NASA



In February 1977, a group of international astronauts (many the first for their country), came to McGill's physiology department to be trained. Pictured with staff members are from left: seated, Ulf Merbold (1st German); front row, Wubbo Ockels (1st Dutch), Gloria Salinas, Howard Zucker, Bob Parker, Steve Backman, Doug Watt; back row, Geoffrey Melvill-Jones, Owen Garriott (2nd Skylab mission), Larry Young, Byron Lichtenberg (1st American payload specialist), Claude Nicollier (1st Swiss) and Bill Bock.

Everyone involved in the program understood the risks, Watt insists, and many were concerned at what they saw as NASA's campaign of public misinformation. "An awful lot of us screamed for years that they were going to burn themselves by presenting the shuttle as some kind of space bus. Everybody in the system understood that it was an experimental vehicle. Test aircraft crash. The crews knew it was going to happen; we'd talked about it many times. We all assumed they were going to drive one off into the swamp at Cape Kennedy, because that was one of the hairiest parts of the whole system. As it turned out, it was a more spectacular accident, but the point is that everybody knew it was going to happen. It's not because of sloppiness, not because of carelessness or bad design, but simply because you're pushing the limits. And when you push the limits, occasionally you go too far."

The decision to proceed with the launch of *Challenger* under extreme and dangerous conditions on 28 January 1986 was a result of a fatal confusion of scientific and political imperatives. According to Watt: "The real danger at NASA is not with the top administrators, whose job is understood to be political, and it's not with the people who are on the line, actually managing the booster assembly and so on. It's with those middle and higher-level managers who aren't quite sure of their status, halfway between managers and politicians. So they end up making technical decisions on political grounds. This is exactly what happened in the case of the infamous "O" rings which were found to be the cause of the explosion.

"Everybody who had hands-on experience with the shuttle said, 'Don't launch,'" Watt continues. "I know people who were out on the pad a few hours before launch, as part of the inspection team. One of them, from Minnesota, said he'd never seen an ice storm make more of a mess than what they had on the pad. A water pipe froze and broke, and it sprayed everywhere all night. They had icicles ten feet long hanging off things."

Watt expresses complete assurance that, despite the *Challenger* crash, there will be no shortage of willing candidates for future shuttle missions. "It's a known risk. It's probably a better-calculated risk than crossing St. Catherine Street at rush hour, in that you've thought about it more," he jokes. When asked if he would consider going into space himself, Watt is thoughtful: "I think if I had something useful to do there, I'd be willing to go. I know I can function in that environment, from my experiences on test aircraft – but so can a lot of people. And they can't do the science work that I can do on the ground." He sums up, "I think I can make a better contribution here on earth."□

Research and the search for funds

by Susan Gray

McGill is one of the leading research universities in North America today, its reputation resting on years of solid achievement in the sciences and the humanities. Since mid-century, McGill has also encouraged a large number of research centres, museums and other special units which house researchers often involved in interdisciplinary work that does not fit the traditional molds.

A good percentage of Canada's grant money comes to McGill researchers: that does not mean, however, that all is well at the university. The federal government's campaign promise to increase university funding has gone through the printing press and come out a very different shade of blue. Its three primary funding councils, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), and the Medical Research Council (MRC) will be receiving a lump sum bonus on top of their base budget for 1986-87 in preparation for a five-year funding freeze that many see as a threat to research.

The government has proposed that industry will pick up some of the slack, so the three councils will be allotted further money only to match funds from industrial contributions, and only up to a total of 6 percent of each council's annual total budget. Previously, the only money industry contributed to non-contract research was for joint industry/university programs. Now they are being asked to give for basic research as well.

Responses to this plan vary from outrage to acceptance to ambivalence. Professor Abraham Fuks, BSc'68, MD'70, acting director of the McGill Cancer Centre, contends, "Because five out of a total of six research groups at the Centre have their base salaries supplied by the MRC, we are worried about the situation. The Cancer Centre is lucky to be in a targeted funding area at present, one which is earmarked for extra government money. The amount of money derived from contract research is minimal however, and if the situation deteriorates we may be forced to approach the private sector for the bulk of our funds."

Gordon Maclachlan, vice-principal, graduate studies and research, chairman of NSERC Manpower programs and member of its grants and scholarships committee, is confident that McGill's increased reliance on the private sector will prove to be successful: "The government is including gifts from individuals and foundations in its definition of private sector money and we already have a strong track record in that department."



But, despite his optimism, Maclachlan is still critical of the way that the government arrived at the five-year plan. "The different granting councils sent out questionnaires to business asking for feedback on the research situation at the universities. In the questionnaires, the projected figure for the total budget of 1990 was twice what is actually in the five-year plan. Even with that lowered figure, the government rejected the recommendations from business for increased support of university research.

"Prior to the five-year plan, the situation with the granting councils wasn't very stable. The councils, which keep an arms-length distance from the government, would often find extra money for people who weren't on the priority list, but not until the spring, after the grant year had begun. Researchers are constantly asking for stable funding, a guaranteed base of research money over a five-year period, but this plan isn't what we had in mind."

When asked how he thought McGill compared with other Canadian universities in terms of research capabilities, Maclachlan boasted: "In medicine our grants are worth a little over twice the average in Canadian universities. We come first in terms of our average SSHRC grants and within the top five for NSERC. The number of professors' publications has risen slightly over the past four or five years, whereas the faculty has decreased slightly during the same period. My feeling is that professors here are a lot more tuned in to doing original work than they were before."

Chemistry Professor George Just, who was chairman of NSERC's strategic grants committee and a Council member until very recently, is extremely angry about the five-year plan. "We need a major increase in funding and they're giving us a minor decrease!" Backing up his disappointment with statistics, he illustrates how, because of the need to sufficiently motivate researchers-cum-fund raisers, the money allotted the granting councils won't keep up with inflation even if the maximum industry contribution is made for the next few years. "Because the government will match the private sector only up to a value of 6 percent of the total budget for the first year and inflation is 3 percent, dividing the money evenly between the professor-fundraisers and the granting councils means you end up with a net loss of half a percent on either side."

Instead of this method, which Just calls "a huge bookkeeping device," he proposes that thirty to fifty million dollars be given to the granting councils immediately so that they will be where they were two years ago, that industry money alone be considered as private sector contributions,



Tibor Bognar

Gordon Maclachlan, vice-principal, graduate studies and research, is optimistic that McGill's increased reliance on private sector funding will prove successful, since "we already have a strong track record in that department."

and that inflation clauses be written into the funding package.

The funding freeze is a major area of concern for graduate students as well, as many are dependant on government grants for assistance or subsistence. David Schulze, BA'85 and Geneviève Tanguay, MSc'86, two graduate students active in university politics, both feel disheartened about the current plan. Schulze, the post-graduate student representative on the Board of Governors and a Master's student in history, thinks that the increased demand for industry money will not be profitable for the universities because "there are many branch plants in Canada but few of them do their research here." He is also afraid that the new arrangement will see more money going to professors' research projects and less to students' grants, meaning that students will take longer and longer to graduate.

Tanguay, a PhD student in the Institute of Parasitology and vice-president, external, of the Post Graduate Students' Society, fears that the number of graduate students will decrease and that many will be attracted to programs in other countries, where they will receive a better quality of education.

Industry funding is more problematic in the humanities than the sciences, even though the latter requires a greater commitment of dollars. According to History Professor Louise Dechêne, this is because "in our field we cannot provide products industry can use on a short term basis." Appropriately, Dechêne's own social history research focusses on government-society relations: her period of study is from the last generation of the French regime to the 1759 capitulation.

Dechêne says she wants no strings attached to funding from industry, and she is afraid that the humanities will be left behind in the shift towards more industrial contributions. She also expresses reservations about companies endowing chairs in the humanities as she believes they usually like to choose who will fill the chairs.

Music theory has only recently gained autonomy as an academic field distinct from music history. William Caplin, associate professor of music theory, is researching the way various thematic regions of a work and their component parts function in relation to each other to create larger forms, with special emphasis on the role of harmony in defining formal function. Research money from SSHRC in 1984-85 allowed Caplin to take a sabbatical to concentrate on a book, but he believes in the value of private sector money as well. "Luckily, I don't need much money for my research, but the department of music theory needs it for library acquisitions and musicological research."

High in the McIntyre Building, Professor Abraham Fuks heads one of five groups of researchers employing monoclonal antibodies in the detection of various aspects of malignancy. The discoveries Fuks and his colleagues are making represent a refinement, not a replacement of techniques already being employed for diagnostic testing in laboratories. In addition to their use as a diagnostic tool, Fuks says the exciting possibility for using these highly specific antibodies in scanning, and perhaps therapy, is fast approaching.

Fuks cites a study on the mechanisms of DNA replication by the team of Professor Maria Hadjopoulous, BSc'73, MSc'75, PhD'79, and Associate Professor Gerald Price as being unique. Their research yields information on how the rate of cell replication is controlled, which might eventually help scientists explain what is remiss with human cancer cells.

Fuks is against any goal-directed research in dealings with industry. He is extremely concerned about the funding situation, stressing that "there is an impending crisis." However, he questions the premise that industry funding is a new concept, since business people have sat on university boards for years and donated money to academia through foundations.

Professor Martin Levine, BSc'60, MSc'63, director of the recently established McGill Research Centre for Intelligent Machines (McRCIM), is also working in a field which NSERC has deemed strategic. Levine finds it difficult to define the term artificial intelligence. With computer technology and know-how evolving at a breakneck speed, the closest he can come is to say that it is an attempt to

develop computers and computer programs that try to emulate human functions relating to information processing and control. McRCIM, at the electrical engineering department, is the site of research projects varying from computer vision, to robotics, to computer control.

McRCIM's director is content with the funding situation at the Centre now, however, he would not want the majority of projects to be industry-related. "There is a danger of professors ignoring their students if this happens, although we could hire someone to take care of contract work specifically," he says.

Audrey Kobayashi, assistant professor of geography, is concentrating her SSHRC research in social geography on the emigration of Japanese-Canadians to Canada and the impact this had on Japanese villages. She has also created a link between scholarly research and social activism by devoting her free time to redress work. She is investigating the conditions of Japanese-Canadian internment between 1942-49 and how this relates to the original communities formed here: Kobayashi is optimistic that the community will arrive at a settlement with the federal government even though there is no such precedent in Canadian history.

In terms of funding for her academic work, Kobayashi fears the control that industry may try to exert over research it sponsors, stressing that reductions in funding to SSHRC – social sciences professors' only major source of general funding – will mean less time spent on research and more on fundraising.

Industry/university contractual transactions for research done at McGill proceed through the Industrial Research (IR) Office, which is divided into two areas: contracts and patents. Recently, Arlene Sproule, MSc'53, director of the Research Contracts Office, was seconded from McGill to become the vice-president, research policy, at the Corporate Higher Education Forum. The Forum is a dynamic Canadian group composed of the chief executive officers of thirty companies and the presidents of twenty-six universities. As Sproule is the first person from the academic community to be selected for this post, it is an appointment of which the university is justifiably proud. Sproule will continue to spend 80 percent of her time at McGill, which will pay her salary during her year at the Forum.

One exciting proposal to encourage research efforts by industry, put forth by Raymond Cyr, president of Bell Canada, and endorsed last spring by the Forum and the provincial and federal governments, is the *centre d'initiatives* concept. Similar to Route 128 in Massachusetts and Silicon Valley in California, the "centres of excellence" would house intensive industry/university joint research with a focus on biotechnology and microelectronics.

Principal David Johnston, co-chairman of the *centre d'initiatives* committee, is one of the project's greatest promoters and points out that Montreal, because of its sizable university community and strong industrial base, is a prime place for such a development.

Dr. Pierre Chollet oversees the other section of IR McGill, concerning patents. This office was separated from the contracts office three and a half years ago in an attempt to have McGill take a more aggressive stance in developing its own inventions. A recent NRC grant to IR McGill of $150,000 is a validation of its importance to the university/industry community.



Arlene Sproule, director of McGill's Research Contracts Office, was recently appointed vice-president, research policy, at the Corporate Higher Education Forum. She is the first person from the academic community to hold this position.

Since the inception of the patents program, Chollet's office has assisted five inventions (out of approximately sixty submissions) in becoming licensed. Unfortunately, while the invention of a new process or product is extremely exciting, success rates among patented inventions are not very high and those that do become highly profitable are very rare. Just over a year ago, the university sought out a local technology transfer company, Inno-Transit, as a partner, to allow IR McGill to move more quickly than before. Engineering, medicine, science and agriculture are the major faculties from which inventors come and current hotbeds of patent activity are monoclonal antibodies, medical devices and instruments and non-toxic biological herbicides.

The largest NSERC research grant ever processed at McGill – $829,000, representing one-fifth of NSERC's 1986-87 budget total – was awarded last spring to a team of biologists for a new integrated plant growth facility, or phytotron, to be built atop the Stewart Biology Building. The phytotron will greatly enhance biological research at McGill. Previously, environmental biologists like Associate Professor Martin Lechowicz and other ecologists were forced into a "boom and bust" research cycle, performing experiments outdoors during the growing season due to inadequate light and temperature controls in the old greenhouse. Molecular biologists, who must work indoors, were often frustrated by the changing conditions. To the scientists' delight, computerized temperature controls and an alarm system will be part of the new facilities.

While Lechowicz is angry that the federal government reneged on its promise of increased funding in real dollars, he is optimistic that professors will be able to hone their entrepreneurial skills to obtain private sector money. He insists that those who do top-notch research will always be able to find funding.

One gray, rainy day last August, a press conference was held to announce the establishment of the Climate Research Group (CRG) at McGill, bringing together specialists in meteorology, geography and oceanography for the first time in a Canadian university. Two new chairs sponsored on a five-year basis by NSERC's industry/university program are being held by Professor Lawrence Mysak, a world authority in ocean waves and coastal currents, and Assistant Professor Charles A. Lin, a

well-known specialist in atmospheric dynamics and climate modelling.

Under the terms of a special agreement, CRG is going to collaborate with the federal government's Atmospheric Environment Service through its Downsview, Ont., Canadian Climate Centre which has the most highly refined computer model for depicting global atmospheric circulation. The CRG staff will be focusing their research on serious global problems relating to the earth's climate, such as the greenhouse effect produced by increasing CO_2 levels and the apparent depletion of stratospheric ozone over the Antarctic continent.

With the increased demand for industry funding, and the strong possibility that "mission-oriented" research will predominate, Mysak is afraid that time will not be available for the type of lateral thinking process so important to basic research. Both basic and goal-oriented research are needed, says Mysak, but the government cutbacks should not be at the expense of basic research alone.

Cognitive science, the sister science to artificial intelligence and another targeted area, was recently awarded over $1.25 million from the provincial *Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la science* to establish the McGill Cognitive Sciences Centre. Drawing on the skills of people with backgrounds in linguistics, psychology and computer engineering, Professor Carl Frederiksen, a psychologist and director of one of the Centre's three labs, says that cognitive science studies ways in which human beings learn, in order to eventually program computers to emulate their behaviour.

Ideally, Frederiksen would like to see money for the Centre come from government and industry in the following way: one-third, stable funding for Centre operational costs from private and government sectors; one-third, industry money for mission-oriented research; and one-third, government money for basic research.

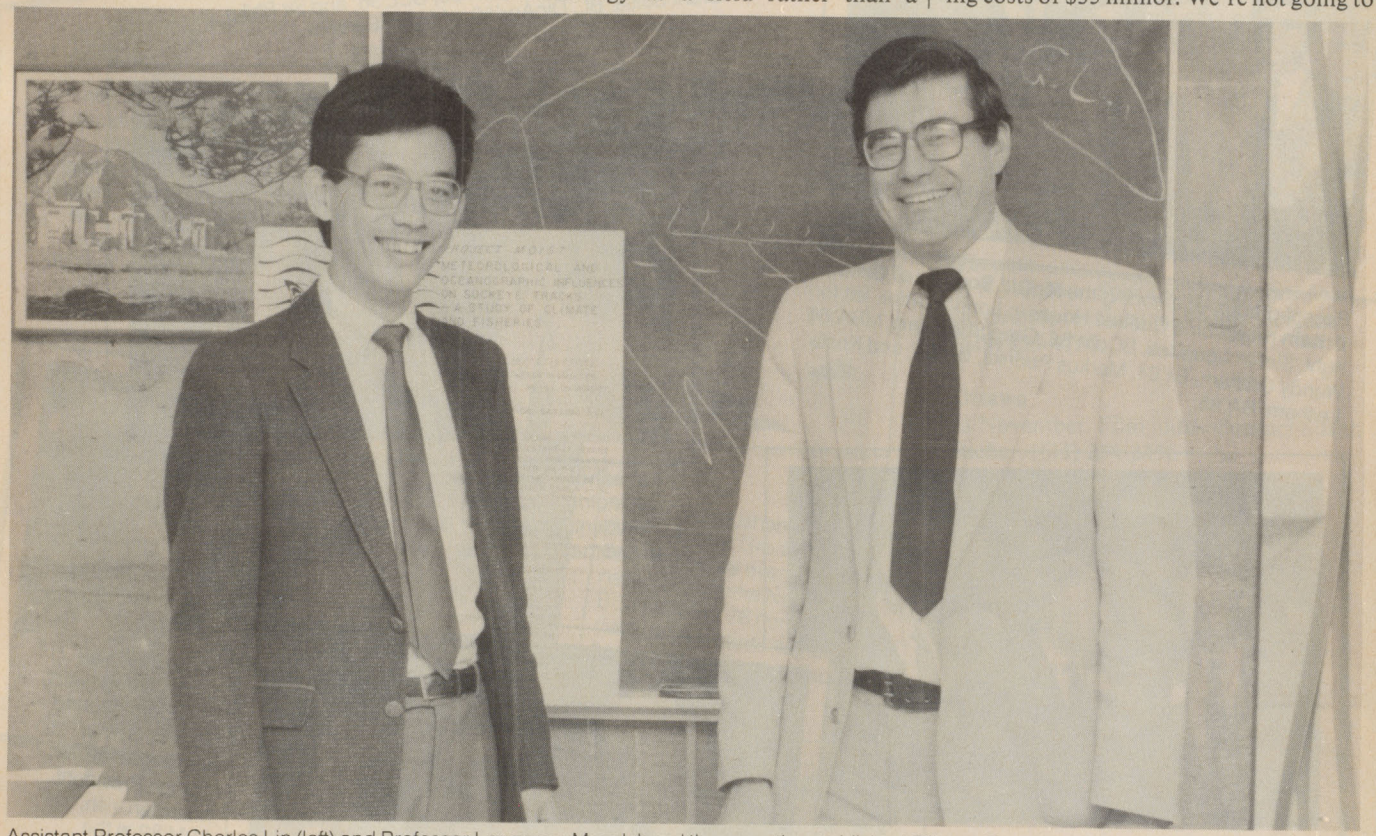
Professor Kelvin Ogilvie became the first person to hold an endowed Biotechnology Chair in Canada in 1984. Defining biotechnology as a field rather than a discipline, and one that is involved with "the application of life sciences to the production of goods and services," the director of McGill's Office of Biotechnology points out that biotechnology has existed since the dawn of agriculture. The modern phase took off in the 1970s with genetic manipulation, and Ogilvie thinks that much valuable research points in this direction.

It is well known that Canada will experience a short fall in the forestry industry by 1990 and Ogilvie is incensed at the lack of leadership the federal government is exhibiting: "It's crucial that we develop expertise in areas like forestry research, where it is now possible to divide and clone leaves instead of planting old cones. If we don't put more money into such research, and the new federal budget indicates that we're not, Canada will become increasingly dependant on other countries in the near future."

A biotechnology project tangentially connected with McGill is the new federal Biotechnology Research Institute in Montreal's Royalmount Park district. Vice-Principal Maclachlan sits on its board of governors and an exchange has been arranged wherein some government researchers have beennamed affiliate professors in order to acquire graduate students as research assistants. In return, the affiliate professors lecture at the university. Says Ogilvie of the project: "It will be one of the major research centres in the world – one that will have annual operating costs of $35 million. We're not going to get another investment of this kind for at least two decades, so we better make this one work."

The concerns voiced by Ogilvie, Fuks and other McGill professors point to a potential decrease in the quality and quantity of basic research in Canadian universities. Nevertheless, the guidelines recently drawn up for the granting of monies from the private sector indicate that the granting councils have the last word on how these will be distributed. Thus the problems foreseen by Just may not materialize.

To date, McGill has been able to attract superior amounts of federal and private funds and to maintain its position at the forefront of university research in Canada. But if this essential pioneering research is to continue, it is imperative that government and private sources double their efforts to provide strong, sufficient financial support. Our hopes for a more enlightened tomorrow depend on it.□



Gérard Martin

Assistant Professor Charles Lin (left) and Professor Lawrence Mysak head the recently established Climate Research Group. Mysak fears that with the increased demand for industry funding and the possibility that "mission-oriented" research will predominate, time for the lateral thinking process, so important to basic research, will be lost.

SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

Among the branches:
pictures by Gavin Ross, Executive Director of the Graduates' Society



Enjoying Scottish hospitality at the **Edinburgh** reception were, left to right, Lorne Gales, BA'32, BCL'35, an unidentified guest, Isabel Gales, BA'33, BCL'36, and Sir Philip Grant-Suttie, Bt., DipAgr'59, of North Berwick.



Recent graduates attending the **McGill Society of Great Britain** reception at Quebec House in London were, left to right, Stelios Louisides, BCom'84, Greg Shepherd, MBA'86, Wendy Graham, BA'84, Markus Pedriks, BA'84, and Krista Leitham, BA'85.



Lakeshore branch supporters from the Hamilton and Burlington areas were Stewart Schneider left, BCom'71, Past President Tim McNeil, BEng'67, MEng'73, and Faith (Finkelman) Schneider, BA'71.



Pictured in Guelph are left to right, Murray McEwen, BSc(Agr)'53, President of the **McGill Society of the Grand River Valley,** Douglas Brock, BSc'58, and the guest of honour, Vice-Principal and Dean of Agriculture Roger Buckland, BSc(Agr)'63, MSc'65.



"Rose City" residents Clifford Hatch, Jr., BCom'63, and his wife, Sylvie, (centre), joined former branch President Maureen Irish, LLM'82 at the **Windsor**, Ont., branch event.

"An Evening at the Shaw Festival" in early June was attended by **Niagara branch** President Ilse Marotta, BSc'65, and her predecessor, Ceri Hugill, BA'67.





Admiring the Festival poster were left to right, Ian Sewell, (husband of Kathryn Murray, POT'48), Shavian actress Nora McLellan, and Shirley and Gordon Cooper, BEng'47.



The presidential gavel of the **McGill Society of London,** Ont., was passed in fine style this summer from George Piper, BEng'51, to Ross Harvey, BSc'67, DDS'72.



Other graduates attending the London dinner were left to right, John Hoskin, BAgr'86, Alasdair Polson, BSc'80, MD'84, Brenda (Morrow) Barry, BSc(PTh)'83, David Barry, BCom'81, and Luranah Polson, BA'83.

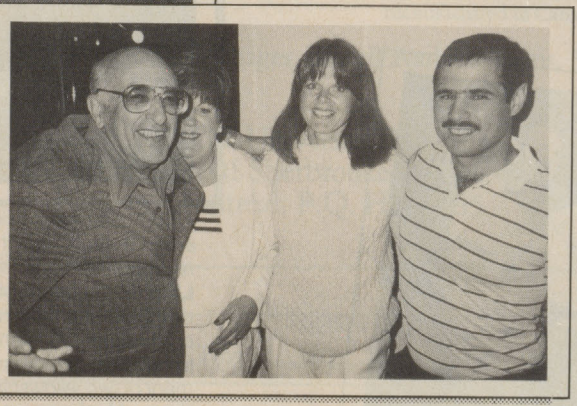
Sailing the Toronto harbour front on 25 June aboard the TRILLIUM were 350 McGill grads and guests, among them Harry Galley, BCom'24 (honorary life member of the **McGill Society of Toronto**) left, Joyce Campbell, and Chris Hart, BEng'56.





Mary (Cape) Usher-Jones, BA'67 (former Graduates' Society special events coordinator) left, Martha Nixon, BEd'69, MEd'76 (former associate dean of students), and her husband, Dennis Nixon, were all smiles on board.

Shirley and James McGill, BCom'49 left, and Barbara and Dan Amadori, BCom'72 & Toronto branch president, also appeared shipshape.





The **McGill Alumnae Society** recently hosted on campus the national council meeting of the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW). Frances (Earle) Duncan, BA'39 (centre), alumnae coordinator of the event, chats with Principal David Johnston and CFUW President Linda (Palmer) Souter, BA'51.

Calendar of coming events

Toronto
11 November. Speaker: Chancellor Jean de Grandpré. Contact Anson McKim, (519) 855-4760.

Ottawa
13 November. Film night. Contact Susan Richer, (613) 234-2450.

Calgary
14 November. Guest: Gavin Ross. Contact Michael Crombie, (403) 269-1555.

Edmonton
15 November. Guest: Gavin Ross. Contact Jan Wall, (403) 429-1407.

Bermuda
20 November. Speaker: Principal David Johnston. Contact Ian Davidson, (809) 295-4271.

Montreal
26 November. Luncheon speaker: Manon Vennant, President of the Montreal Board of Trade. Contact Joanne Daviau, (514) 392-5968.

Toronto
8 December. Speaker: Principal David Johnston. Contact Dan Amadori, (416) 863-1540.

Holiday Hosts Program
Expand your horizons – invite a McGill international student into your home.

Following last year's highly successful holiday hospitality program for international students, the McGill Society of Montreal is once again asking Montreal-area graduates and faculty to invite a foreign student to dinner during the December holiday season – or anytime! All alumni, staff and students who participated last year found it a most rewarding experience. Contact: Chris Fitzgerald. (514) 392-4804.

Reunion '86



This 18 September, for the 129th time, **The Graduates' Society** convened for the annual dinner and presentation of reports, awards, and new officers. In-coming President David Laidley, BCom'67 (left), took advantage of a photo opportunity to present Alex Paterson, BCom'56, with the 1986 Award of Merit. Honorary life-memberships in the Society were bestowed upon John Armour, vice-principal, finance and administration, and History of McGill Project's Stanley B. Frost. Among alumni honoured for their activity were Merilyn, DipPT'60, and Michael Crombie, BCom'56, George Goodfellow, BEng'36, and George Winters, BSc'48, who received distinguished service awards, and Douglas T. Bourke, BEng'49. Student awards went to James Green, BMus'86, Marie Davis, BSc'86 and David Rose, BA'86.



Two greats of McGill met at the **Principal's Dinner** for the 50th year classes: at left, former Principal (1962-70) H. Rocke Robertson, BSc'32, MD'36 and former Chancellor (1976-83) Conrad F. Harrington, BA'33, BCL'36. The well attended event attracted graduates from RVC, Architecture, Arts & Science, Dentistry, Engineering, Law, and Medicine, with Commerce graduates from as far away as Panama – Fred Denton – and Scotland – Alexander Brodie.



They did it! **McGill Redmen over Queen's Golden Gaels,** 11-8. Michael Soles, UI, scored the winning, fourth quarter touchdown. Over 4,000 fans attended the reunion Saturday football game in Molson stadium.



Darrell Calkin, BEng'21, proved that even sixty-five years later he stil has that old McGill spirit, by motoring up alone from Kentville, N.S. for the reurion. He gave this rousing toast to his Alma Mater at the **Chancellor's Dinner.**



After a stimulating Friday morning Medical Seminar sponsored by the Class of '61, **Medicine '36** gathered at a reception to make a very special presentation to the **Osler Library.** On behalf of his class, Jonathan F. Meakins was delighted to pass on a giant cheque for $144,000 to History of Medicine Librarian Faith Wallis, BA'71, MA'74, MLS'76, to be used for the purchase of rare books and the endowment of two fellowships for study at the world-famous library. Meakins said nearly fifty classmates responded to the project – the largest such class gift in McGill history – thanks to the hard work of chairman H. Rocke Robertson, class agent Mabel Howie, Samuel Shuster and others. Dean of Medicine Richard Cruess said his faculty will also contribute.



Sweaters and blazers of many vintages filled the RVC drawing room when the **Scarlet Key Society** celebrated its sixtieth anniversary with a first-ever reunion. Pictured from left are James L. Ross, MD'54, Gael (Eakin) Plant, BA'61, Marian (Macdougall) MacFarlane, BCom'61, Brenda (Turner) Norris, BA'52, and Robert Paulette, MD'54. An enthusiastic team of recent Scarlet Keys, headed by Ron Mansi, BEng'85 and Brigitte Ramaseder, BA'83, organized this lively, "sold out" reception. Awarded an honorary membership for his staunch support, Principal Johnston quipped, "Now I feel like I really belong to McGill." Among the 188 guests to attend were two origina members of the societies: Austen Robinson, MD'26, and former RVC President Doreen (Brown) Adams, BA'39, named to the first Red Wingsin 1938.

REUNION '87
17 – 20 September
JOINS US
To Welcome Your Friends

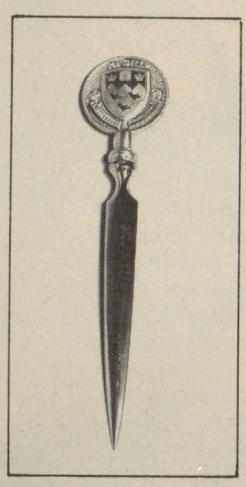
McGill graduates can still shop at the University Bookstore

In cooperation with the Graduates' Society, the McGill University Bookstore is now offering, through mail-order, a large selection of souvenirs and gift items bearing the McGill crest.

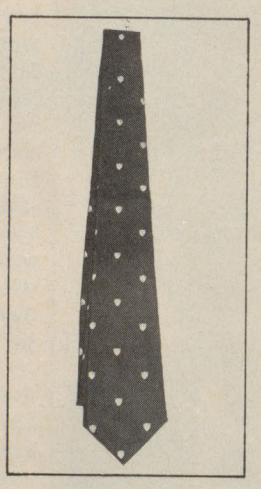
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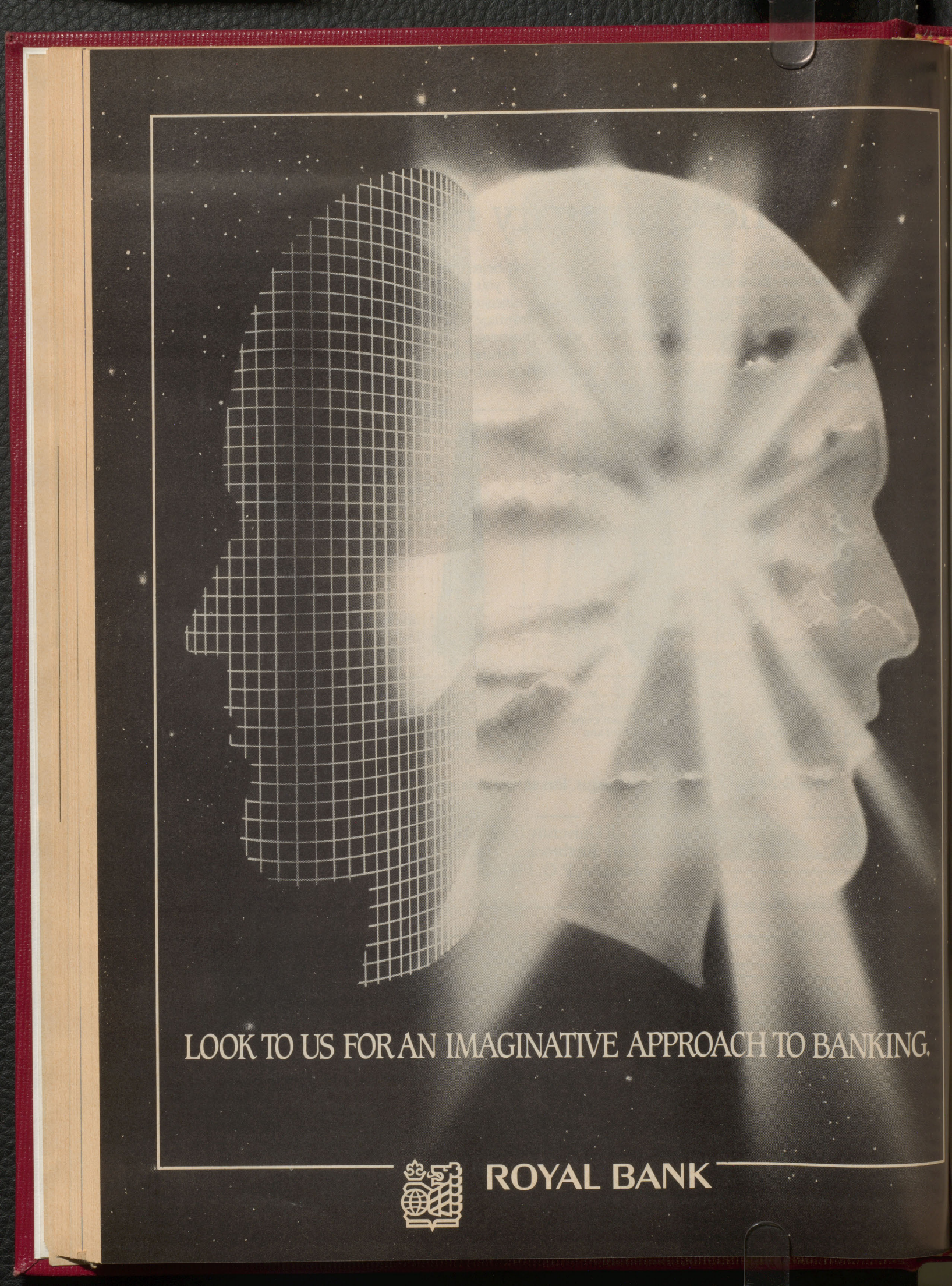
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Item No. 5 Letter Opener	24.00		
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LOOK TO US FOR AN IMAGINATIVE APPROACH TO BANKING.
ROYAL BANK

Simon Reisman

Earlier this year a reporter from CBC television was interviewing Simon Reisman, BA'41, MA'42, about the auto pact and free trade. As she scribbled away, Canada's free trade ambassador noticed she didn't look very happy. Eventually, Reisman asked what the problem was. She replied that he wasn't what she expected; she had assumed he would be quite excitable, given to ranting and raving and spicey language, but here he was, calmly going over a technical subject. This would not make for good television. Annoyed, Reisman stood up and strode across the room. "I've given you an hour and fifteen minutes on this subject and you're not even interested. What you want is a caricature," he told her. "I don't find that very interesting or very flattering and perhaps we better call this interview to an end." For the first time the reporter smiled; Reisman was finally pacing the floor, pointing his finger and "giving her hell."

The public image of Simon Reisman is one of roughness and gruffness, and inevitably a lot of apocryphal stories have made the rounds. But while the amusement over such stories may be wearing a little thin, he can still take pride in his success as a negotiator and senior civil servant. "After all, I worked in the public service for thirty years and I moved up from pretty humble positions to one of the most senior posts, deputy minister of finance," says Reisman, "and you don't do that by being a caricature."

Now he is attempting to crown his earlier achievements with a free trade agreement between Canada and the United States. The sixty-seven-year-old was a natural for the job, having spent much of his career working toward liberalized trade between Canada and its trading partners. If he is successful, he'll have earned a place in our history books for succeeding where so many before have failed.

Although Reisman once defended Canada-U.S. reciprocity in a high school debate, it wasn't until his later years at McGill studying economics and political science, and a seven-month stint at the London School of Economics after World War II, that he really became interested in international trade. And that interest might have passed had he not started working for the department of finance in 1946 while waiting to start a PhD at Harvard. In the ensuing thirty years, Reisman rose to become one of the highest-ranking and most respected mandarins in



Andrews-Newton Photo

Ottawa. In the mid-seventies he joined the private sector, becoming a director of several large Canadian companies and setting up the consulting firm of Reisman and Grandy Ltd. Although the Trudeau government asked him to run for a seat in the House of Commons, with a cabinet post the likely reward if he were successful, he decided he was too old. Had he been younger, he says, it would have been a thrill.

During his career Reisman has watched the public service get bigger and clumsier, more expensive and less efficient. He, on the other hand, enjoyed the heyday of the public service. "You were paid very little, but you had a lot of excitement and opportunities. There was a sense that you were contributing very directly," says Reisman, "as opposed to today, when the whole system is much more remote." That opportunity to make a concrete contribution appealed to Reisman. "I'm a doer," he says, noting that he learned in the army to make the most of his time. "I'll work away at things long enough to feel I've done enough. Then I'll say, 'Good, we'll do it this way,' and then I'll see it through." He has no time for doubts, as he once pointed out in a public service French class. Reisman was having difficulty mastering the use of the subjunctive and questioned the importance of that particular grammatical form. The teacher explained that it was used to express fear, uncertainty, and doubt. To this Reisman replied, "I'm never uncertain, so I don't think I'll need it."

Not being dogged by doubts is obviously an asset during negotiations. Reisman is one of the most successful negotiators in the country, with skills that have been honed since the forties. He feels he really cut his teeth bargaining with the Japanese during the fifties. "They're tough people to negotiate with; they're very well informed," he says. He has been in many a hard-nosed session, from the auto pact, to public service contracts, to exchange policy with the United States. Although he is best remembered for his role in the auto pact, he doesn't consider it his greatest achievement. That came later, in 1982, when the department of Indian and Northern affairs hired Reisman to be the government's chief negotiator in a land claims settlement with the Inuit of the western Arctic. After sixteen months, an agreement was reached and today a picture given to him by an Inuit artist hangs in his office, a testament to what he considers his "most interesting, difficult and emotionally satisfying negotiation."

Clearly, a great deal of satisfaction will come with a free trade agreement, but Reisman knows he must contend with more than just the American negotiating team. He hopes to come up with an agreement that will prove the fears of many Canadians are unfounded. He says free trade will make us a richer country, pointing out that a lot of our cultural industries are financed and supported by the government and a country has to be rich to afford that. "I don't believe for a moment that this country's sovereignty is at stake or that our social programs are at stake or that we're going to lose our virginity in some way," he says. "I have no doubt that we are a mature enough country that we will not risk our sovereignty or our independence. There's no way I would recommend an agreement that jeopardized those things."

Despite the critics, naysayers and frustrations that go with a task as prodigious as the one he has taken on. Reisman is pleased to lead Canada's free trade team. He's also confident of success. "It's tiring and there are times I'm frustrated but you feel very much alive," he says. "The part I love best is the negotiating. I'm good at it."□ *Tim Falconer, BA'81*

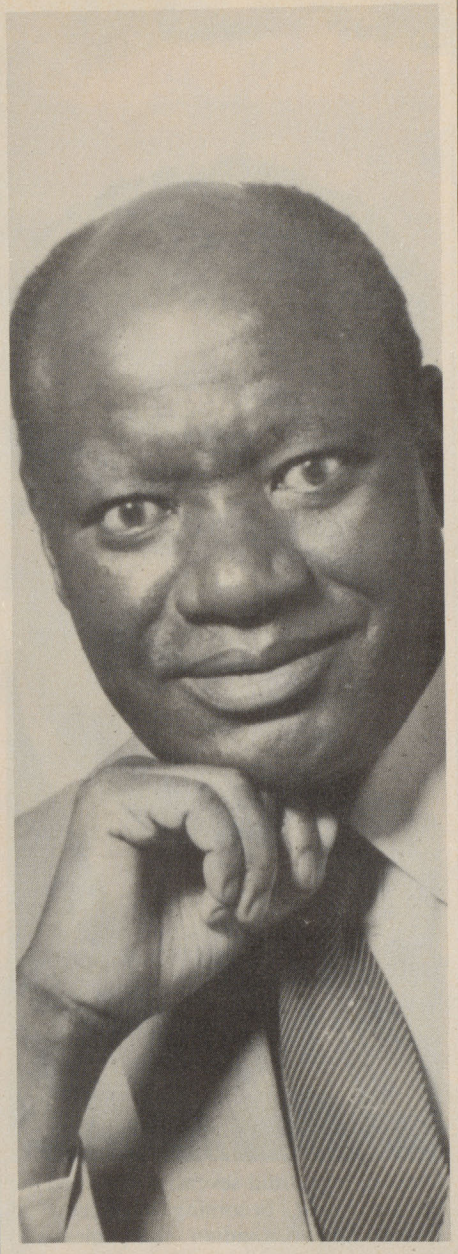
Bernard Chidzero

The distance between McGill's Roddick Gates and the government offices on Samora Machel Avenue in Harare cannot always be measured in direct linear terms. Armed with a graduate diploma in political science, Bernard Chidzero, PhD'58, travelled via Ethiopia, Kenya and Geneva before returning to his native Zimbabwe, where he is now minister of finance, economic planning and development. Following a twenty-year civil war, the young nation is going through growing pains, as Chidzero helps cultivate it into becoming a socialist state.

"Socialism is not an event," he explains, "It's a process. It takes time." Chidzero, who has worked as an economic affairs officer for the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, is keenly aware of the obstacles a developing socialist state must overcome in creating a climate favourable to foreign investment from capitalist countries. While there has been little foreign investment since independence in 1980, he contends that investors are not driven away by socialism, but by other factors such as repatriation of profits, the lack of security against nationalization, and the uncertainty of a new government. "If there is expropriation, we do so legally, with due compensation," he says.

Zimbabwe is now ruled by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, whom Chidzero first met when Mugabe was teaching at his school. The two corresponded while Mugabe was imprisoned under the Rhodesian government of Ian Smith. As Mugabe went on to lead a guerrilla war against Smith's regime, Chidzero continued his career in the more peaceful arena of the United Nations. Following his post with the Economic Commission in Ethiopia, Chidzero lived in Kenya, where he represented the Technical Assistance Board, and later, the United Nations Development Program. In 1968 he became director of the commodities division of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva, going on to become deputy secretary-general of UNCTAD before returning to Zimbabwe seven years ago.

Though Chidzero's academic and professional work took him to two continents, he continued to maintain ties back home. "I was identified with the liberation movement throughout," says Chidzero, a member of the founding party, Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU). "I corresponded with the leaders and raised scholarships for nationalists. In the U.N. we did a study of Zimbabwe. I was chairman of that group."



Since gaining independence on 18 April 1980, Mugabe's ZANU has made clear its intentions for forming a one-party state. Despite winning an expected, landslide victory in July 1985, fifteen parliamentary seats went to Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), which maintains a stronghold in the Ndebele-speaking area of Matabeleland. Bitter internecine tribal conflict, between the country's Shona majority and Ndebele minority, continues to plague the ruling government. Chidzero, however, remains steadfast in his belief that "a one-party state is not necessarily undemocratic, if you allow for freedom of expression, of worship, of choice of candidates, and even the forming of alternative governments. It's not necessarily anti-capitalist." He offers Kenya and Malawi as examples.

"You want to build unity before you can indulge in multi-party choice. Democracy has to come out of national unity. You don't disagree about fundamental issues." Chidzero points to Canada's Liberal and Conservative parties to show that even in a multi-party political system there is a "great overlap of interests." Two parties in a newly independent country, he contends, would be divisive. "We need economic stability, not party politics. We have a war against poverty. Why should we waste our time bickering?"

The battlefront of that war is in the country's rural areas. "We are spending a lot of money in rural development, assisting farmers, building dams, roads and houses. We're trying to make life better where it is. We are providing a marketing network which has revolutionized our peasant agriculture."

Zimbabwe's agriculture sector has been given a Canadian boost with the provision of advisory services, teachers, and equipment such as combine harvesters. In developing its infrastructure, Zimbabwe has looked towards Saskatchewan's "state controlled bodies which are socialist in structure," says Chidzero.

It was the goodwill of French-Canadian priests which first led Chidzero abroad. While he was studying in what was then Basutoland for a BA at Pius XII University College (now the National University of Lesotho), the teaching priests decided to support his education with financial assistance from their relatives in Canada.

Canada has become a blackboard from which Zimbabwe has studiously taken notes. Says Chidzero: "The coexistence between Canada and the U.S. is very interesting. We, too, have a giant to the south. There are many things we have learned which we are applying."

Zimbabwe's economic ties to South Africa amount to 20 percent of their exports and imports. The landlocked country has also relied heavily on South Africa for transportation and for much of its investment. "We are trying to reduce the high degree of dependency by redirecting trade to Mozambique, and looking for new markets with the European Economic Community," says Chidzero.

One way Zimbabwe is trying to sever that umbilical cord is through membership in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), an association of the nine majority-ruled states in southern Africa. Working cooperatively to accelerate economic growth, SADCC members aim to reduce their dependence on South Africa. "Collectively," says Chidzero, "we can be a force to be reckoned with."□ *Emil Sher, BA'81*

GENERATIONS AT McGILL WILL BENEFIT FROM THIS MAN'S THOUGHTFULNESS

Dr. William F. Gough, M.D.'34, was born in Yonkers, New York of British parents on St. Valentine's Day, 1900. From school in England, in his sixteenth year, he joined His Majesty's Forces to fight in the First World War. He was gassed and wounded in France, but was to enlist for active service again in WWII, in the Canadian Medical Corps.

William Gough emigrated to Canada in 1920. Working in mines and lumber camps in B.C. and on farms in Saskatchewan, he paid for his own university education, first an M.Sc. at the University of British Columbia, then the degree of Doctor of Medicine at McGill. His private practice in Drummondville included many



Captain, World War II

years of service as Medical Doctor to Dominion Textile, until his wife died in 1959, when he retired.

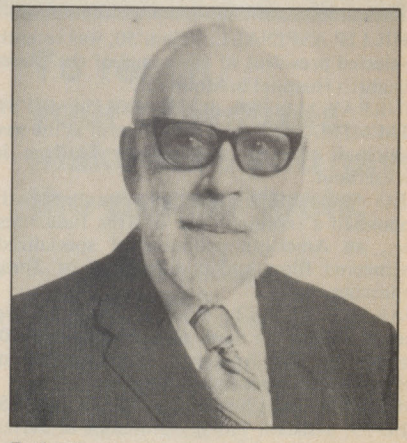


Private, World War I

He was determined that his life-earnings would not be dissipated in death duties and taxes. By investigating the options available he ensured that his legacy would both reflect the passions of his life and benefit others in training for the medical profession. As he wrote to the McGill Fund Office in 1981, "I am 80 11/12 years. I can look back 70 years, I cannot look forward 5 minutes, and, while I expect a few more years of active life — one never knows." He drew up his Will accordingly.

After his death in St. Anne's Military Hospital, Quebec on 11th August, 1982, it was learned that McGill would receive $80,000. Invested, this Fund buys medical books each year for the main Medical Library and for the Osler History of Medicine Library. Such books continue to be one of the major sources of knowledge: the basis of reference in teaching and an invaluable student resource for learning.

Dr. Gough's decision to bequeath one-third of his estate to the Medical Library of UBC and two-thirds to the McGill Medical Libraries means that generations will benefit from his affection and allegiance to the Universities that trained him. McGill is most grateful to Dr. William F. Gough for his contribution and his name will be forever remembered in the Libraries he loved and used so often.



Retired

If you would like more information about Bequests and Wills, please call or write:

McGill Bequest and Planned Giving Program
3605 Mountain Street
Montreal, Quebec H3G 2M1
Tel: (514) 392-5932

WHERE THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY'RE DOING

THE '20s & '30s

BILL GREEN, MD'35, and Mrs. Green, ELIZABETH SCOTT, BA'28, have retired to a ranch in Cranbrook, B.C. He has twice served as president of the B.C. College of Physicians and Surgeons.

JAMES GRASSBY, BEng'39, MEng'40, received an honorary degree from Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ont., last June for his work in the mining industry and his role as Sudbury's "roving community activist."

THE '40s

ORLANDO BATTISTA, BSc'40, founder of *Knowledge Olympics* and *Magazine*, was awarded the 1986 Napoleon Hill Gold Medal for creative achievement by an American foundation of that name.

WILLIAM GAUVIN, BEng'41, MEng'42, PhD'45, HonDSc'83, a governor emeritus of McGill, this summer received an honorary DSc from McMaster University, Hamilton, and the Royal Society of Canada's Thomas W. Eadie medal.

IRVING SIRKEN, BA'42, MA'43, has received a Fulbright grant to study the economics of the performing arts in Western Europe.

BETTY GORDON FUNKE, BA'43, BLS'47, recently won an award from the Media Club of Canada for her column in the magazine *Discovery.*

CHARLES KENT, BLS'45, of Gloucester, Ont., has edited and published *The Manitoba Journal, 1885-1889, of William Moxham,* who was an immigrant and contractor.

WILLIAM TETLEY, BA'48, is lecturing at McGill's law faculty and each January attends Tulane University in New Orleans as visiting professor of maritime and commercial law.

DONALD PURCELL, MA'49, of Potsdam, N.Y., recently published a novel inspired by his life in Quebec, *The Lucky Ones,* at Oberon Press.

THE '50s

PHILLIP ASPINALL, BCom'50, was recently re-elected president of the board of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Montreal.

MURRAY MAGOR, BA'51, BCL'54, BD'59, STM'61, MA'82, began the fall term as the new principal of Neuchâtel Junior College in Switzerland.

LEO WOYTIUK, BSc'53, was recently appointed a representative of Trea Industries, Inc., an American producer of specialized, engineered films and a subsidiary of Toray Industries, Inc.

HARVEY LEVITT, BSc'53, DDS'55, presented a paper on adult orthodontics to 9,000 people at the American Association of Orthodontists meeting last May.

DOREEN (MAXWELL) HOTCHKISS, PhD'55, assistant biology professor at Jefferson Community College Southwest, Louisville, Ky., was named a Great Teacher of 1986 by alumni.

SEYMOUR SIEGAL, MD'55, is the new president of the Nassau County, N.Y., Obstetric & Gynecologic Society.

GEORGE KING, BEng'56, has retained the post of vice-president, design, in the merger of two consulting firms now called Cowan Lavalin Inc.

AL GILLIES, BEng'58, DipM&BA'61, has been appointed assistant vice-president, intermodal, at Canadian National in Montreal.

JAMES REDPATH, BEng'58, president of J.S. Redpath Ltd. and associated companies, recently was appointed chairman.

THE '60s

DR. ROBERT HOSEIN, BEng'60, is now at the University of Laval, Quebec City, as a professor of mechanical engineering.

IAN MILLER, BCom'60, was recently named corporate controller for Crowntek, Inc., in Markham, Ont.

J. E. CLEGHORN, BCom'62, has been appointed president of the Royal Bank of Canada, in Montreal.

SUSAN (LUKE) HILL, BA'62, recently joined Crown Life Insurance Co., Toronto, as assistant vice-president responsible for private investment placements.

ARNOLD ISAACSON, BA'59, BCL'62, a notary for twenty-three years, has become president of the board of the Jewish Family Services of the Baron de Hirsch Institute.

DR. WILBERT KEON, MSc'64, headed the surgical team at the Ottawa Civic Hospital that in May implanted an artificial heart for the first time in Canada and, a week later, gave the patient a new human heart.

GILLIAN (TOPHAM) SANKOFF, BA'64, MA'65, PhD'68, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, is presently studying linguistics on a Guggenheim fellowship.

FAITH VAN VOOEN, MSW'64, has been employed in Syracuse, N.Y., as a public health social work supervisor.

MANON VENNAT, BCL'65, a vice-president and general counsel at AES Data Inc., has been named president of the Montreal Board of Trade, and is the first woman to hold the post.

ALTON McEWEN, BSc(Agr)'66, was recently made president and chief executive officer of Rowntree Ltd.

CAROL OGILVY, BSc'62, MD'66, has been made an assistant professor in McGill's Family Medicine Department, coordinating residents' obstetrical training at Lakeshore General Hospital.

JAMES PANTELIDIS, BSc'66, DipMan'74, MBA'77, has been appointed senior vice-president, central region, Petro-Canada.

HENRY SREBRNIK, BA'66, MA'70, has been named opinion page and book review editor of the *Washington Jewish Week.*

KATHERINE (STENGER) FREY, MSW'67, film-maker and social worker, showed her documentary of an Indonesian matrilineal tribe at the recent Montreal World Film Festival.

MICHAEL HARRISON, BSc'68, is clinical director of a community mental health centre and practises privately in Orchard Park, N.Y.

ARUN MUJUMDAR, MEng'68, PhD'71, has been named an honorary professor of mechanical engineering at China's Tianjin Institute of Light Industry and was given an award for innovation in drying at a recent international symposium.

CHENG-TZU THOMAS HSU, MEng'69, PhD'74, has been named professor of civil and environmental engineering at the New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark.

DR. ANDREW RUDCZYNSKI, BSc'69, recently became assistant vice-president for research administration at Rutgers, the State University, New Brunswick, N.J.

McGill registrations on the rise

Session	Total	Undergrad	Franco-phones	Que.	provs.	USA	other
1965-66	12,138	9,899	4.8%	74%	11.6%	5.8%	9.9%
1975-76	17,156	13,122	14.6%	81%	8%	7%	4.4%
1985-86	21,014	13,504	23.7%	75.6%	15.5%	3.6%	5.3%

Statistics for the 1986-87 academic year indicate that a total of 21,131 students are enrolled at McGill this fall, of whom 13,630 are full-time undergraduates. The freshman class number 4,585, an 8.4 percent increase over last year. There has also been a significant 2.1 percent increase in enrolment from other Canadian provinces – in particular from the West, where student applications were up 50 percent. Another impressive statistic: in the past five years, McGill students have won six of the ten Rhodes scholarships awarded in Quebec.

The present tuition fees for undergraduates are $570, while non-Canadians pay $5,800. Additional fees for materials, services and student groups total approximately $300.

Helping the registrar help you

Deriving figures like those above for budget and admissions planning is but one task of Registrar Jean-Paul Schuller. His office also manages official records and the thousands of transcript requests each year from alumni who need copies sent. This year all student information, including records from the Centre for Continuing Education, will appear on official transcripts.

In order to speed up the processing of all transcript requests from graduates, the registrar would like readers to observe the following regulations and procedures:

1. Recent Quebec legislation ensures the confidentiality of personal information concerning students. Your record is protected from release unless express consent is given in writing, with your signature. Therefore the office cannot respond to telephone requests.

2. Transcript requests should be mailed in time to allow ten days for processing. A method which minimizes delay is Canada Post's Intelpost service, available in most major centres around the world. If you wish a proxy to order transcripts on your behalf, he or she should have written authorization to do so.

3. As a former student, your official transcript must go directly to the recipient whom you designate and stay in the latter's possession. To confirm that your request has been completed, one free copy stamped "For Student Use" will be sent to you.

Address inquiries to the Registrar's Office, F. Cyril James Building, 845 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que. H3A 2T5.

THE '70s

DR. KAREN HAYNES, MSW'70, became dean of the graduate school of social work at the University of Houston, Texas, last year.

DR. MARTINE ANNE JAWORSKI, BA'70, associate professor of pediatrics and diabetes researcher at the University of Alberta, was co-chairman of a recent international symposium on the immunology of diabetes.

STEVEN ARLESS, BSc'71, was recently appointed president of Smith & Nephew Inc. Canada, manufacturer of skin care and wound healing products.

NAOMI LAPIN, BA'68, BCL'71, has been practising in Montreal for thirteen years and is expanding her legal services to include divorce mediation.

MONIQUE (JÉRÔME) FORGET, BA'71, PhD'77, has been appointed director of the *Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail du Québec,* after serving Concordia University, the federal government, and as a delegate to the U.N.

DR. PETER SHIZGAL, BA'71, professor of physiological psychology, Concordia University, Montreal, was recently elected a fellow of the American Psychological Association.

HERB BORSUK, DDS'72, became chairman of the department of endodontics at McGill on 1 June 1986.

JUDITH-MARIA BUECHLER, PhD'72, whose field of research is urban anthropology, Latin America, and women in development, has been made a professor at Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, N.Y.

ILAN BERLINSKI, BCom'74, was recently named chairman of the international trade committee of the Montreal Board of Trade.

PAUL COURTEMANCHE, BCom'74, MBA'77, has been named senior vice-president, marketing, at Provigo Distribution inc., food wholesalers and retailers.

MICHAEL PINSKY, MD'74, is director of research – University Hospital, department of anaesthesiology and associate professor of anaesthesiology, critical care medicine and medicine, University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine.

JULES LEWY, BA'72, BCL'75, LLB'76, has been transferred to Hong Kong as resident partner of Fraser & Beatty, Canadian barristers and solicitors.

SOPHIE (BLEECKER) KENT, BA'76, MA'82, is now living in New York and teaching French Second Language at the United Nations International School.

PAUL DESMARAIS, Jr., BCom'77, was recently named president of Power Financial Corp.

ROBERT HEYMAN, BSc(Arch)'77, BArch'79, and his wife, LINDA CHEKAL, BCom'77, collaborated with another couple to produce one of this summer's best-sellers, *On Site! 86: The Best of Expo.*

LEONARD LEONCE, BSc(AgrEng)'77, MSc(Agr)'78, has been project manager of St. Lucia Model Farms Ltd., one of the eastern Caribbean's most productive growers of fruits and vegetables.

MARC MENTZER, MBA'77, has received a PhD in management and teaches at Behrend College of Pennsylvania State University, in Erie.

MARC MITGES, BEng'77, has been made manager, sales, eastern operations at ASEA Inc., a supplier of electrical products and systems to industry.

DEBRA (HOFFER) RESNICK, BA'77, has received a doctor of psychology degree from Hahnemann University, Philadelphia, Pa. and plans to work in assessment and therapy.

IAN WETHERLY, DipPubAcc'78, recently received the appointment of group corporate controller of the Alexis Nihon Group.

GARY WHITELAW, BSc(Arch)'78, BArch'79, has joined Mollenhauer, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., after receiving an MBA degree from Harvard Business School, Boston, Mass.

HARVEY FINKELBERG, BSW'79, is an instructor at the faculty of social welfare, University of Calgary, and supervises the family services unit.

DR. LOUISE GREENBERG, BSc(Agr)'79, MSc(Agr)'81, one of two swine specialists at the Saskatchewan department of Agriculture, has received a doctorate in animal science and nutrition.

FREDERICK MUNSCHAUER III, MD'79, research assistant professor of neurology and internal medicine at the State University of New York at Buffalo, was named clinical teacher of the year.

THE '80s

CHONG KEY GOT, BSW'80, has returned from service in Hong Kong and become president of the Montreal Chapter, Chinese Canadian National Council while studying administration at McGill.

ANNE BLUMER, BSW'81, MSW'84, is presently working with the problems of youths and families at Jewish Family Services.

ANDRÉ CORRIVEAU, MD'81, having completed community medicine residency and an MBA at Laval University, Quebec City, has gone to Povungnituk, Que., as director of professional services at Innuulisivik, the new Hudson Bay Hospital Center.

BRUCE GAULIN, BSc'81, recently received a PhD from McMaster University, Hamilton, and joined the National Laboratory in Oak Ridge, Tenn.

ALBERT ST. CLAIR, BSc(Agr)'82, MSc(Agr)'85, has been named acting chief extension officer of the St. Lucia Ministry of Agriculture and is responsible for the agriculture school.

MAXINE MANN, BSW'83, MSW'84, has been acting as assistant director of an outpatient psychiatric dept. in Bancroft, Ont.

GREGG BARRETT, BA'84, is employed by Wallace Roberts & Todd, a Philadelphia architecture and planning firm, after receiving a Master of City Planning degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

PATRICIA TREMAIN, BA'84, this July cycled and flew from Czechoslovakia to the U.N., on behalf of Westmount Initiative for Peace, in a 20-cycle, East-West cavalcade. □

DEATHS

THE '10s

MOSTYN LEWIS, BSc'11, at Montreal, on 4 July 1986.

GLADYS (MacCALLUM) FORMAN, DipPE'15, at Montreal, on 1 Aug. 1986.

JOSEPH DIONNE, BSc'18, at Outremont, Que., on 23 June 1986.

THE '20s

EMMA (ABBEY) BROIDY, DipSW'21, at Pictou, N.S., on 17 June 1986.

JOHN MELBOURNE COUGHLIN, BCL'21, of Rawdon, Que., on 22 May 1986.



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EDYTHE (SILVESTER) GARTSHORE, DipPE'21, of Vancouver, B.C., on 10 March 1986.
KATE GILLESPIE, BA'21, of London, Ont., on 22 June 1986.
MARGARET (ROSS) MacLEOD, Cert-Nurs'22, at Halifax, N.S., on 4 Jan. 1986.
CLIVE MATHEWSON, BA'22, at St. Jovite, Que., on 19 Aug. 1986.
DR. ARTHUR MAW, BSc(Agr)'23, MSc'27, Macdonald College lecturer 1930-39, at Belleair Bluffs, Fla., on 9 Aug. 1986.
ISABELLE HIGGINSON, BCom'24, at Toronto, Ont., on 10 June 1986.
CAMPBELL MORRIS, BSA'17, DDS'24, at Montreal, on 1 June 1986.
WILLIS MALONE, BSc'25, of Shawbridge, Que., on 11 May 1986.
H. GURTH PRETTY, MD'25, at Montreal, on 10 May 1986.
ESTELLE AMARON, DipPE'26, at Toronto, Ont., on 7 Aug. 1986.
H. ANTHONY GREGORY, BSc'27, at Montreal, on 13 June 1986.
HILTON McKEOWN, MD'27, at Phoenix, Ariz., on 29 June 1986.
JOHN PORTEOUS, BCL'27, at Ste. Adele, Que., on 24 July 1986.
HILDA (JOHNSON) BAIRD, BHS'28, of Moncton, N.B., on 22 May 1986.
KATHLEEN (CHISHOLM) DAWSON, BHS'28, at Victoria, B.C., in November 1985.

THE '30s

LAWRENCE COOPER, BSc'30, MSc'31, at Barrie, Ont., on 12 May 1986.
ALBERT FORSYTHE, MD'30, at Newark, N.J., on 6 May 1986.
ELIHU (Bud) THOMSON, BSc'31, at Sarasota, Fla., on 4 May 1986.
WALLACE TROTTER, BCom'31, MCom'32, of New Glasgow, N.S., on 9 Sept. 1985.
WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, MD'32, at Edmonton, Alta., on 3 Feb. 1986.
WILLIAM SCHOFIELD, BEng'33, at Willowdale, Ont., on 29 June 1986.
CAMPBELL CORBET, BCom'34, at West Vancouver, B.C., on 12 June 1986.
CHARLES LEGROW, MD'34, at St. John's, Nfld., in September 1985.
JOHN HARRINGTON, BSc'35, at Brockville, Ont., on 18 May 1986.
RAYMOND HUGHES, MD'35, of Montreal, on 23 Aug. 1986.
PETER LAING, BA'35, HonLLD'81, member of the McGill board of governors 1960-79, at Montreal, on 26 July 1986.
G. DOUGLAS McINTYRE, BA'31, MA'32, BCL'35, at Leamington, Ont., on 22 May 1986.
JOHN PAYNE, BCom'35, at Magog, Que., on 31 July 1986.
G. KENLY REYNOLDS, BEng'35, at London, Ont., on 29 May 1986.
EDWARD SNILNER, BSc(Agr)'36, at Grand'mère, Que., on 4 June 1986.
BEVERLEY (LOCKE) DERBY, BA'37, at Ottawa, Ont., on 4 June 1986.
STANTON SMAILL, DDS'37, at Montreal, on 15 June 1986.
H. ROY CRABTREE, BSc'38, of Montreal, on 2 June 1986.
DR. GORDON ASHTON, MSc'39, of Guelph, Ont., on 8 Jan. 1986.
W. WILSON RATHIE, BCom'39 (with '38), at Beaconsfield, Que., on 17 Aug. 1986.

THE '40s

ARTHUR COHEN, BA'38, MD'40, at Montreal, on 15 May 1986.
CAMERON DUFF, BEng'40, of Senneville, Que., on 22 July 1986.
LIONEL GORDON, BSc'38, MD'40, at Pompano Beach, Fla., on 16 June 1986.
FRANK NORMAN, BCom'41 (with '40), at Montreal, on 18 June 1986.
HAROLD WILLIAMS, BEng'41, at Lunenburg, N.S., on 27 April 1986.
MARGARET (McKAY) COOPER, BA'42, at Ottawa, Ont., on 11 May 1986.
GORDON GREAVES, BA'42, at Edmonton, Alta., on 17 July 1986.
JEAN (PECK) MORRISON, BHS'42, of Toronto, Ont., on 5 April 1986.
WILLIAM CYR, BEng'43, at Montreal, on 2 Aug. 1986.
DR. NATHAN HELLER, BSc'43, MSc'44, at Hollywood, Fla., on 5 May 1986.
LEONARD ALBERT, BSc'44, at Montreal, on 6 July 1986.
FERNAND LAREAU, BEng'44, of Laval-sur-le-lac, Que., on 6 Aug. 1986.
EDWARD O'BRIEN, BEng'45, of Huntsville, Ont., on 6 Aug. 1986.
MARNA (GAMMELL) DARRAGH, BA'46, BSW'47, at Ottawa, Ont., on 26 July 1986.
WILLIAM OUGHTRED, BEng'46, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., on 4 June 1986.
G. ELEANOR FURLONG, BA'47, BSW'51, MSW'54, of Montreal, in August 1985.
HELEN (DAUBNEY) SIMINOVITCH, MSc(Agr)'47, at Ottawa, Ont., on 9 April 1986.
MARGOT CLARKSON, BSW'48, of Toronto, Ont., on 22 Aug. 1986.
JAMES MORTON, MD'48, at West Vancouver, B.C., on 8 May 1986.
WILLIAM SHANNON, BCom'48, at Montreal, on 5 July 1986.
JOHN SILNY, MD'48, at Sherbrooke, Que., on 28 June 1986.
DOUGLAS SMITH, BCom'48, of Calgary, Alta., on 7 June 1986.
IAN ROBERTS, Arts'49, at Toronto, Ont., on 31 Aug. 1986.
WILFRED YAPHE, BSc'49, PhD'52, at Montreal, on 17 May 1986.

THE '50s

JOHN BRAKE, DDS'50, at Calgary, Alta., on 22 May 1986.
ELZEAR DIONNE, BEng'50, at Brossard, Que., on 1 Aug. 1986.
FRANK BREUL, PhD'51, of Chicago, Ill., on 18 July 1986.
CHARLES BOILY, BEng'52, at Pointe Claire, Que., on 23 July 1986.
HARVEY HOLLINGER, BSc'48, MD'52, DipIntMedMSc'58, at Montreal, on 10 Aug. 1986.
GEORGE KAY, BSc(Agr)'52, of Deep River, Ont., in October 1983.
WILBUR HUELS, BCom'53, of Peterborough, Ont., on 14 May 1986.
STEPHEN CUMAS, MSW'56, at Montreal, on 2 June 1986.

THE '60s

JOHN GORDON LOFFT, DipPsy'60, of Washington, D.C., on 13 May 1986.
CHRISTOPHER ABAYOMI, BSc'61, of Lagos, Nigeria, in February 1986.
LUDMILA (JANKOV) LEPIK, BSc(Agr)'61, of Toronto, Ont., on 26 July 1986.
ROA-LING WANG, MEng'65, PhD'68, at St. Catharines, Ont., on 24 June 1986.
ELIZABETH (DUNNETT) SMITH, MSc'68, at Newmarket, England, on 21 May 1986.

THE '70s

JANET (DOUGLAS) TOLOSA, MA'73, at Montreal, on 5 June 1986.
STEPHEN FRAID, BA'68, BCL'74, at Montreal, on 6 June 1986.
DIANNE (CREASER) WALKER, BN'75, of Beaconsfield, Que., on 17 June 1986.

THE '80s

MARTIN DAOUST, BA'83, of Mont St. Hilaire, Que., on 28 Oct. 1985. □

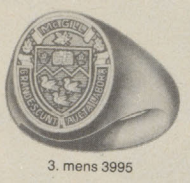


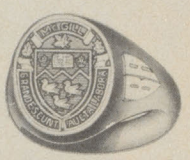
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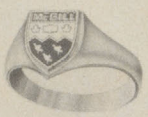
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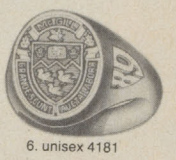

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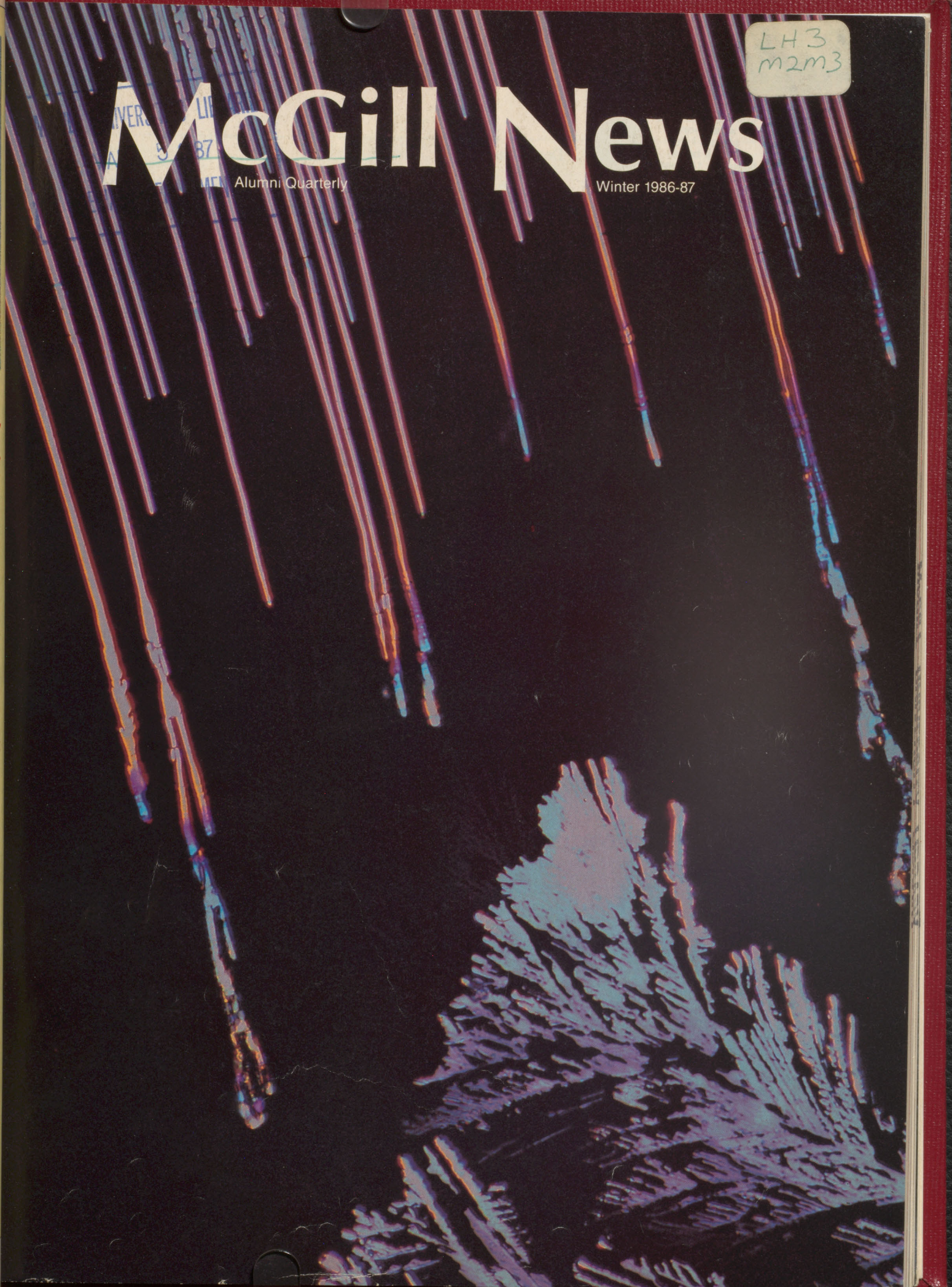
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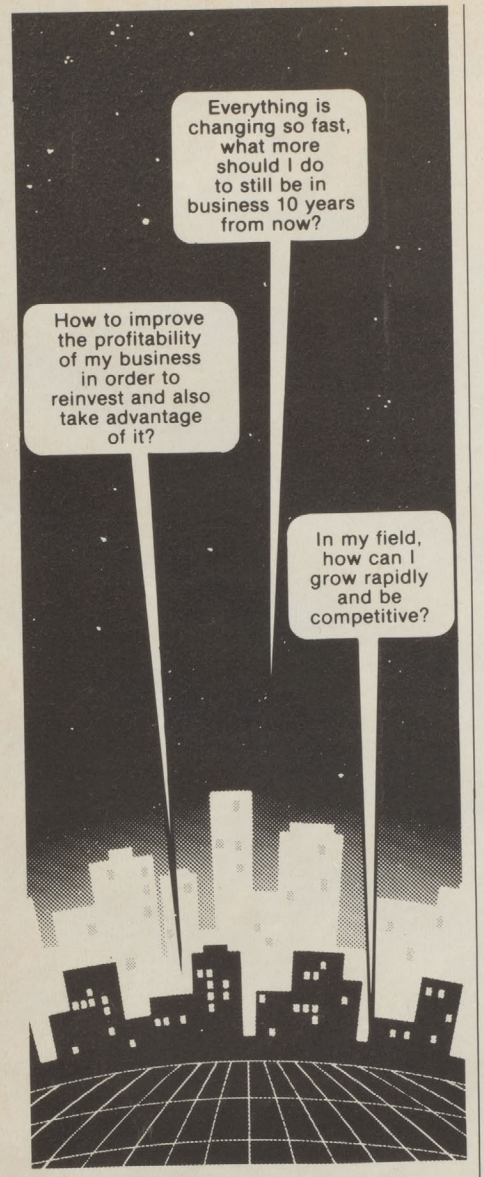
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McGill News

Alumni Quarterly

Winter 1986-87





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- progessive, secure, flexible and healthy financing;
- well-balanced tax planning;
- a marketing strategy adapted to your market segment;
- an efficient and economical way to manage all information pertaining to your business.

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Dear Reader,

The *McGill News* has put on a new face. The old one has served us well but we felt it was time for a change. Over the past twelve months we have worked to develop a new format for the magazine – one that is fresh, contemporary and visually stimulating.

To that end, we have upgraded our paper stock, selected a new type face, given greater prominence to visuals and provided a more open, spacious feeling to the pages. We have given much thought to our editorial content as well. In order to focus on a wider variety of people and activities, and create a more lively tone for the magazine, we plan to increase not only the number of articles, but of contributing writers, photographers and illustrators.

With this issue, in addition to our regular features, there will be a number of new departments. Dr. Stanley B. Frost, official McGill historian, will write a regular column on "Old McGill." A selection of excerpts and reviews of graduates' and faculty's publications will be carried in the "Reviews" section. And in response to our open invitation for submissions from readers, we will run a "Perspective" column to encourage the exchange of ideas among graduates. We shall continue to bring you news and photos of alumni activities and try to add a healthy dose of humour with each edition.

At present, due to budget constraints, circulation of the *McGill News* is limited to recent graduates and to alumni and friends of the university who make annual contributions to McGill. The magazine is also sent to selected professional and business offices, clubs and educational institutions. If you do not regularly receive the *McGill News*, and would like to do so, please phone or write our office for information about how to get on the mailing list.

I would like to add a personal note of thanks to the chairman of our editorial board, Michael Werleman, members Joan Cleather and Ronan Kearney and consultant Peter O'Brien for their valuable guidance and support in developing our "new look." Thanks are also in order to the McGill Associates for their generous donation of two micro computers for our office, which will contribute greatly to the efficiency and quality of our publication.

The end of the McGill Advancement Program, the most successful capital campaign in Canadian university history, seems a most appropriate time to celebrate a new beginning for the *McGill News*. Happy reading.

Dan Vroom

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The exotic world of bio-imagery **22**

by Ann Vroom

The Photographic Centre of the biology department is one of the most innovative and best equipped in the country. But Director Robert Lamarche is not standing pat on this well established reputation. The centre is constantly searching for and utilizing new techniques in the world of biophotography.

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Campus chaplaincy and the search for truth
Looking inward and reaching out **14**

by Scot Bishop

Is there a bridge between the religious and secular realms on campus? The McGill Chaplaincy Team firmly believes so and encourages students to apply lessons learned in their search for spiritual truth to the community at large. Both students and the community benefit.

«Qui s'excuse, s'accuse»
Advocacy and the Faculty of Law **17**

by Emil Sher

Every law school has its own personality. At McGill there is a unique ethos that incorporates bi-civilizational law, Canada's only national law program and Quebec's sole English-speaking civil law school. One aspect of this eclectic program is that of human rights advocacy. Its best known proponent, Irwin Cotler, asks of his students not only academic, but moral integrity as well.

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Cover: Dramatic abstract images appear through the photomicroscopic lens of Robert Lamarche, director of the Photographic Centre of McGill's biology department. This frosty, ice crystal effect was created by photographing recrystallized hydroquinone with a standard polarization technique.

LETTERS

French Summer School remembered
May I add my congratulations on the 70th anniversary of McGill's Ecole française d'été. I had not realized that there were any interruptions during the war years — I do know that in 1943, 1944 and 1945 the school's home was Royal Victoria College, not Douglas Hall.

In the summer of 1944, I attended the summer school, and on the occasion of General de Gaulle's visit to Montreal, the French flag was flying over RVC. The General passed in procession in an open car, stood and saluted his flag!

Fred (Campbell) Jooste, BA'47

Inuvialuit settlement valued achievement
I read with great interest your Focus on Simon Reisman in the Fall 1986 issue.

It was personally gratifying to read that, although he is best remembered for his role in the auto pact, he considers his greatest achievement to have been negotiation of a settlement with the Inuvialuit (Inuit) of the Western Arctic.

I represented the Inuvialuit as their legal counsel, in those negotiations which culminated in June 1984 when a Final Agreement was signed between the Government of Canada and the Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement (COPE) representing the Inuvialuit, in Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories. By that Agreement, recognized aboriginal land interests in some 365,000 square miles were traded for a more concrete package of land title (surface and some subsurface) of approximately 35,000 square miles. Also included in the package were monetary payments spread over a number of years, hunting, trapping and fishing rights and a share in land and environmental planning and protection in the Inuvialuit region.

As a negotiator, Simon Reisman was a vigorous and vociferous opponent. Whether in Ottawa or "up north," he fought for what he felt was a fair resolution of the issues, not only doggedly pushing his own point of view with us on the other side of the table, but selling his resolution of the issues to his own side, a varying and diverse group of government agencies and departments, and to the governments of the Northwest and Yukon Territories.

That the Agreement was signed and subsequently approved by Parliament in the time available was a huge achievement and I agree with Simon Reisman that it was a "most interesting, difficult and emotionally satisfying negotiation."

C. J. Michael Flavell, BCL'64

We got our wires crossed
I would like to bring to your attention an unfortunate factual error in the article: "Research and the search for funds," by Susan Gray in the Fall 1986 issue.

On page 16 Ms. Gray states: "McRCIM, at the electrical engineering department." While it is true that Professor Levine, the director, is a member of the electrical engineering department, and that the Computer Vision and Robotics Lab, one of the three groups in McRCIM, is still physically located in the electrical engineering department, McRCIM is an *inter-disciplinary* research group. Out of the twelve principal researchers, only six are from electrical engineering, three from mechanical engineering, two from computer science and one from the biomedical engineering unit.

The major funding for this centre comes from a Secretary of State of Canada equipment grant of $700,000, a MESST Action Structurante grant of approximately $1.3 million over five years and a FCAR Centre grant of $270,000 over three years. All these grants were obtained by the whole team of researchers, electrical and non-electrical.

McRCIM reports to the Faculty of Engineering and the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, and not the electrical engineering department.

L. J. Vroomen,
Manager, McRCIM

Layton's love livid
When the article on my husband by Scot Bishop appeared in the Summer 1986 issue, I was angered by what I saw. At no time did Scot Bishop let on that the article would be part of a series "Cameron, Layton, MacLennan: three-part harmony?" Perhaps he'd been told to stay away from the Cameron controversy, so as to be sure Layton wouldn't have a say or a chance to get the truth across to your readers.

Whatever went on, it smacks of dubious editorial practices. John Goddard's "Elspeth Cameron: chronicler of literary lives" is not only riddled with lies and misstatements, but they are stale lies and misstatements. He peddled the same article (after some minor toying around on his word processor) to several other papers. . .

. . . Pity you didn't see fit to let a little light in when you had the chance. Pity you didn't think an editor's job is to check the facts and, if he/she has the courage, to stick up for truth. No wonder this country is, and always will be, third rate. Pity.

Anna Pothier-Layton

Editor's note: *This letter has been edited to delete potentially libelous statements.*

McGill News

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Man in motion, Victorian notions, Aging potions

McGill's new **Centre for Studies on Age and Aging**, which opened last December, is not wasting any time getting down to business. By spring the multi-disciplinary centre will begin testing a new drug, Sandostatin, which is believed to alleviate symptoms of Alzheimer's disease. The project, to be carried out in collaboration with the Montreal Neurological Institute, will determine if the drug will improve memory loss, impaired speech and lost orientation skills for Alzheimer's sufferers. While there is potential for an exciting breakthrough, new director Serge Gauthier stresses that "it's going to be effective only for patients in the early stages of Alzheimer's."

The centre is based at the Montreal General Hospital which already houses a well established geriatric department, and is expected to become a leading facility for research and testing in the field of aging disorders.

It's a long way from Williams Lake B.C. to Montreal, especially when you have come the extended route — by wheeling around the world in a wheelchair as **Rick Hansen** has done. And the gold medal-winning, world record-setting athlete was not disappointed when he rolled into town. Montrealers contributed thousands of dollars towards Hansen's cause of spinal cord research.

At McGill, Hansen's fiancée and physiotherapist **Amanda Reid** gave a lecture to the School of Physical and Occupational Therapy on the physiotherapy aspects of the Man in Motion Tour. "Rick is never without pain" said Reid. She described a litany of his physical problems, from chaffed skin, to tendonitis, to a sore neck from turning to talk with admirers. McGill students raised $5,000 for the tour.

Thirty Quebec children will be traveling to the U.S.S.R. this year in an effort to help prevent the world's "final epidemic" — nuclear war. The trip is being organized by the Montreal General Hospital-based **Quebec Centre for Nuclear Disarmament and Community Health**, and is meant to promote friendship between the two countries. The children will play hockey and figure skate not against, but with Soviet children of their own age. Centre president and co-chairman of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Paul Cappon, BA'68, MA'70, says that "sport has the potential to be a precious vehicle for promoting this international friendship.

For those who believe that the goals of such exchanges are, at best, utopian, Cappon responds, "In this alarming world, everyone must go beyond the customary and feel responsibility for the future."



Pierre Obendrauf – Gazette

While in Montreal this fall, Rick Hansen prepared for another day in motion, assisted by his fiancée and physiotherapist Amanda Reid.

If you have found yourself enduring another year of Christmas hype and shopping frenzies, try stepping back in time to a less commercial era. The **McCord Museum's** costume gallery is currently displaying **A Victorian Christmas**, a depiction of how nineteenth century Montrealers dressed and amused themselves at Christmas time. One of the more interesting features is a re-created example of one of the Christmas trees which were installed annually at Windsor Castle during the 1840s at the wish of Prince Albert. The show started in November and will run to March 8.

NEWSBITS

Dr. Phil Gold, BSC'57, MSC'61, MD'61, PhD'65, physician-in-chief at the Montreal General Hospital and chairman of McGill's Faculty of Medicine, was named a Great Montrealer in October. • **Dr. Alberto Perez-Gomez**, currently a visiting professor in the School of Architecture, has been appointed to the Saidye Rosner Bronfman Chair of Architectural History. • McGill hockey Redmen **Roland Boivin** and **Mario DeBenedictis**, hoopster **Tina Fascone** and swimmer **Robin Ruggiero** received scholarships from the Foundation for Quebec University Athletics. • **Dr. W. H. Gauvin**, BEng'41, MEng'42, PhD'45, DSc'83, senior research associate in the Chemical Engineering department has won the Royal Society of Canada's Thomas W. Eadie Medal. • **Dr. David Rosenblatt**, associate professor of pediatrics and medicine, has been awarded the Inter-Service Clubs Council Prix d'Excellence for 1986. • Ex-CFLer, journalist **Dink Carrol**, LLB'23, has been inducted into the Canadian Football Hall of Fame. • McGill Principal and Vice-Chancellor **David L. Johnston** received two honorary Doctor of Laws degrees this past fall, one from Memorial University and the other from Bishop's University. • McGill Redman running back **Mike Soles** won the Peter Gorman Trophy awarded annually to the most outstanding first-year football player in the Canadian Inter-University Athletic Union. • The Medical Research Council of Canada has granted more than $1 million to **Dr. Ronald Guttman**, **Dr. E. Colle A. Fuks**, BSC'68, MD'70, and **Dr. G. Prud'homme** of the Faculty of Medicine, for research into organ transplants and juvenile onset diabetes mellitus.

Paul Martin – senator and sage

The over-used term "my brilliant career" is best defined by applying it to the Honourable Paul Martin, guest lecturer with the McGill history department during the Fall 1986 semester. From the Depression of the 1930s to the late 1960s, Senator Martin served as a Member of Parliament, and minister in such high profile portfolios as Health and Welfare, and External Affairs. He capped his career as Government House Leader in the Senate, and Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain.

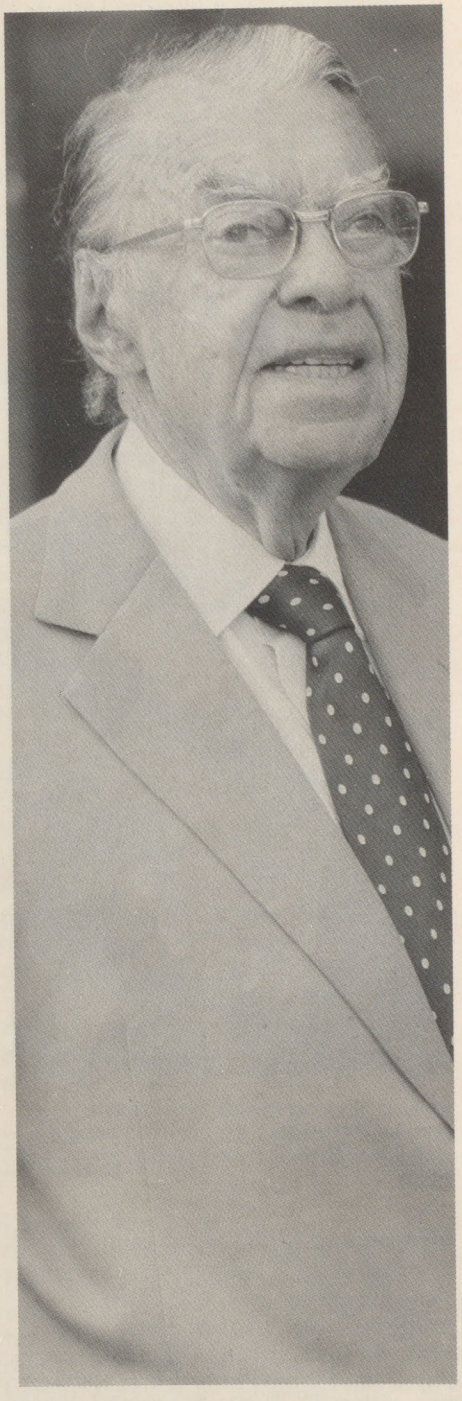
Of all his accomplishments, Martin takes most pride in his part in setting up the network of Canadian social programs, in particular the establishment of medicare when he was Minister of Health.

In foreign affairs, "which is really my main interest," Martin can boast many accomplishments, including involvement with the League of Nations, the United Nations, the Commonwealth and NATO. He is particularly proud of his role in the establishment of the United Nations peacekeeping force in Cyprus, and Canada's 1955 resolution to broaden U.N. membership beyond the "select club" of the Western powers and the U.S.S.R.

Senator Martin laments the U.N.'s loss of credibility. "The great issues of the day are not being decided in the U.N. They're being decided by two men — the president of the United States and the head of the Soviet government. This is a very discouraging picture." Alluding to the failure of Reagan and Gorbachev to reach agreement on nuclear arms limitations, Martin believes "we will have to find a way of using the U.N. or we will perish."

The Commonwealth is another international organization that Martin is intimately familiar with, through his many years with External Affairs, and as Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain, from 1975 to 1979. While regarding it as second only to the U.N. as an instrument of peace, Martin sees the Commonwealth as having its effectiveness and even its existence challenged by the split within its ranks over the issue of sanctions against South Africa.

Martin recalls that the first issue discussed at the U.N. in 1946 was "the business of apartheid in South Africa . . . and we're still trying to handle the problem today." He sees parallels between South Africa and the crisis arising over the independence of Rhodesia.



The Honourable Paul Martin, a recent guest lecturer at McGill, believes "we will have to find a way of using the U.N. or we will perish."

"At that time, every Commonwealth country took a position different than that of British Prime Minister Thatcher, who was finally prevailed upon to accept the majority position . . . if Mrs. Thatcher had not finally accepted that in Rhodesia every black person and every white person would have a vote, I felt then that there would have been a Commonwealth break-up . . . In light of what is happening in South Africa, if this question is not resolved, the Commonwealth could disintegrate."

Senator Martin brings the same historical perspective to his assessment of the current Canadian preoccupation with free trade, noting that "every Prime Minister since Macdonald" has tried to secure a free trade agreement with the United States. He views with disfavour the manner in which the current negotiations are being handled, and is gloomy about their prospects for success, given the protectionist mood of the U.S. Congress. Martin is also "greatly disturbed" that the Canada – U.S. Auto Pact might be altered as a concession to American pressures, "not only because I come from Windsor, not only because I negotiated the pact with the U.S., but because it's a very essential pact and should not be interfered with."

Parliamentary reform is another area in which Senator Martin's years of first-hand experience entitle him to speak on with authority. He says the Senate is a moribund institution, and that reform is necessary if it is to survive as anything more than a symbolic body. "The Senate should have a suspensory veto only," he proposes. "That would mean that they could more often tell the House of Commons, 'go back and look at your legislation. Think things over once again.' " Senators, Martin insists, "should work full time at their jobs." He is also a proponent of radically reformed rules for selection of senators. "The method I recommend is to allow the leaders of political parties in the House the responsibility of selecting senators, to be nominated in proportion to the actual strength of the parties in the Commons. We ought to have more people from labour, agriculture, the universities and the churches in the Senate. Let the Senate really represent a cross-section of the leaders in this country."

Martin's stint as McGill lecturer ended in November. Not one to be idle, he is currently reviewing the voluminous diaries kept during his political career, in preparation for the publication of the third volume of memoirs. At eighty-three, Paul Martin is a man at peace with himself, as is reflected in his assessment of his long public career: "I don't regret anything. One shouldn't say one is satisfied with what one has done in life, but I am satisfied that the course I followed was the right one."

SUSAN KEYS

Only your dentist knows for sure

Remember "Jaws," the titanium-toothed villain who used to chase the dashing British secret agent James Bond around the world? Well, it seems that fact has caught up with fiction. For the past two years McGill's Faculty of Dentistry has been performing an "osseointegrated implant procedure" — literally building permanent false teeth around a base of nearly indestructible posts.

The system of dental implants that McGill uses was developed by orthopedic surgeon and bone researcher Per-Ingvar Branemark of the Institute for Applied Biotechnology and the University of Gothenburg, Sweden. Through it dentists can replace patients' lost teeth by inserting pure titanium fixtures into the jaw bone, onto which are screwed permanent artificial teeth. As the fixtures become firmly attached to the bone, the need for removable dentures is eliminated.

McGill teaches the procedure's theory to undergraduates in dentistry, and its surgical aspects to residents in the graduate program in oral and maxillofacial surgery. It also runs training courses for practioners working in the field.

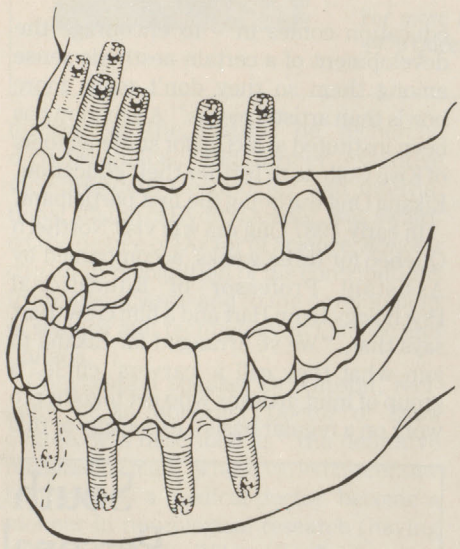
Dr. Kenneth C. Bentley, DDS'58, MDCM'62, dean of the faculty, says at the moment the McGill team is the only one in Quebec which works with and provides training for the procedure. There are three oral and maxillofacial surgeons on the team — Dr. Bentley, Dr. Tim Head, DDS'76, MSc'80, and Dr. Eric Millar, DDS'55, as well as two prosthodontists — dentists who specialize in replacing missing teeth or parts of the face — Dr. Nasser Dibai and Dr. Don Kepron.

McGill teaches osseointegration to its residents at the Montreal General Hospital, and also uses their facilities to train individuals who work in other hospitals in the procedure. Three courses were given in 1986. "In these courses," explains Bentley, "oral surgeons, prosthodontists, general practitioners, technicians and surgical assistants are trained to play their respective roles in the process."

In order to use this process, practitioners must work with great delicacy and observe stringent conditions. "The procedure has to be done using aseptic technique and the surgeon must ensure that the titanium is not contaminated. Insertion is critical in terms of avoiding unnecessary tissue trauma."

Dean Bentley says the results have been very favourable. Clinical studies have shown the success rate of prostheses in the lower jaw to be 100 percent and in the upper jaw 96 percent.

As positive as Bentley is about the technique, he is frank about the expense: "One of the drawbacks at the moment is cost. The insertion of implants for one jaw with one denture still functioning is $7,000. The cost for two jaws is $13,000."



Titanium posts are incorporated into the bone to provide strong and stable foundations for permanent fixed bridges.

Osseointegration is also a rather lengthy procedure. The time involved from the initial surgery until the final fastening of the artifical teeth on the lower jaw is five months. Work on the upper jaw requires an additional two months.

But, insists Bentley, the expense of time and money is offset by the high level of comfort and chewing efficiency that patients achieve — the same as if they had their natural teeth — once they've had the work done. The implantation is permanent and lasts for a lifetime.

Surprisingly, this intricate process was not developed through years of systematic research but rather by accident. Dr. Branemark, who was in Montreal for the May training session at the Montreal General Hospital, explained how it came about: "In 1952 I studied blood-flow in bone tissue and used a titanium optical chamber to observe what had gone on. When I finished, I found I couldn't remove the chamber. Rather than rejecting it, the tissue had grown onto the metal. This lead me to look into the possible restorative uses of titanium."

Branemark remembers that for ten years the scientific community was not responsive to the discovery. "Then the Swedish government stepped in and organized studies through its national health insurance plan, selecting patients for whom dentures did not work." To Branemark's delight "the research showed that it is possible to have the body accept synthetic material."

Dr. Branemark played down any misgivings that people might have about the pain involved in osseointegration. "The pain element is minimal. The first procedure is done under general anesthetic and patients need only stay overnight in the recovery room. The second procedure is done under local anesthetic. Most patients don't even take painkillers for discomfort after the work is done."

According to Branemark, age is not a limiting factor. With proper handling, osseointegration can safely be used for elderly people and for the young.

Osseointegration represents a big step for restorative dentistry, which in the next ten to twenty years should bring about even greater advances in facial and reconstructive surgery. McGill's Faculty of Dentistry will no doubt continue to be at the forefront of these developments.

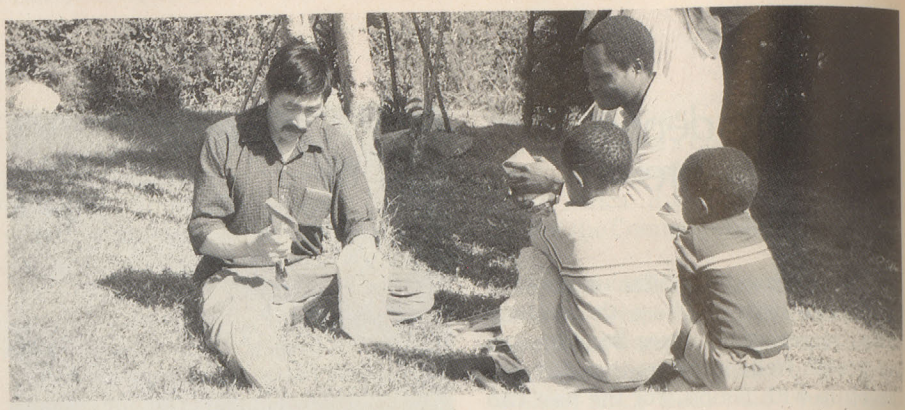
STEPHEN MARON

Nobelpharma AB

Kenya and Canada carve friendship in soapstone

Lithic chips and shavings fall to the ground as the formless block of soapstone is transformed into a simple, beautiful piece of sculpture. The native craftsman working the block has grown up carving the familiar soft rock – it is part of his tradition, his people's way of life. But the artist is not Inuit, he is African. And this is not the Arctic, but Kenya.

It may come as a surprise to many Canadians that soapstone carving, which we so closely associate with our Northern peoples, is also an indigenous art form as far away as East Africa. So it was truly a memorable occasion when a joint exhibition of Inuit and Kenyan soapstone



Elkana Ongesa

Canadian Inuit artist Jimmie Arnamissa demonstrates his soapstone carving techniques to a Kenyan sculptor and his family.

sculpture took place last August in Kisii, Kenya. The immensely successful four-day display featured works by twenty Kenyan carvers who had been joined in their preparations for the show by Inuit sculptor Jimmie Arnamissa from Inukjuak, Quebec.

The idea for this unusual project was the brain-child of McGill Education Professor Thomas Eisemon, co-director of the Centre for Cognitive and Ethnographic Studies, and Mr. Elkana Ong'esa, Kisii College art teacher and professional soapstone sculptor. They met while Eisemon was researching primary level education at Kisii College.

"Soapstone carving," says Eisemon, "is an important form of artistic expression and source of employment in Arctic Canada as well as Kenya." Over the last fifty years, soapstone carving has evolved, in both cultures, from a functional craft for fashioning spearheads, pots and bowls, to a more aesthetic art form, used to relate myths and folkore.

Ong'esa, who is currently studying for his Masters in Education at McGill, adds that soapstone carving is a community activity in his native Kisii, which has over 4000 artisans. He can't pinpoint exactly when he learned to carve, for like all Kisii children, Ong'esa "played in the dust" and practised on discarded fragments as the adults worked the stone.

Jimmie Arnamissa's participation in the exhibition was sponsored by the International Development Research Centre of Ottawa. Working with the Kisii preparing pieces for the show gave the carvers a rare chance to compare experiences and techniques. Among other things, the Kenyan carvers were inspired to consider starting an artists' cooperative, similar to the Cooperatives of Northern Quebec, of which Arnamissa is a member. The exhibition's success convinced the Kenyan government to take this indigenous art seriously and help fund the venture.

For Eisemon and his colleagues, this artistic meeting of the cultures has mushroomed into a series of related projects. Boyd White, associate professor of art education, will establish a Resource Centre in Kisii which will include a museum, a teaching program and a store where carvings can be sold to the public, creating an important source of supplemental income. White notes that the highly populated area of Kisii, about 500 km. west of Nairobi, is rich in soapstone quarries. "There is enough soapstone to last several generations," says White, "As long as its use is carefully controlled. And this is where education comes in – to encourage the development of a certain aesthetic sense among them so they don't make more bowls than artistic pieces." A program has been instituted at McGill for staff members of Kisii College to further their education, Elkana Ong'esa being the first participant.

In early 1987 Ong'esa will visit Northern Quebec for three weeks, accompanied by Assistant Professor of Educational Psychology Lynn Hart and a film crew. Hart says that, "We've arranged for Elkana to join what they call a 'carvers' circle,' a group of Inuit artisans who get together to work on a regular basis – especially at this time of year when they can't go hunting. Elkana will experience what it's like to be a carver in the North on a daily schedule and we will be filming that."

The documentary film, to be produced by free-lancer Sophie Charrette, is a two-part look at soapstone production in Kenya and the Arctic, and will be available for public release and for use as a teaching tool.

Hart, Eisemon and White are organizing a Canadian exhibition modelled on the one in Kenya last August. Hart, who teaches a graduate course on the psychology of art, says the whole approach to this project is

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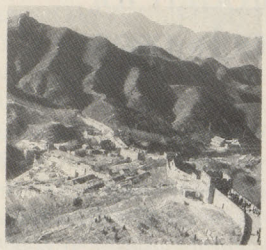
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a cross-cultural one. The show's theme will be a comparison of Inuit and Kisii sculptures. The research required will be funded in part by the International Research Development Centre of Ottawa and the Rockefeller Foundation.

The National Museum of Ottawa plans a cross-country tour of the exhibit starting in May 1987, including a stop in Montreal. If Canadians show the same interest in the special relationship between Kenyan and Inuit sculpture that thousands of Kenyans did, the exhibition will be another resounding success.

ANNE CIMON

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Convocation honours chancellor, choreographer, rector and president

A total of 1,439 students were awarded degrees and diplomas at McGill's Fall Convocation at Place des Arts this 4 November. Dr. William C. Gibson, MSc'36, MD'41, DipMed'48, current Chancellor of the University of Victoria, gave the convocation address and was one of four prominent Canadians to receive an honorary degree at the ceremony.

Celia Franca, founder of the National Ballet of Canada, and a distinguished dancer and choreographer, received the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*. She was cited as "Canada's First Lady of Dance. . . a remarkable trailblazer who. . . brought the highest standards of ballet art to Canada."

An honorary Doctor of Science degree was conferred upon Gordon M. McNabb, first president of the National Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) and current Associate to the Principal of Queen's University and its School of Public Policy, who was cited for "moving NSERC into new areas of support for University/Industry co-operative ventures and re-shaping the main thrust of our science research programs in every university in Canada."

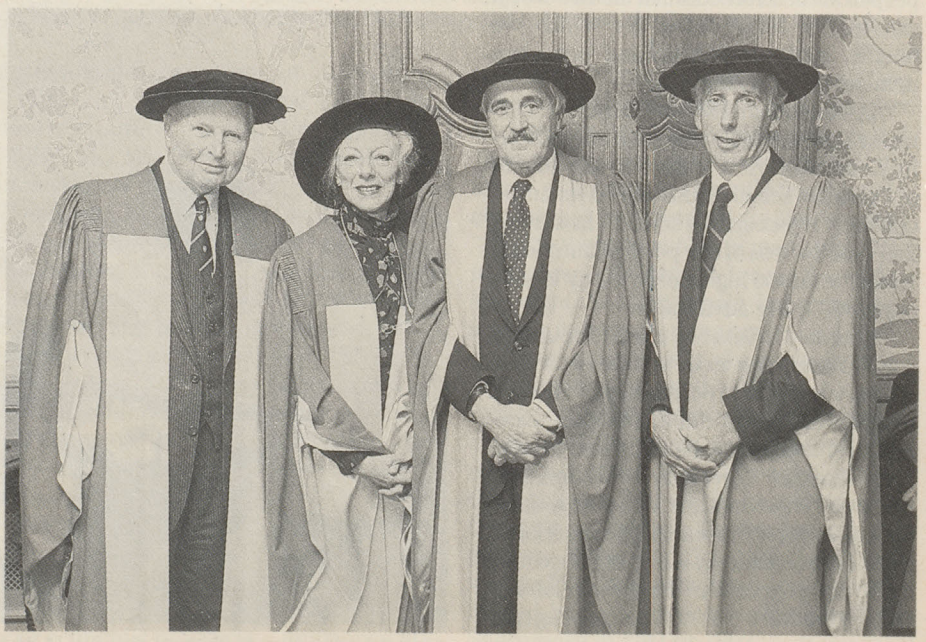
Two of the honorary degree recipients were distinguished McGill graduates. Dr. Gilles Clouthier, MSc'56, PhD'59, rector of the Université de Montreal, the first director of the Institut de recherche d'Hydro-Québec and former executive vice-president (technology and international affairs) of Hydro-Québec, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*, in recognition of his contributions to applied science and to the development of science and technology in Quebec and Canada."

Convocation speaker Dr. Gibson, recipient of an honorary Doctor of Laws degree, was described as "the definitive renaissance man" whose varied career saw him train as a medical doctor, become a pioneer in neurological research (having studied with Dr. Wilder Penfield) and a leading medical historian. Currently chairman of the Terry Fox Foundation of British Columbia, he has been extensively involved in fund-raising in England and for the University of British Columbia, where he taught and did research for many years.

In his convocation address Dr. Gibson spoke of the vastness of our great country and of the prominent role McGill has played in tying it together:

"It seems to me that we, as Canadians, give too little thought to the immensity of this land of ours. Because our population of twenty-five milion is spread over four million square miles of territory, we have had to join forces, east to west, to survive. Clearly, instead of the strident calls for centrifugal atomization of our country which we hear daily, we need binding institutions, such as our universities, to bring us together. McGill has played a great role in this integrative action for 150 years. It has a still greater role to play in the future.

"Though I come as Chancellor of the



Harold Rosenberg

Four distinguished Canadians received honorary degrees from McGil at Fall Convocation: left to right, Dr. William C. Gibson, Celia Franca, Dr. Gilles Clouthier and Gordon M. McNabb.

Canadian university furthest from McGill, I feel, along with many westerners over the years, the magnetic attraction of this fine Montreal institution. Eighty years ago, Sir William Macdonald came forward with an offer of $5,000 per year for five years, to help McGill open three far-western colleges. These in time became the University of British Columbia, the University of Alberta and more recently the University of Victoria. Their combined enrolments today are probably four times that of McGill.

"Reciprocally, McGill has drawn three of its distinguished principals from British Columbia: Sir Arthur Currie, Dr. Rocke Robertson and Dr. Robert Bell. The Maritime provinces also have contributed great leaders such as Sir William Dawson. What I hope to live to see is a reverse flow — on an annual basis — of McGill visiting professors, exchanged with Canada's universities from sea to sea.

"From the inception, McGill offered an education to all who wanted to come — from any part of Canada, and from many parts of the United States as well. To those graduating today, be you Canadians or Americans, I urge you to do your best in your respective countries to see that Canada's future sovereignty is not threatened.

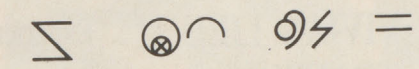
"Some of my generation — having fought in World War II — are appalled at what George Bernard Shaw once called "reckless mendacity," applicable today to the glib talk of 'freer trade' while, before our eyes, the very opposite is being perpetrated. Protectionism in the world can nullify those things for which we fought, such as political and economic democracy internationally.

"As a Canadian, I see no future in merely riding the coat tails of our rich and powerful neighbour. As a believer in the quality of Canada's science, and indeed its entire culture, I reject such a second-class role. I feel that the loss of our political autonomy would be far too high a price to pay for any supposed trade advantages.

"Because Canada has a small population spread over a vast area, we have had to join together in order to be able to provide such necessities as hospital and medical care, public broadcasting, federally and provincially funded university education and research. These matters are not negotiable with any country on earth. The tradition of self-help and sharing which my ancestors found 200 years ago in this pioneer land, is still very much a part of Canada. Long may it remain."

ANN VROOM

Blissymbol computer telephone



breakthrough for the speech-impaired

Like many young men, Frank Filippelli and Rob Jamieson are chatting about hockey during a little time off work, but there is something different about this discussion. Frank, so severely handicapped by cerebral palsy that he cannot talk, is communicating by means of Bliss symbolics. Moreover, the conversation is taking place during a lesson in which Rob is teaching Frank how to communicate with others in Bliss, by means of a computer.

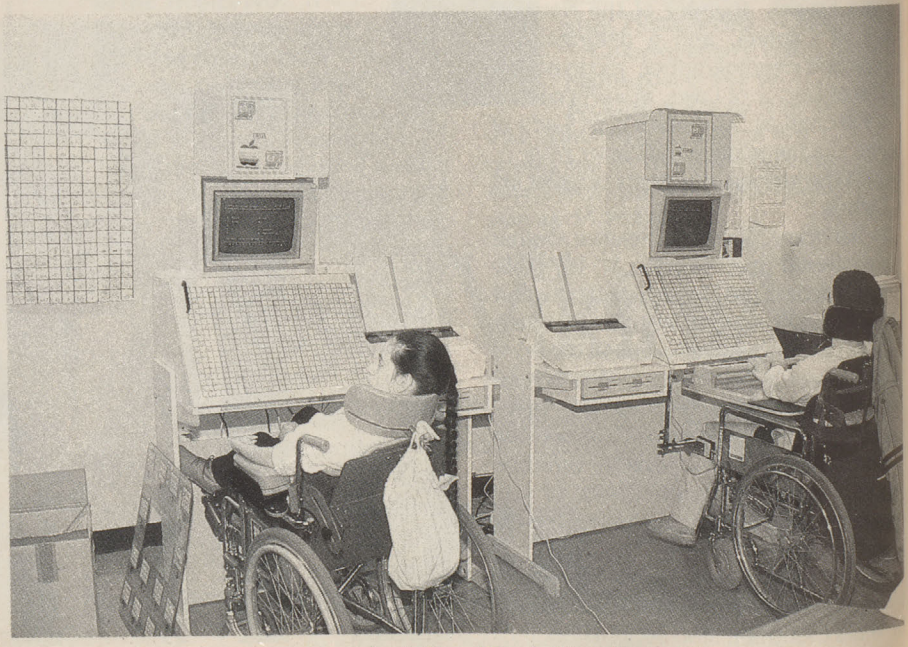
This scene may represent a breakthrough of sorts. Frank and three other young people like him are taking part in a pilot project at McGill that is evaluating a computer-based telecommunications system for the speech-impaired. They are being trained to write messages, in Bliss, on a computer that then sends them via a modem, through the telephone system to others along the line. Project director Terry Gandell, BEd'76, MEd'86, of the Centre for University Teaching and Learning, hopes that eventually, when the system has been refined, it will allow them to expand their horizons and become more independent.

At the heart of the project is the Bliss symbolics system, a set of 2000 symbols used by "non-speakers" for about fifteen years. If a person can't point to the symbol wanted, he or she uses whatever method available, including coded eye movements, to indicate it. By the early 1980s, computer software had been developed so disabled people could write letters or stories using Bliss symbols, and now they will be able to communicate by telephone — thus the name Blissymbolics Communications System, or Blisscom.

"This is a first," says Shirley McNaughton, executive director of the Toronto-based, non-profit Bliss Symbolics Communications Institute and a consultant on the project. "These people can't get around physically, so a telephone link is even more critical for them."

The first stage of the project trains the four participants to use the prototype Blisscom system. After the initial training at McGill, they will take their computers home, hook up the modems, and contact each other and their trainers. Gandell and her colleagues, including Associate Professor Cynthia Weston of the McGill Centre for University Teaching and Learning, are evaluating the system. First, they want to find out how the software can be improved, then they will observe how these individuals make use of their new-found skills. "We want to know who they communicated with before they had the system and how often, and then see if that changes," says Gandell.

Student Giota Boussios demonstrated



Blisscom project students Giota Boussios (left) and Frank Filippelli use their computers to communicate during a training session.

how the computer works. A cursor moved slowly across the numbers at the bottom of her computer monitor and when it reached the number she wanted, she hit a switch with her arm. The others use whatever parts of their bodies function best to access the commands — Frank Filippelli pushes the switch with his knee. Each computer has been customized to meet the user's needs.

In this computer program, every number between one and 500 represents a letter of the alphabet, a Bliss symbol or a computer command. Giota entered a symbol representing "I or me," then the word "am" and finally a symbol consisting of a heart, a plus sign and an exclamation mark, meaning "emotionally good." Both the symbols and the written English sentence "I am good," appeared on the screen so Giota didn't have to use an intermediary to translate her message.

Cerebral palsy can involve a variety of physical disabilities, from mild physical impairment to severe quadraplegia. The individuals in this project are wheelchair-bound but hear and comprehend normally, and are "really with it," says Gandell. "There are many adults with cerebral palsy who are no longer eligible for further education and are sitting home doing absolutely nothing. Technically, a communications system like this could eventually allow them to network or to patch into any kind of information system." Gandell hopes that future funding may go toward the development of programs that will allow compatability of Blisscom with at least three different micro-computers. Ultimately the goal is for the speech-impaired to communicate with anyone on any computer anywhere.

A multitude of backers are involved: the federal government provided funding to Ottawa-based Idon Corp. to draft the software, and Idon gave McGill a grant to evaluate it. The department of educational psychology donated the space for the training lab, and Apple Canada donated the computers. The Shriners paid for a staff member to help out one day a week. The Mackay Centre provided some transportation for the participants and loaned some staff members to the training sessions.

When the system is perfected, McNaughton hopes the Bliss Symbolics Communications Institute will distribute it across North America and hopefully, through connections with Bliss users in twenty-five countries, around the world.

JANICE HAMILTON

A tale of two shtetls



What could a Jewish "shtetl" town in the Tsarist Ukraine and the staid, dignified campus of McGill University have in common? The answer is the Echenbergs of Ostropol, Russia and Sherbrooke, Quebec – thirty-seven of whom have graduated from McGill since the early years of this century.

One hundred years ago, Moses Echenberg left Ostropol on a journey that ultimately brought him to Sherbrooke. This summer, a century later, 170 of Moses' descendents gathered in Compton, Quebec, for the first official Echenberg family reunion. Ruth Tannenbaum, DipSW'42, MSW'58, a former assistant professor of social work, and Myron Echenberg, BA'62, MA'64, associate professor of history, wrote a family history for the occasion entitled, "The Echenbergs of Ostropol and Sherbrooke: A Tale of Two Shtetls." But it is much more than a family history. It is also a study of Jewish life in 19th century Russia and Canada, and of families voluntarily uprooting themselves for a strange land of opportunity, the "goldeneh medina" – North America. It is a fascinating tale.



Eric Rosen

The many descendants of patriarch Moses Echenberg, shown here with his bride Leah, recently gathered in Compton, Quebec for the 100th anniversary of his arrival in Canada from Russia.

Moses Echenberg may have left Russia to avoid the cyclical Jewish persecution, military service, or perhaps, as second son in a family of successful egg merchants, poor economic prospects – probably a little of each. "Once in Canada, he chose the Eastern Townships because he longed for the agrarian life," his granddaughter Ruth Tannenbaum explains. However, his attempt at farming in Danville was unsuccessful and he moved on to Sherbrooke. "His life there resembled in many ways life in his town of Ostropol. It was the same size, eight thousand people, but there was a much more welcoming environment."

Moses, it seems, was always looking to the horizon, for as the family history relates, "around 1900 Moses arrived at yet another of his dramatic decisions." He moved his wife Leah and five children to the American West where he worked as a street car conductor in Denver and a prospector in Silver City, Colorado. Again unsuccessful, "the bedraggled adventurers limped back to the comforting shtetl of Sherbrooke in 1901 or 1902."

With his younger brother Menassa, whom Moses brought over from Ostropol, he started a furniture business which prospered as the family grew. Moses made a determined effort to encourage his numerous relatives in Russia to emigrate and by 1922 the last Echenberg left Ostropol for North America. (Two cousins stayed in the U.S.S.R. in support of the Revolution, but there has been no contact with that branch of the family for thirty years.) While some moved on to points south and west throughout the continent, many stayed in Sherbrooke. "By the mid-thirties, Sherbrooke grew to a city of some 30,000. The Jewish community was close-knit and family ties were strong. The extended Echenberg family had become prominent in the religious, social and business spheres of the city," says the family history.

Ed Levinson, BSc'49, MD'53, remembers visiting Moses and Leah's home, a place "where pictures of vivid biblical scenes hung on the walls. . .where children were included in the life of the family, not set at a separate table at meals, nor shooed out of the room when certain topics were discussed. . .and finally of Pinochle – a game of mystery." Bob Usher, BSc'50, MD'54, has more tangible memories, particularly "the chance to savour Baba Leah's knishes, the kind that 'melted in your mouth.' "

For many cousins, growing up included student days at McGill. "Three women in my mother's family were all graduates of Macdonald College," says Ruth Tannenbaum. "Bertha Echenberg Levinson, my mother Rebecca Echenberg and their cousin Claire Echenberg Vineberg were really pioneers, breaking barriers of prejudice to become some of the first among Jewish women teachers within the Montreal Protestant School Commission."

Others have made their marks locally and further abroad. Dr. Dean Echenberg is Director of Communicable Disease Control for San Francisco and known for his work with AIDS. Dr. Paul Niloff, MD'43, MSc'49, DipSurg'41, is a former assistant professor of surgery, and Ruth Tannenbaum's daughter Deborah Sheppard, BA'69, is adjunct professor of sociology at Concordia University.

After World War II the Sherbrooke Jewish community and the Echenbergs slowly began to dissipate. Today there are some 520 descendents of the first known Echenberg, on three different continents.

Perhaps what makes the Echenbergs special is the effort that has been made over the years to keep the family united and their sense of identity strong, yet that is also typical of many Jewish, immigrant families. One result is a marvellous and valuable family history. But this much is certain: they are all part of a history that is at once steeped in a rich Eastern European Jewish heritage and, thanks to the efforts of the spontaneous adventurer Moses, the classic Canadian cultural mosaic.

VIVIAN GEEZA

McGill launches TV mini-series

Well, the power of television being what it is, this had to happen some day: James McGill's university has finally hit the little screen with a mini-series for CBC (no, not based on the latest James Clavell novel) called "McGill and You."

Hosted by journalist Gretta Chambers, the series of six half-hour programs, to be aired Sunday mornings at 9:30 starting January 18, on CBMT Montreal, features faculty and staff discussing their work or research, and generally extolling the virtues of the university.

The idea to try the mini-series approach was the joint brain-child of the Director of University Relations, Jean-Pierre Morin, and some of his former colleagues at CBC. "It is important for us to take advantage of an influential medium like television," says Morin. "I think it is the first time a university has gone to the airwaves in this way. Teaching has been done on air, but not promotion." McGill undertook to produce a complete package of programs which could be aired as is. "We wanted to give glimpses of McGill to show the variety of activities and especially how they can interact and influence the community," says Morin.

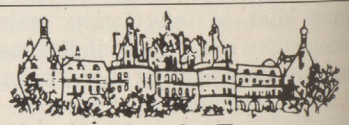
Given the tremendous range of interesting research and staff at the university, it is not surprising that the program makes for fascinating viewing. Astronaut Marc Garneau floats across the screen as Dr. Doug Watt, BSc'65, MSc/MD'69, PhD'74, of the Aerospace Medical Research Unit, discusses the space medicine research being carried out at McGill. Research and Development Librarian Hans Möller gives a behind-the-scenes look at the oft-taken-for-granted library system. "No library ever has enough money or enough books. . ." he tells the viewer pointedly. Even the familiar face and searching words of Nobel Peace Prize winner Elie Wiesel (who was attending a conference at the university) are among the subjects on the program.

It was not easy putting the series together. Filmed during the summer, many potential subjects were not available. As well, the production and editing crews, a combination of Instructional Communication Centre, Hautes Etudes Commerciales and independent technicians, often changed from one shooting session to the next, so that few crew members could ever become familiar with each other's work.

Nevertheless the end result, if not exactly action-packed, is interesting, fact-filled and worthwhile viewing. And the weekend morning time slot may well serve to reach a good number of younger viewers. At $5000 per segment "McGill and You" is money well spent because of its enduring value. Says Jean-Pierre Morin, "I would like to put together from the footage a good twenty minute or half-hour presentation that can be used for other purposes."

In these days of mass communication, even a university with the reputation of McGill's cannot afford to pass up its own television show. After all, who knows what the "spin-off" might be?

HUGH WILSON



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A Wiseman recalls '46 hockey glory days

"I don't want to be one of those types always looking back and saying how much better it was then, but . . . you see, hockey was a different game in those days." Indeed, much has changed in the game since Bob Brodrick, MD'47, rock-steady defenceman for the hockey Redmen, captained McGill to its last Canadian Intercollegiate Hockey Championship.

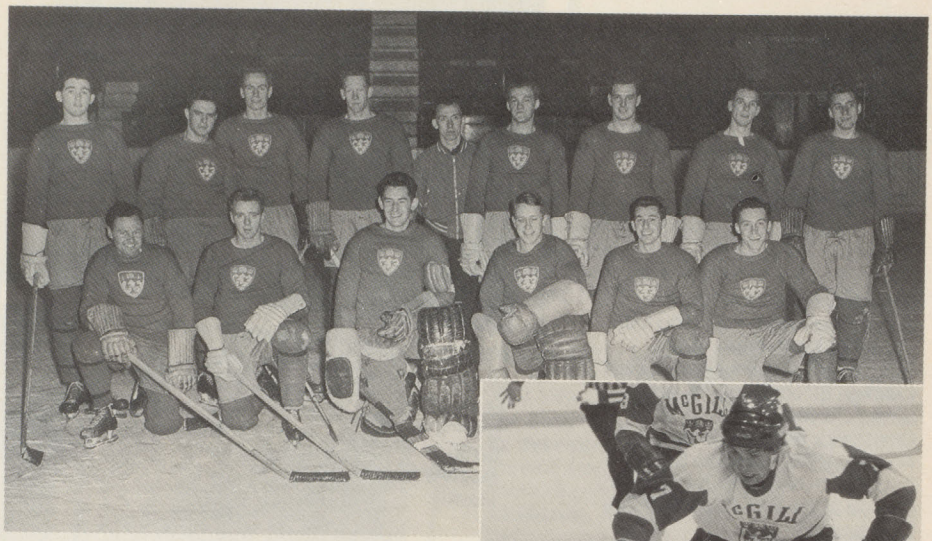
At last November's "Friends of McGill Hockey Homecoming," members of that '46 team and many former Redmen from other eras showed up to reminisce and play a little friendly hockey for old time's sake. The current Redmen played recent grads, players from the '60s and '70s went at it; and of course there were the old-timers (apparently not a bad thing to say to a hockey player) battling it out in the very popular Annual Wisemen Game. The future of McGill hockey was the theme, but past glories were on the mind – and in the flesh.

"In '46 you were allowed fewer players on the team," recalls Brodrick. "We had two lines, four defencemen, a spare goalie and a spare forward. That was normal. I remember playing a Provincial League game with only two defencemen . . . I lost eight pounds."

The Forum was packed forty years ago when McGill met Toronto in a sudden-death game to decide the championship. It's hard to imagine the Forum full to the rafters for a university game today. Granted it was a smaller building then, but still, almost ten thousand fans turned out. These days the Redmen are lucky to get a few hundred spectators, and that's a shame because this year's squad is considered by many the most talented since. . .well, since 1946.

It was a exceptional team that took to the ice that year. Reggie Sinclair, BCom'49, – "He was the meanest of the lot," says Brodrick, but the papers merely called him "aggressive" – went to the Rangers and then played in Detroit with Gordie Howe. Goalie Jack Gelineau, BCom'49, backstopped Boston and won the Calder Trophy for NHL Rookie-of-the-Year, and Johnny Peirson also played for the Bruins, becoming a top scorer. And there were others who had the talent but didn't turn professional.

Brodrick was offered a no-cut contract by Boston but opted for a medical internship instead. High scoring Jimmy O'Connor was a shoo-in to make the Habs until he contracted tuberculosis and never had his chance. "Now (Dan) Porteous, he was the most telented of all of us," says Brodrick, "he could have played in the NHL. But he was also the laziest. Someone said once that he needed a torch lit under him to get him going. For him it was all fun – and it was too!"



Courtesy of Dr. Bob Brodrick



Donna Gulbransen

The 1946 Redmen championship squad: from left to right, front row; Jack Millar, Jim O'Connor, Jack Gelineau, Dick Currie, George Hale, Tom Hale; back row, Johnny Pierson, Cy Beigler, Tommy Bridel, Walter Mingie, Frank Rogers, Bob Brodrick, Doug Heron, Reg Sinclair, Gordon Gosselin (in absentia, Dan Porteous, Al Rae). In full flight: Captain Mark Reade hopes to lead this year's team to its next title.

But to the game: McGill and Toronto were, for years, far and away the best hockey teams in the Intercollegiate Union, the Redmen having won twelve previous championships. In fact, university teams were often top-flight, sometimes competing for the Allan Cup and often getting the better of Quebec Senior League clubs. Each team had beaten the other during the course of the season, they were tied in first place at the end of the schedule and the championship was to be decided in a single play-off game.

Brodrick recounts, "We were tied 0-0 at the end of two periods and (Coach Dave) Campbell said to us, 'Well you've got 'em now boys, you're wearing them down – I think you're going to clobber them,' and we did. We scored four goals in the period and won 4-1."

McGill was known as a tough, physical team that simply didn't let up on the punishment. Says Brodrick, "The Blues had Wally Halder who was just a wonderful player, a fine gentleman and a true sportsman. But he was their most dangerous man and we knew that we had to give him a going over whenever he had the puck or was near the net. We wore him down so he wasn't a threat." Tough yes, but it was Jimmy O'Connor who started the damage with a beautiful solo effort, and fine playmaking that finished off the Blues.

Why McGill has been forty years in pursuit of the next championship is anybody's guess. Hockey was almost dropped in the early seventies, but now the Redmen are back on track. Coach Ken Tyler has recruited excellent players, many of whom are already professional prospects, which is a good sign. It has been years since McGill sent a player to the pros.

Nothing would be more fitting than if this year's squad – led by Mark Reade and Mike Babcock – were to take the Intercollegiate Championship, last won four decades ago with O'Connor and Brodrick.

"I don't watch much hockey these days," says Bob Brodrick. "They certainly do shoot harder and skate faster, but there is too much show-boating and too many vicious players. But you know, I did see a few periods of excellent hockey the other day – and it was between McGill and Concordia . . ." Perhaps a good omen from one who should know.

HUGH WILSON

Among the Branches

pictures by Gavin Ross, Executive Director of the Graduates' Society



O-K-L-A-H-O-M-A! A few McGill grads were thinking of the old red and white when they got together for an informal reunion in **Oklahoma City** last September: left to right, Ida (Curtis) Stabler, BA'36, Betty (Marshall) Phillips, BA'36, Ethel (Liddy) Findlay, BA'36, and Lois (Retallack) Chipman, BSc'36.



Vice-principal John Armour, left, chats with Ron Dandurand, MD'74 and his wife Charlotte Van Dongen, BA'86, at a meeting of the **McGill Society of Connecticut** in New Haven.

Members of the Graduates' Society executive, including Vice-president **Keith Ham**, BA'54, BCL'59 (left) and President **David Laidley**, BCom'67 (right), entertained University of Victoria Chancellor **William Gibson**, MSc'36, MD'41, DipMed'48, the Society's nominee for an honorary degree at last fall's Founder's Day Convocation.





Participants in last September's **Graduates' Society trip to Ireland** posed before the misty hills of Killarney: left to right, front row, Cec McNeil, Frank Brady, leader Gavin Ross, Dawne Mackay, Bill Guihan; middle row, Pat Palmer, Betty Gratias, Helen Burton, Grace Brady, Claire McNeil, Connie Gardiner, Margaret Campbell, Elizabeth Midgley; back row, Orvald Gratias, Les Burton, John Duffy, Phyllis McGlasham, Bob Midgley, Bob Gardiner, Kenneth Mackay and George Leroux.

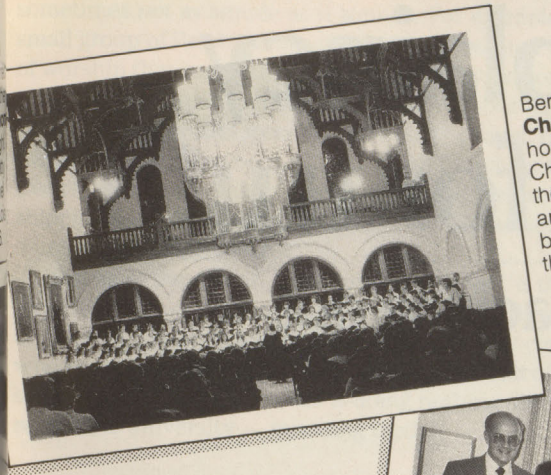
A cocktail reception for the **McGill Society of New York** was held recently at Quebec House in New York City. Among the guests were, left to right, Anne Cihelka of the Development Office, Menard M. Gertler, MD'43, BSc'46, president of the Friends of McGill University, Inc., Principal David Johnston and Friends of McGill board member Regina Slatkin, BA'29.



Graduates' Society staffer **Phyllis Reeves** recently joined **McGill's Quarter Century Club**. Shown here receiving a silver tray from Executive Director Gavin Ross, she is known around Martlet House for her wry humour and behind the scenes efficiency.



SOCIETY ACTIVITIES



Bernstein to Britten – the **McGill Choral Society** entertained a full house at Redpath Hall with a lively Christmas concert co-sponsored by the Graduates' Society. The warblers are anxious to reach former members and ask that they get in touch through the University Centre.



On a recent visit to **Bermuda**, Principal David Johnston, left, got together with some local graduates, including secretary of the Bermuda Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee John Collis, BCom'79, Sir Gilbert Cooper, BCom'24 and Chet Butterfield, BA'48.



While on the island, Principal Johnston met with President of the **McGill Society of Bermuda** Ian Davidson, BCom'67, Deputy Minister of Education Marion Robinson, BA'56, Minister of Education Gerald Simons and Brian Porter, MEd'85.

The Graduates' Society announced three recent promotions at Martlet House. **Kathy Whitehurst** (right) has been appointed Alumni Relations Officer, **Susan Reid** (middle) has become Special Events Coordinator and **Jo-Anne Daviau** has taken over as Reunion Coordinator.



Famed Liberal rainmaker Keith Davey shows off his new McGill umbrella with pride, after addressing an October **McGill Society of Ottawa** meeting, while branch president David McRobie, BSC'72, BArch'74, smiles knowingly.



Calendar of coming events

Chicago
24 April. All-Canada Universities' Dinner. Contact Lester Jackson, (312) 869-1769 (evenings).

Niagara
19 May. 2nd Annual Shaw Festival Evening. Contact Ceri Hugill, P.O. Box 790, St. Catharines, Ont., L2R 6Z1, or Charles Smith, Department of Psychology, State University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y. 14260.

Ottawa
10 February. Fun Bridge at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club. Contact Shirley Morrison, (613) 749-7541 or Faye Campbell, (613) 596-2028.
21 February. Family Cross-Country Ski Day. Contact Joan Winters, (613) 728-7026 or Muriel Biewald, (613) 733-3066.
18 March. African Wildlife Evening. Contact Beryl Corber, (613) 820-3180 or John Harris, (613) 737-3071.

Toronto
7 February. Family Ski Day. Contact Pamela or Donald Stirling, (416) 727-1606.
2 and 3 March. Toronto Area Phonathons. Contact Paul Salvatore, (416) 487-2695.
4 June. Annual Dinner Dance at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. Contact Ross Brougham, (416) 489-5472.

Toronto & Southwestern Ontario
15 May. Annual Golf Day. Contact Dan Amadori, (416) 288-1521.

Washington Area
26 April. All-Canada Universities' Dinner at the Officers' Mess, Bethesda Naval Hospital. Contact Joy or Bernard Masters, (703) 273-4480 (evenings).

Montreal
Food for Thought Luncheon Series:

19 February. Speaker: J. Robert Swidler, "Trends in the Executive Job Market."
18 March. Speaker: Gretta Chambers, "A University's Social Responsibilities – Has It Any?"
15 April. Two members of McGill Debating Team in a demonstration of the "Cut & Thrust" of competitive debating.
20 May. Speaker: Roy Morrison, "McGill's Missionaries of Management in China."
Place: McGill Faculty Club, 12:15 p.m.
$12.50 per luncheon/$40 for complete series.
Contact Jo-Anne Daviau, (514) 392-4816.

Campus chaplaincy and the search for truth

Looking inward and reaching out

by Scot Bishop

When a McGill vice-president recently sat in on a round table discussion with the ten members of the university's Chaplaincy Team, he asked, ''What is the purpose of the Chaplaincy Service?'' One of the chaplains looked up and answered quietly, ''We are the conscience of the university.''

The Reverend Chris Ferguson, who heads the team, believes strongly in the importance of the traditional functions of chaplains, but also perceives a deeper root, a more fundamental need on the secular campus of McGill.

''There is no real liberal arts undergraduate program here,'' maintains Ferguson. ''The Chaplaincy Service is more important now than ever because the fundamental questions of justice are not being asked in the undergraduate programs. Those undergraduate years are strikingly formative ones and often the question for the undergrad is: 'What kind of human being am I?' Well, where do they get the opportunity to ask that question? The feedback we receive from a cross section of students validates my hunch. Students ask important questions at the Chaplaincy about faith, values, relationships and social justice.''

Ferguson cites the issue of military research on campus as an example of this role. With so much money available from the private sector for such activity it is the Chaplaincy that asks that hard, uneconomical question: Is there a moral and ethical imperative to stay away from military research? On this and many other issues the Chaplaincy sees a bridge between the religious and secular realms and asks of the students, ''Who is willing to cross?''

Appointed by, and accountable to their respective religious bodies, the Chaplaincy, which is a division of student services, facilitates the study of Torah and Christian scripture, prayer and pastoral counselling. In other words, all the traditional religious resources are made available to students, staff, faculty and their families. But it goes well beyond the traditional role.

''One of our main goals,'' explains Ferguson, ''is to introduce study and debate on religious, political, and social issues through special programs.''

The Chaplaincy Service has its offices at Newman Centre, the Catholic students' drop-in centre, but the individual chaplains are spread far and wide, working out of their respective denominational centres, such as The Yellow Door, Hillel Students Society and Chabad House. The chaplains meet once a week in a steering committee, often to vote on the co-sponsorship of special programs.

Recently, seminars have been held, and speakers brought in to discuss subjects as diverse as Ethiopian Jewry, medical ethics, and Native-Canadian spirituality. In October, the seminar ''Women's Spirit Rising,'' was co-sponsored by McGill's Programming Network, the Faculty of Religious Studies, the Presbyterian Ministry, and the Chaplaincy Service.

Chris Ferguson sees a growing awareness of social responsibility coming out of religious practice. ''On one level,'' he



Instructional Communication Centre – Jack Goldsmith

These Norman Laliberté wall hangings are displayed in the chancel of McGill's interdenominational University Chapel in the William and Henry Birks Building.

says, "the chaplains help students make things happen. There are two important moments in the life of a student group. One is simply the practice of their religious beliefs in worship. And that is sometimes not as simple as it sounds. For example, there was a small group of Presbyterian students who wanted to find a place of worship that suited their needs. They wanted something more intimate than the big churches downtown, but they had a hard time getting time and space in a university chapel. In the end they found that the basement of The United Theological College was free on Saturday evenings and now they call themselves 'The Worshipping Community of St. Martha's-in-the-Basement.' Now that's a uniquely McGill group."

"But more important," continues Ferguson, "is the second moment in the life of a group, when they decide to go beyond the study of their own religion and address the university community as a whole. . . social questions come out of the pursuit of truth. In that sense the Chaplaincy Service is doing nothing different from the rest of the university — pursuing truth."

The Yellow Door on Aylmer Street has the distinction of being the oldest continuously operated coffee house in North America. Its provisional charter was granted to Lord Strathcona in 1903 to "encourage morality and religion among members of McGill." Originally founded as the McGill YMCA, it has been known for many things over the years. Officially affiliated with the Anglican Church, it has always been a drop-in centre where students can come for spiritual advice and companionship. Some remember it as a refuge for draft dodgers from across the border, while alumni from the 1960s and 1970s recall the basement coffee house where well known folk musicians played in a non-boozy atmosphere. Today there is a diverse array of music, from spiritual to classic, and on Saturdays the coffee house is nearly always full.

Whatever the function, The Yellow Door is in the unique position of serving both individual and collective needs. And nowhere is the question of social responsibility more in the foreground.

"The Yellow Door," explains Ed MacKinley, the university chaplain in charge of the centre, "is a hub with spokes out to the Anglican ministry, the university, and the community. If students come here to volunteer for one of our projects I don't ask them if they're Catholic or Anglican or Jewish or whatever. . . we all have to reach out to one another and help form communities."

The most successful "spoke" The Yellow Door has developed is the Elderly Project. It began ten years ago when a group of McGill students did a survey of the elderly in downtown Montreal. They discovered that while their basic material needs were generally taken care of, almost all of the old folks spoke of a loneliness, isolation, and the feeling that they were cut off from family and community.

The students decided to fight this problem by starting the Elderly Project, which brought friendly visitors to the elderly in their homes. Starting with a handful of students, the project has grown into a major program that provides services across the city. The visitors sometimes accompany the elderly to hospital appointments, do a bit of shopping, or simply talk and listen. They have found that McGill students are honest and sincere, and word-of-mouth spreads quickly.

While students derive satisfaction from helping the elderly, the project provides a healthy dose of reality. For instance, McGill nursing, social work, and occupational therapy students are allowed to use the Elderly Project as part of their field work. Many of them have a great deal of clinical experience in teaching hospitals, but rarely see the conditions in which most old people live. "Sometimes students' minds get blown, they learn a lot," says MacKinley.

"The function of the Chaplaincy, if not exactly to be the conscience of the university, is to encourage students to care more about their fellow human beings by not only asking fundamental questions, but acting upon them as well."

The precarious state of the job market often forces McGill students into a quest for financial and career success at the expense of human relationships. MacKinley sees this issue as a huge challenge. "It's a challenge to me personally, and it's a challenge for society. When we talk about reaching out to help someone, we are talking about the reality of what will be the future of our culture, of our society. For those who want to try, The Yellow Door can sometimes help restore a sense of balance to stormy university days."

In 1977, Mike Kropveld was a recent graduate of Sir George Williams University, who found himself amidst a terrifying personal storm in California. His mind had been manipulated by The

Marc Baltzan



Chaplain Chris Ferguson, an outspoken proponent of social activism, believes that addressing fundamental questions of justice should be a natural outgrowth of religious practice.



Harold Rosenberg

McGill's interdenominational Chaplaincy Team meets regularly for discussion and coordination of programs. Among the chaplains are, left to right, Julianna Switaj, Rev. Robert Moran, Rev. Helmut Saabas, Rabbi Ronnie Fine, Chairperson Rev. Chris Ferguson and Ed MacKinley.

Unification Church — the Moonies. Eventually he was able to sort himself out and begin to understand the dangerous nature of the cult organizations and their techniques which had entrapped him. Kropveld returned to Montreal and joined with Hillel Students Society, the McGill Chaplaincy Services, The Canadian Jewish Congress and the provincial government, in organizing a four part conference on cults in 1979-80. Today, under the auspices of Hillel, Kropveld runs The Cult Project which is both an educational resource centre on cultism, and an organization that initiates self-help groups and therapy for ex-cult members. ''Our main goal,'' says Kropveld, ''is preventative education — to alert students to the ways cults recruit, and to heighten awareness in the community as a whole.''

The Cult Project employs three full-time researchers and provides a place where ex-members of cults meet regularly in consultation with a psychologist. Yet Kropveld is hesistant to mark trends. ''We are receiving more and more telephone calls, but it is very difficult to say definitely if cultism is a bigger problem than it once was. Certainly there are more splinter groups, and more people out there who know we are here and call us to check out a group or use us as a resource.''

As for the effectiveness of the project, Kropveld points to the positive feedback he has received. ''Students who have travelled come back and tell us that our various preventative programs are working. The students tell a tale of remembering to have a healthy skepticism when approached by a sincere sounding youth who offers them easy answers and free shelter half-way around the world.''



Harold Rosenberg

A Christmas party for the elderly is one example of the successful community outreach programs run by the Yellow Door.

The Cult Project regularly works in liason with groups who share similar interests, like Le Centre Nouvelle Religion in Montreal, The Council for Mind Abuse, in Toronto, and related organizations abroad. It has recently co-produced a pamphlet with the Ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux, and several other organizations designed to caution the public against the questionable techniques used by certain groups to recruit members.

University Chaplain Ronnie Fine works out of Chabad House on Peel Street. Whereas Hillel has a wide range of interests and activities, the Chabad movement tends to be more introspective, focusing primarily on the religious needs of students. Indeed, Fine is quick to point out the differences between Hillel and Chabad's philosophy. ''Hillel is more political than we are. We emphasize the educational, cultural and religious aspects of Judaism. We hold classes during the week on Torah and Talmud, we offer counselling and we celebrate Shabbat at Chabad House every second Friday.''

Rabbi Fine stresses the individual approach over the global. The words that most often crop up in conversation with Fine are ''morality'' and ''decency.'' At Chaplaincy team meetings he likes to bring home the moral message as it is communicated on a personal level. ''I'm not out to save the world,'' says Rabbi Fine. ''I'm here so perhaps I can save a person.''

Ed MacKinley, director of The Yellow Door, uses the coffee house music at the centre as an analogy for its diverse activities, but it is also appropriate for the McGill Chaplaincy as a whole. ''Sometimes there is 'spiritual' music performed, but other times we are a venue for folk, blues and classical music.''

In the same way, the Chaplaincy is not only an organization for spiritual activities but for so many others as well. The function, if not exactly to be the conscience of the university, is to encourage students to care more about their fellow human beings by not only asking fundamental questions, but acting on them as well.

Carol is a volunteer for Nightline, a campus telephone crisis line for students who want advice, help or just a friendly voice. Some training for the telephone volunteers is provided by the Chaplaincy. Out of need, the service has grown and the number of volunteers doubled. Carol says some nights are incredibly busy — ''it can really be exhausting'' — while others are quite quiet. But the personal benefit is tremendous she says because, ''once in a while you'll know that that late-night call actually made a difference. That makes it all worthwhile.''

Surely the same can be said of an active university Chaplaincy

«Qui s'excuse, s'accuse»

Advocacy and the Faculty of Law

by Emil Sher



Twenty years ago, during the "radical sixties," it was easy to see the scales of justice as embodying the world of law. On one side were the rich and powerful, on the other the poor and powerless. For the student fresh out of law school, the question was, "on whose side of the scales shall I work?" Right and wrong, black and white — it all seemed cut and dry.

Today, however, things are not so simple. To be sure there are still the powerful and the powerless, and wrongs to be righted, but the terms of reference have changed. Canada has its new Charter of Rights and Freedoms which provides a constitutional basis for those demanding guaranteed rights. There has been a surge of activity within the realm of international legal activism, or more precisely, advocacy. Lawyers committed to political figures and causes abroad have discovered new ways of working for their clients. Most importantly, those committed to advocacy, whether national or international, are no longer seen as radicals and bleeding hearts — now they are on the inside. Legal horizons have never been so wide for the student.

Among the faculty members at the McGill law school there is a commitment to exposing students to as much of this new and diverse legal world as possible, regardless of personal politics. "All of our faculty members have certain ideological commitments, wherever they come on the politcal spectrum," says Dean Roderick Macdonald. However, he continues, they share a fundamental perspective of what the law is and especially what it can do. They are all part of a collective whole that is the McGill law school "ethos."

One man who has made a deep imprint on that ethos is Irwin Cotler, BA'61, BCL'64, professor, "activist," champion of human rights. Best known for his role in the recent release of dissident Anatoly Shcharansky from prison in the U.S.S.R., Cotler's commitment to human rights has been a life-long and constant endeavor. His role as resident human rights advocate at McGill is in the tradition of the late F. R. Scott, BCL'27, who preceded and taught Cotler at the university.

"There are certain guidlelines that I hope all students internalize," says Cotler. "One is that in times such as these, 'qui s'excuse, s'accuse,' (whoever remains indifferent, indicts himself) and that each person can make a difference." Cotler is a leader among advocates for human rights and believes that they are now a permanent fixture within the legal profession. "There has been an explosion in human rights in both laws and remedies," says Cotler. "Lawyers who ignore it do so at their own, and their clients, peril."

That a man like Cotler is an integral part of McGill's law program is testimony to the wide range of legal training offered students, from poverty law to corporate law.

This year marks the twentieth anniversary of McGill's National Law program, the only one in Canada from which students graduate with both an LLB (common law) and BCL (civil law) degree. Graduates of this program, unlike those from other Canadian law schools, are qualified to practice in many places in the western world, including every Canadian province and several U.S. jurisdictions. As well the university specializes in what Cotler calls "bi-civilizational" law, meaning that courses in the legal systems of other countries, including the Soviet Union, are available. Finally, McGill is the only English-speaking civil law school in Quebec.

The mission of McGill's Law School is defined by these three basic elements in the program, which give it a more international focus than other schools. This "profil obligatoire" imposes a heavy required curriculum, thus limiting the development of an extensive clinical program. While a student can do some clinical course work at McGill, full-term opportunities, such as those at Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto, are not as available. That is the price

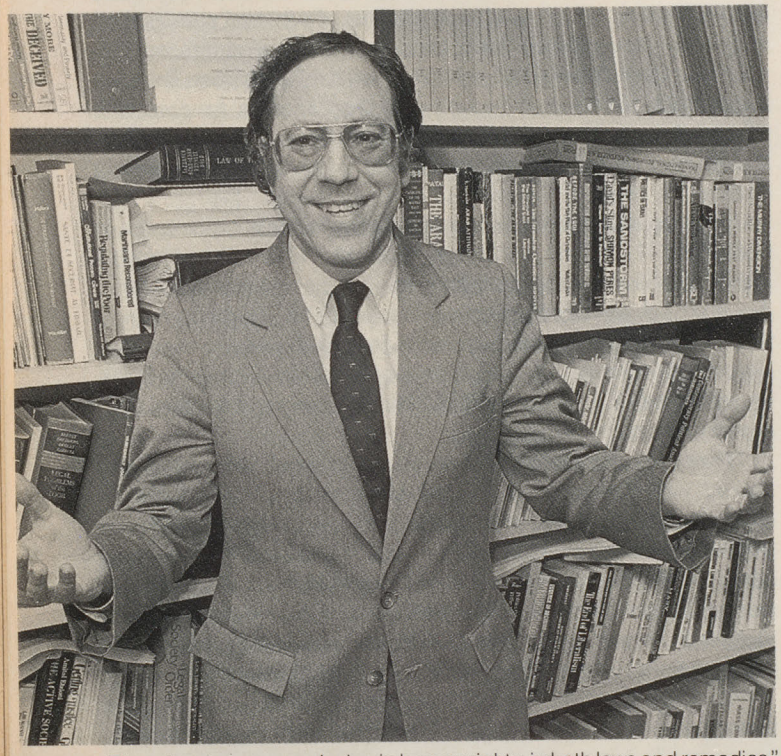
paid for an eclectic law program.

The study of human rights has become an essential part of the McGill commitment to opening up the legal world for students. "We offer as many, if not more courses in the area of human rights than any other law school in this country," says Colter. "The human rights dimension, in my view, is now an institutional part of the law school and is not related to a particular individual.

But does activism itself have a place in an institution of learning? Macdonald says that "there are certainly people in the faculty who would say that a university is an institution devoted to the pursuit of truth and the education of students, and that helping students learn is a sufficiently important value in and of itself."

Cotler, who sees himself as a teacher before anything else, agrees, but adds that, "law in itself is a statement of values and the search for truth is the highest form of advocacy." The student response to the variety of courses available has been dichotomous. Fifteen years ago Cotler's course in "poverty law," that is the legal system vis à vis the rich and the poor, was immensely popular. But at the time it was the only course of its type. Today, in the aftermath of the Charter, human rights courses in general are oversubscribed while the poverty course is no longer popular.

Harold Rosenberg



"There has been an explosion in human rights, in both laws and remedies," says Professor Irwin Cotler. "Lawyers who ignore it do so at their own, and their clients' risk."

Yet while an undeniable student base is committed to human rights, there is, at the same time, a more conservative tendency at work. "I think it's because we're part of a larger political culture in which careerism is also connected to a sense of the importance of making money." says Cotler. "People now feel that income is not only a guarantee of success but also a measure of it. If that's going to be the case, then poverty law is a contradiction in terms with a culture that values income and its trappings."

Human rights advocacy will not generate income in the same way research does in the medical world. "One of the things that I think might be worth examining," says Macdonald, "is whether the university as an institution should subsidize those who do *pro bono publico* (non-paid, public interest), practical work. Could not a major corporation, as part of its budget for charitable contributions, direct some resources to *pro bono* causes? Or could we not set up a charitable organization to which people might contribute in order to finance these activities?"

However, the argument is moot unless students also see human rights activism as an integral part of the law and not merely an interesting elective.

In an effort to remedy what he calls this "moral amnesia or apathy," Cotler is turning to Anatoly Shcharansky, his long time client. Shcharansky will be initiating a lectureship in his own name at McGill, one of a series of three that Cotler regards as "the single most important initiative that the law school has taken in years."

The three human rights lectures are to be given in the names of Shcharansky, the late Nobel Peace Prize laureate René Cassin and Raoul Wallenberg. Each, according to Cotler, is a reminder of what one person can do to make a difference. "I think one of the contemporary tragedies is that there has been a loss of a sense of history, a sense of memory," he says. "We're much more powerful if we're connected to the human rights struggles of the ages and those engaged in it than if we're operating in an atomized way in the present alone."

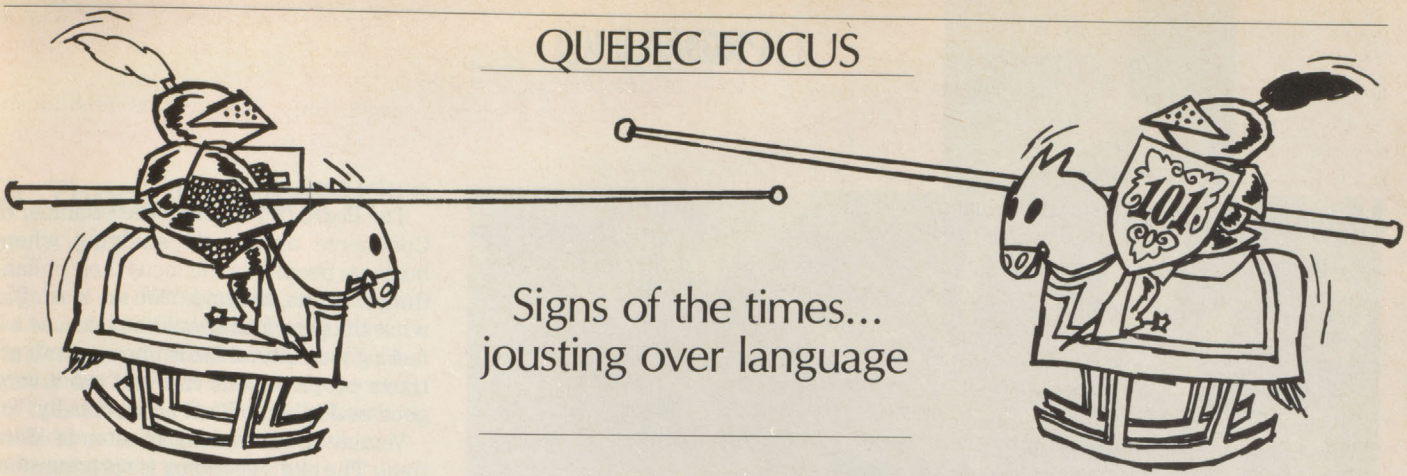
The name Raoul Wallenberg, the much revered "righteous gentile," who is credited with saving the lives of over 100,000 Jews during World War II, is a powerful reminder of the morality that Cotler refers to. He describes Wallenberg as "the most profound metaphor for human rights in our time." And of Elie Wiesel, 1986 Nobel Peace Prize winner, who is giving the first Wallenberg lectureship, Cotler says: "There is no better exponent of the importance of memory, perhaps no better symbol of what might be called the conscience of mankind." Wiesel, a survivor of the Nazi death camps who has dedicated his life to keeping the memory of the Holocaust alive, could profoundly affect students.

The lectureships are related to an International Human Rights Advocacy Centre at McGill which Cotler hopes will be fully established within a year. The centre will concentrate on the cases of individual prisoners of conscience. At the same time it will address the issue of countries which victimize individuals for their beliefs and will, in Cotler's words, "mobilize shame against human rights violators." Such an advocacy centre would not only take up the individual case of someone like imprisoned anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela, but also combat apartheid in general.

If there are any costs for having advocates like Cotler on staff, Macdonald thinks that they are far outweighed by the benefits. "There are enormous advantages not only to our students, but to the faculty, and to the broader community which we serve. Our students profit from Irwin's hands-on experience. The faculty is constantly in public view and the causes Irwin serves are those which help to make the world a better place in which to live."

For Cotler, teaching is fundamental and primary. "My first responsibility is to my students and the law school," he says. "The main principle has always been to share the experience with the students. If I have to do something on the outside which is coincident with my academic responsibilities then I will only do so if I incorporate it directly into the teaching, and if there is a direct relationship and benefit." When possible, Cotler tries to maximize his activism during the summer recess, "but sometimes the Shcharanskys can't wait for the academic break."

One of the goals of McGill's law school is to give students the opportunity not only to ask questions but to find answers as well. What they discover is not only up to faculty, whether they be advocates or pure scholars, but up to the students themselves. In this day and age they might do well to remember one of Irwin Cotler's favorite adages: "I think lawyers have to ask themselves this question: 'Are we not our brothers' and sisters' keeper?' " It is a question we might all ask now and again.



Georgine Strathy

Signs of the times... jousting over language

For ten months the vital signs of Quebec politics registered uncharacteristic rates of public satisfaction and interest, the first being too high and the second too low for what is generally considered the norm. It was not the lack of political activity that brought on this state of near equanimity. Robert Bourassa's new Liberal government, which swept so decisively to power in December of 1985, had been exceedingly busy putting the province on a private enterprise footing, cutting government spending, and patching, redirecting and tightening up the provincial administration.

Some of its measures, particularly when it came to cutting social services or selling off Crown corporations without employment guarantees, were not universally popular. But protest tended to be passing, not sustained.

It would not be quite fair to say that from one day to the next, the political atmosphere changed. Faint rumblings against any substantive changes to Bill 101, though not at first insistent, were persistent. The Liberals had promised to remove some of the law's "irritants." This was taken to mean the provision that most irritates non-francophones, the prohibition against public posting of signs in any other language than French. There was, therefore, some expectation that the sign law would be liberalized. As several polls had already shown, the majority of Quebecers were not opposed to allowing some other language to appear along with French on public signs. So an amendment to the language legislation along those lines was not considered to be playing with dynamite, at least not by everyone. As Bourassa did absolutely nothing about language for several months after taking office, including refraining from prosecuting those who were breaking the sign law, the question was in a way put on hold.

There were calls for a more decisive attitude on the part of the government, and a more explicit statement of future intent. But Bourassa stuck to his position that there would be no movement on language until the Quebec Court of Appeal ruled on two cases currently before it, dealing with whether the restrictive sign law was in accordance with Quebec's Charter of Human Rights. The ruling was expected to come down from day to day, week to week, then month to month. It turned out to be like waiting for Godot. By that time, many months had elapsed and the language question still hung there waiting to become an issue.

Then, in November, the government brought in legislation to streamline the agencies with responsibility for the application of the language law by merging them into two organizations from the six bodies that oversaw language. The change brought the implementation of a language policy under closer government control. It would not be as easy in future for the bureaucracy to interpret the law as it saw fit. The government also came out with a major piece of language-related legislation which gave English-speaking Quebecers the right to social services in their own language.

These two amendments to Bill 101, adding to the continuing imprecision of the government's signals about its sign policy, acted as a kind of match to the "mobilization" powder keg. So intense was the reflex in some quarters, in particular the media, that when two very questionable surveys made their appearance in late November, they were taken as gospel because they brought such bad news. The headlines in the French-language press for two days in a row made it quite clear that French in Quebec was on the verge of being routed. Both surveys were later shown to be highly subjective and unscientific. And even *if* their conclusions were founded on fact, they didn't represent a dramatic decline in the use of French. But those who have joined or who have sympathy for the "Do not touch Bill 101" movement react instinctively to any piece of evidence which proves the continued and eternal fragility of French in francophone Quebec.

Great harm has been done to the public perception of Quebec's everlasting language problem. Not only have many people been suddenly given the impression that progress is actually regression in disguise, but the heightened awareness of language has reintroduced tension where people deal with each other face to face. The government for the first time since it came to power has a volatile issue on its hands. The Premier's call for a common-sense approach holds little sway for those who believe Quebec's French-speaking policy must remain intact if it is to survive.

For all the similarities, language today is being debated at a different register than in the recent past. It is no longer a struggle between French- and English-speaking Quebecers but rather a debate among francophones themselves about a third group of Quebecers – those whose first language is neither French nor English, often referred to as "allophones."

There's a growing awareness that Quebec needs immigrants and will need more of them, to combat one of the lowest birthrates in Canada.

What Bill 101 protectionists fear is that if other languages, particularly English, are allowed to reappear on public signs, if anyone preferring English has access to social services in that language, if it is just as easy to be served in a store in English as in French, then the wrong signals will be sent out to new Quebecers. Instead of being encouraged to join the francophone community, their historic adherence to English-speaking Quebec would be facilitated and sanctioned.

Just as it was federalism versus independence that polarized public opinion for a generation, today it is the linguistic definition of society that constitutes the political issue in which every Quebecer has a stake, if not always a say. And we are going to hear more and more with or without the right of rebuttal.

GRETTA CHAMBERS

Manon Vennat

When Manon Vennat, BCL'65, enters a room, the place comes alive. Vennat seems to bring enough energy with her to keep everyone going for hours. "Spending time with Manon Vennat," a friend of hers says "is like being plugged into Hydro-Québec."

Vennat, at forty-four, is likely to pop up almost anywhere these days. Recently installed as president of the Montreal Board of Trade, she is the leading speaker for the city's business community. She is a weekly panelist on social trends for CBC Radio's "Morningside," and was a recent guest on "Cross-Country Check-Up," defending the government's decision to give a Montreal firm the CF-18 fighter-jet contract. She sits as an executive member of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and as a director of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews (Quebec Region), the Quebec Youth Orchestra, the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, and the McCord Museum. She is past president of the Canadian Cancer Society and Frontier College.

"I have a lot of energy and a great deal of interest and curiosity," she says. "I love to participate and to join groups. I love to feel I'm solving problems and improving things."

Vennat graduated from McGill in 1965 with a degree in civil law, and from the University of Ottawa in 1969 with a Master of Public Law. She worked in Ottawa for a few years creating language programs for the federal commission on bilingualism and biculturalism, then returned to Montreal and in 1972 founded the Business Linguistics Centre, a quasi-public body to encourage and help company executives make French the language of work in Quebec. As head of the Centre, Vennat acted as the key liason between business and government during the controversy surrounding Bill 22, the language legislation introduced by the Quebec Liberal government of Robert Bourassa and during the controversy over Bill 101, introduced by the Parti Québeçois government of René Lévèsque. In 1980 she joined AES Data, becoming vice-president of administration, legal director and secretary to the board of directors.

Now she is vice-president of SpencerStuart, an executive recruitment agency in downtown Montreal, and she is the first woman president of the Montreal Board of Trade. When speaking of both jobs, she is very optimistic. Both



SpencerStuart and the Board of Trade are very important to her and both have to do with people "making a contribution."

Executive recruitment is a relatively new field in Canada, Vennat says. "But it is very important because companies must ensure they have the very best resources to achieve their long-term goals, and good senior managers are tremendous resources."

"If we didn't have good business leaders, we would be lacking in good community leaders," she says. "Business people create jobs, maintain jobs, and make all sorts of personal contributions to the city — through charities and through cultural and trade organizations. In this time of government restraint, a lot more is being asked of individuals in terms of meeting the cultural and human needs of the city, and business people are coming through with help, expertise, time and money."

The Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce are jointly studying where business people should focus their philanthropic efforts, she says. "We are looking at what the priorities should be because we feel a good cultural life is important. It attracts people to this city and has a very good multiplying effect economically."

Vennat is an untiring booster of Montreal. The city's economy is reviving after the 1982 recession and the flight of head offices to Toronto, she says. "Jobs are being created, the cost of homes is up, retail sales are up, a lot of small companies are being formed."

In assessing Jean Doré, the Montreal mayor elected by a landslide in November, Vennat chooses her words carefully. Outgoing mayor Jean Drapeau labelled Doré a "socialist" and, although many voters judged the term a scare tactic, Doré does have a reputation of being left of centre on development issues. "We will be happy to participate and to help the city administration in all aspects," Vennat says. "But we will be watching with a great deal of active interest how the city is being run. We look forward to a good urban plan for the centre of the city, a good stable administration, a great deal of consultation on public projects, and fair regulations for developers. I think basically we can live with Jean Doré's program of economic development."

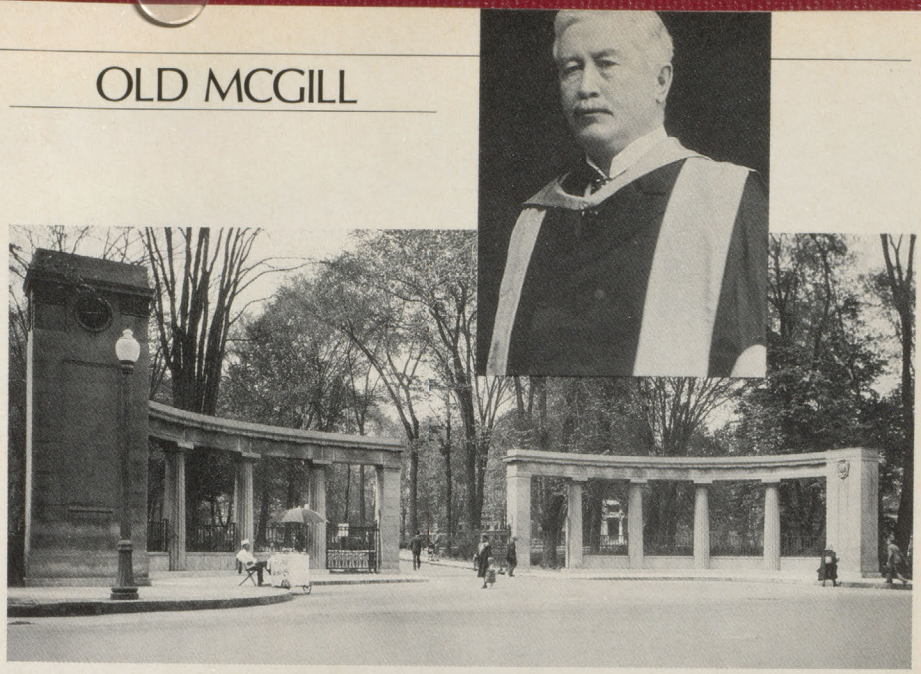
Vennat rises at 5:30 a.m., swims fifty laps in a neighbour's pool, and starts her working day with a breakfast meeting. She is a forward-looking person who tends not to dwell on the past, but does regret that her marriage didn't last. Her husband until two years ago was Michel Vennat, a corporate lawyer and former executive assistant to Pierre Trudeau. Their only child, a sixteen-year-old daughter, lives with her mother. "I think young people who have had two working parents will do a better job of relationships," she says, "because they will be used to both the negative and creative stresses and strains of a two-career marriage."

Being single again has not changed her life much, though. "Some people might see me as a hard career woman but I'm a home person too. I'm sort of an unmarried, married woman. I create a good environment in my home. I surround myself with fresh flowers and paintings and good colours. I'm very much a mother and family-oriented."

And in that upbeat way of hers, she adds: "I've been very lucky."

JOHN GODDARD

Sir Thomas Roddick



McCord Museum

Sir Thomas Roddick and the gates that bear his name, photographed circa 1925 – while McGill's official entrance has remained unchanged through the years, the price of a snow cone has undoubtedly risen.

There is no mistaking the entrance to McGill. At other universities you may wander around, wondering which is the front and where lies the campus proper. But not at McGill. The Roddick Gates are on Sherbrooke Street and their wide, embracing arms positively invite you.

To the architectural eye they are classical Greek in design, leading visually, as well as physically, up the tree-shaded avenue to the heavy portico of the historic Arts Building, erected in 1843. But the present portico replaced an earlier wooden structure in 1925, and the Roddick Gates, the quintessence of Old McGill, were designed and put in place only at that time.

When Lady Roddick presented the Gates to the University, it was not only as a lasting memorial to her late husband Sir Thomas, but also to remind the tardy student that Canada's foremost medical personality had indeed placed great emphasis on punctuality. Ironically, the four faces of the clock-tower have never managed to tell the same time, and mostly remain stuck, if not quite at ten-to-three, then in four whimsical variations.

Thomas Roddick became Canadian not merely by accident, but by reason of dire disaster. Born in 1846, he was the son of the headmaster of Harbour Grace Grammar School, Newfoundland. Having decided on a career in medicine, Thomas came at the age of eighteen to Montreal to look around before taking ship for Edinburgh. While he was paying a courtesy call on the McGill professor and chief surgeon of the Montreal Hospital, George Fenwick, a telegram was brought in, beseeching Fenwick to come to St. Hilaire — a train filled with German immigrants had run an open drawbridge across the Richelieu. The engine and several coaches had plunged into the river; a hundred were feared dead and there were scores of casualties. Roddick told Fenwick he had assisted surgeons while at Normal School in Nova Scotia, and volunteered to join the party hurrying to the scene of the tragedy. What he saw of Fenwick's work that day changed his mind and his life. He would qualify not at Edinburgh but at McGill.

As a student he was first-class, winning the Holmes Gold Medal. As a teacher, "he oozed knowledge which never smelt of the lamp." As a surgeon, he was unusually skillful, and although physically powerful, he had an extremely gentle touch with patients, "his bandaging a work of art."

Roddick is memorable because from 1877 he not only accepted Lister's radical germ theory of disease, but made antisepsis a standard practice at the Montreal General Hospital. Two years later, he wrote up his results for the *Canadian Medical Journal*, quoting a mortality rate after major surgical procedures of 3.12 per cent, at the time an unheard-of achievement.

But he has other claims to fame. During the 1885 Riel Rebellion Roddick was appointed Chief of the Medical Staff in the Field. Immense distances and very severe weather conditions made all military operations extremely difficult. The Surgeon-General, Dr. Dartay Bergin and Roddick both hit on the idea of a "hospital train," but it was Roddick who saw that an emigrant-sleeper could easily be converted "into a most admirable hospital car." After the collapse of the rebellion, the wounded had to be returned to the East, so he extended his idea of the hospital-car to that of the "hospital-barge." Patients were transported from Saskatoon 1,100 miles by water in eleven days, and after two transhipments all eventually reached Winnipeg.

But Roddick's greatest achievements still lay ahead. In the years after Confederation each province licenced its own medical practitioners, and would allow no one from another jurisdiction to practise in its territory. Nor was there medical reciprocity with Great Britain, a severe handicap for postgraduate studies and immigration. Well, if the law needed to be changed then someone had to do it, and Roddick ran for the Federal Parliament to propose the necessary legislation. Alas, he was elected but his party was not! As a back-bencher he worked for five years to bring his bill forward. After further delays the Canada Medical Act finally received Royal Assent in 1906. But now each province had to be persuaded to pass the necessary enabling legislation, so Roddick worked tirelessly for five further years.

Finally all nine provinces fell into line, the Canada Medical Act was amended as agreed, and the Medical Council of Canada was established. From April 1912, the diploma of this body gave the right to practice throughout Canada, and of admission to the British Register, and to serve (Roddick would naturally think of this) in the medical forces of the army and navy. It was a great step forward for the young nation of Canada and a personal triumph for Roddick.

Roddick was Surgeon-in-Chief of the Royal Victoria Hospital at the time of its opening in 1893, having assisted largely in its planning, and was Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, 1901-08. No other person has contributed so much to the development of the Canadian medical profession.

Those welcoming arms of the Roddick Gates express the spirit of a great Canadian and a great university. And if the clock faces do not quite succeed in telling the time, they at least constantly remind us that it is undoubtedly later than we think.

STANLEY B. FROST

Life through the lens

The exotic world of bio-imagery

by Ann Vroom

The image looks like a landscape painted by a Group of Seven artist. Blue violet shadows appear to have been slashed across a rock face with thick strokes of the palette knife — the colours and shadows vibrant and intense. This picture could proudly hang in any art gallery, but then a photomicrograph of recrystallized vitamin C is probably not what the curator had in mind.

This image, and countless other specialized photographs are products of the Photographic Centre for the biology department at McGill. It is an undertaking that has been an unqualified success in every respect.

In the modest offices tucked away on the seventh floor of the Stewart Biology building is one of the most impressive collections of biophotographic equipment in Canada. But the centre doesn't just take and produce excellent photographs. It also offers hands-on training for staff and students in all the life sciences, is open seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day, and makes a healthy profit.

The reason for the vitality and success of the Photographic Centre becomes immediately apparent upon meeting its director. Robert Lamarche, chief medical photographer for the biology department, is a gregarious, enthusiastic man, full of kinetic energy, who obviously loves and is engrossed by his work.

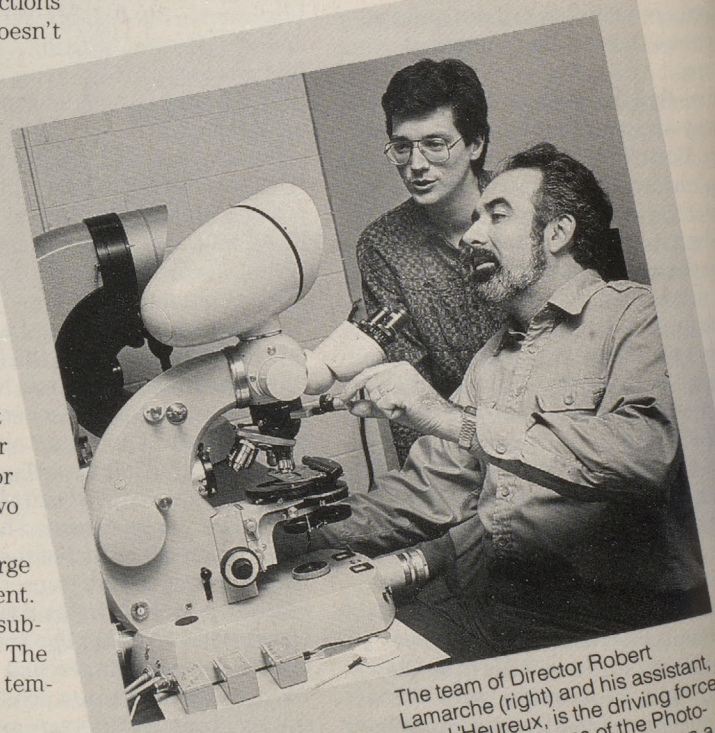
In 1967, an avid amateur photographer armed with an arts degree from the Université de Montréal, Lamarche had registered to study dentistry in September. But at the last minute he changed his mind after hearing of a three-year medical photography program at Laval Université's major teaching hospital, Hôpital Laval, which combined his two main interests, the life sciences and photography.

His goal upon graduation in 1970 was to work for a large teaching hospital, not in a fundamental science department. But medicare had just been implemented and budgets for subdepartments such as para-medical photography were cut. The first job offer he received was at McGill, which he took as a temporary assignment. That was sixteen years ago.

Under the guidance and direction of Lamarche the small Photographic Centre has grown and flourished into a twelve-room complex that services all the science departments. The centre specializes in biophotography, doing both micrography and macrography.

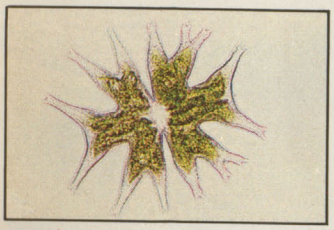
Photomicrography involves taking high quality photographs of various specimens through a light microscope. A standard photomicroscope magnifies an object from 10 to 1000 times, and an electron microscope from 1000 to possibly 500,000 times. This means that photographs at the cell level and smaller are possible.

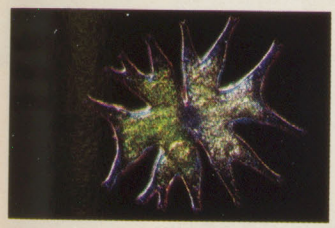
Photomacrography, on the other hand, captures objects that have been magnified from only one to 70 times, and that are three-dimensional. "This allows you to create images that are way beyond the magnification potential of a standard camera, but not quite as high as that of a photo-microscope — it's that stage in between where things have become invisible, but not at the cellular level," says Lamarche. This allows photography of detail and landmarks on, for example, mosquitos or snails. "This is a crucial step

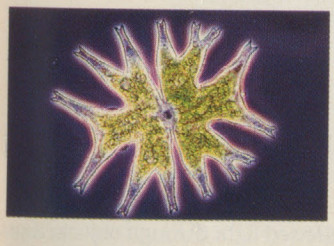


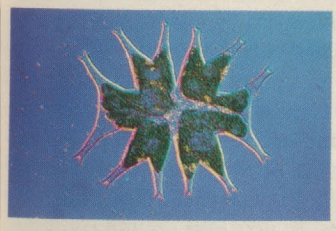
The team of Director Robert Lamarche (right) and his assistant, Guy L'Heureux, is the driving force behind the success of the Photographic Centre. Here they scan a preparation on a photomicroscope.

Dramatic, artistic images are created by the photographic wizzardry of Robert Lamarche, who shot these hydroquinone crystals with standard polarization.

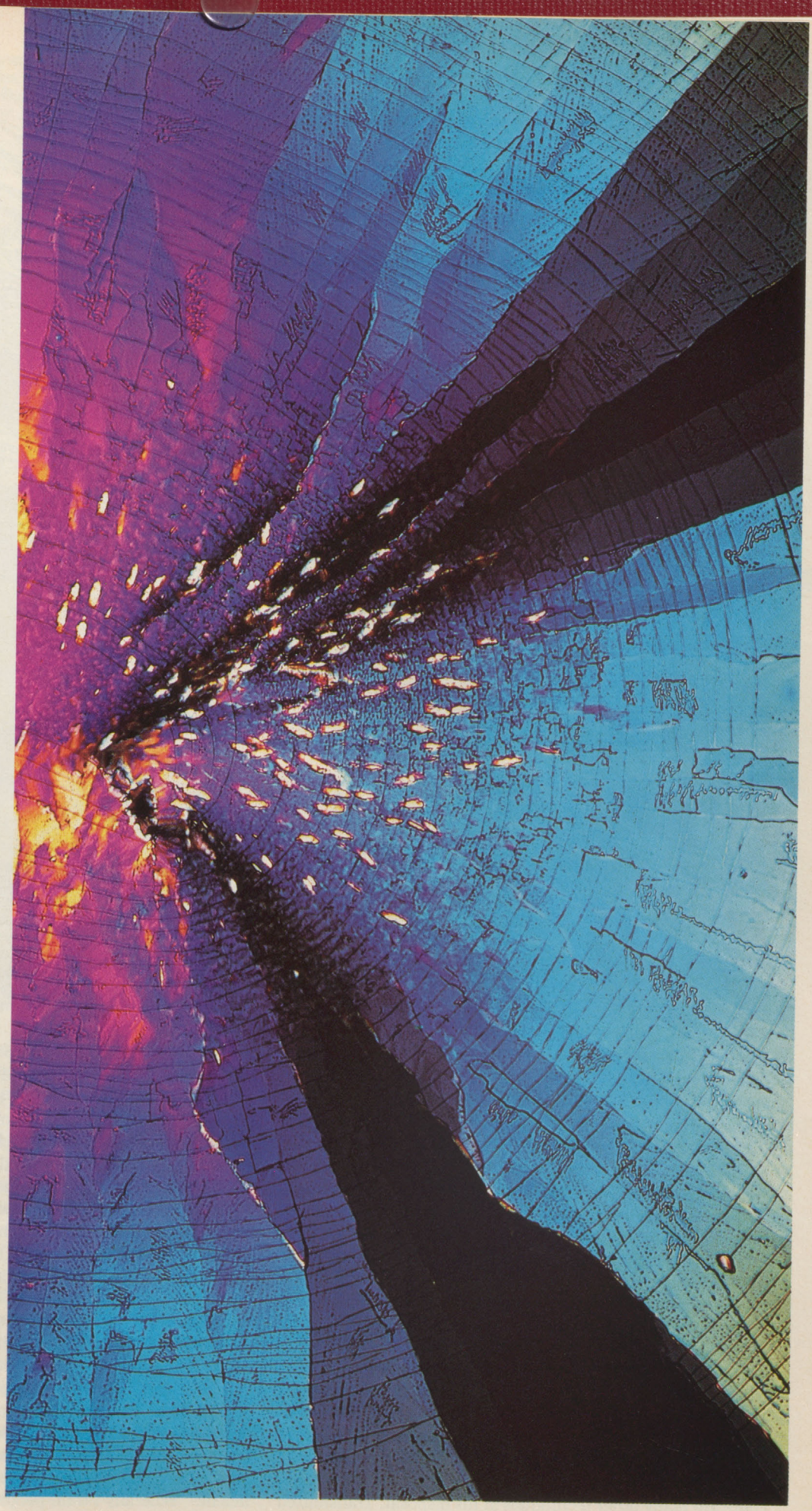


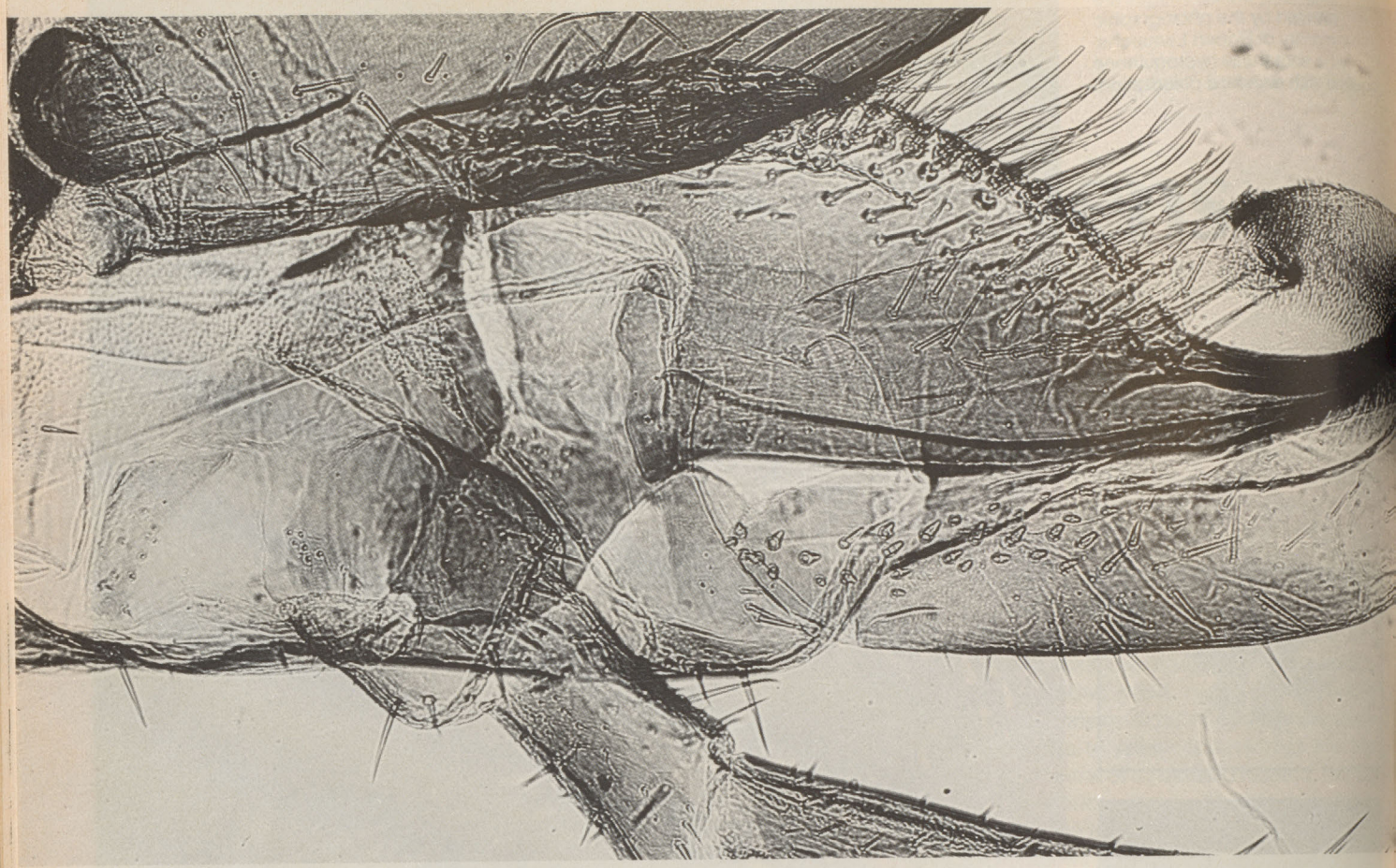


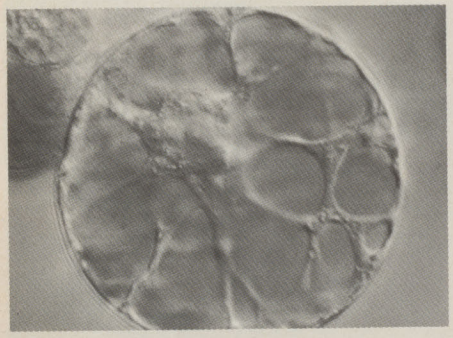


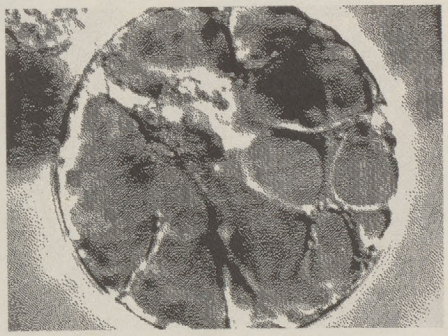


These images of the same micrasterias alga illustrate four biophotography techniques: top to bottom, brightfield illumination, darkfield illumination, phase contrast and Nomarsky's differential interference contrast.









New to the Photographic Centre is the application of computer technology to the bio-imagery process. On the left is an *in vivo* red beet protoplasm photographed using the differential interference contrast technique, and on the right, a digitized computer version of the same shot.

in photography that is often ignored,'' he says. ''Photomacrography is a specialty not found in many places, and that makes us rather unique.''

The centre has other useful functions. ''Our instruments are used not only for photography,'' says Lamarche, ''but also for special investigations because of their superior optics.'' There is also an X-ray film processor, a student darkroom, an experimental photography room, drafting and graphic arts materials and sound recording facility. Because of the expertise gathered over the years, Eastman Kodak and leading microscope manufacturers regularly bring their new products to the centre for testing.

When students and faculty come to the centre they understand the nature of the subject to be photographed but do not always know how best to see it. This is where Lamarche's experience comes into play. ''I have a very clear understanding of the battery of techniques available,'' he says. ''I can sense from my first glance at a subject what techniques are going to show certain things.'' In other words Lamarche knows the tricks of the trade: for instance he knows that a sea urchin skeleton will show up better using polarization.

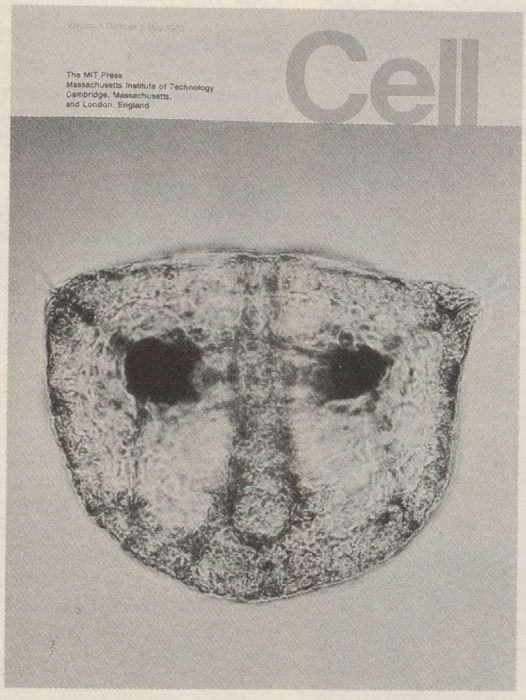
There are many other techniques at his disposal. Transmitted bright field illumination sends condensed light through objects that are well stained or have a solid structure. Incident dark field illumination will show details of a subject that has very little density by bouncing oblique light off its surface. From there Lamarche has devised an original technique which combines the two simultaneously to provide maximum information.

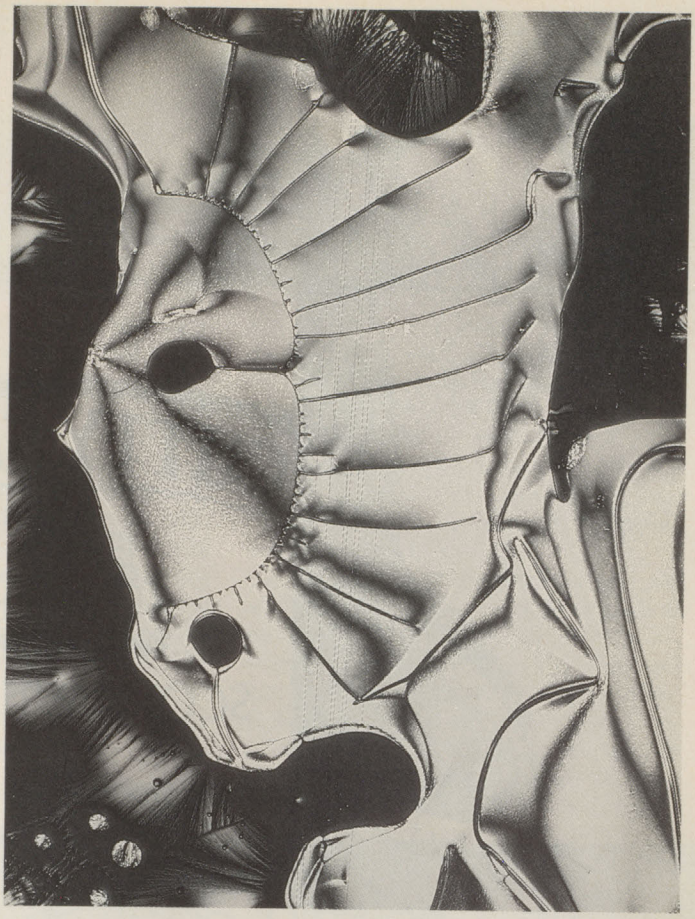
Phase contrast is a technique that revolutionized the field of micrography when it was invented by physicist F. Zernicke in 1936. This technique makes visible those objects that are normally invisible when observed through the microscope under standard illumination. ''All great discoveries in cells and cell structure were done thanks to phase contrast,'' says Lamarche, ''and that invention triggered others afterward, such as Nomarsky's differential interference contrast, which has the unique ability to produce a clear image at any plane inside a three-dimensional object.''

Unlike most other photographic services, the centre is also a teaching facility. Lamarche encourages students and staff to come for training in all aspects of biological imaging. The type of training depends on specific interest and the complexity of the investigation, but usually a two-hour session per technique is sufficient. ''Basically I train people on the manipulation of optics,''

A chironomous larva head, magnified fifty times, is an example of transmitted light photomacrography.







Repeated meltdown and recrystallization break down the natural symmetry of hydroquinone crystals, producing unusual random effects.

This Lamarche micrograph of a sea urchin embryo, taken using phase contrast, appeared on the cover of the prestigious molecular biology magazine, *Cell*.

says Lamarche. ''Once they have mastered that, taking pictures is almost automatic.'' The goal is to make people fully autonomous in their field so they can operate the equipment at any time without further assistance.

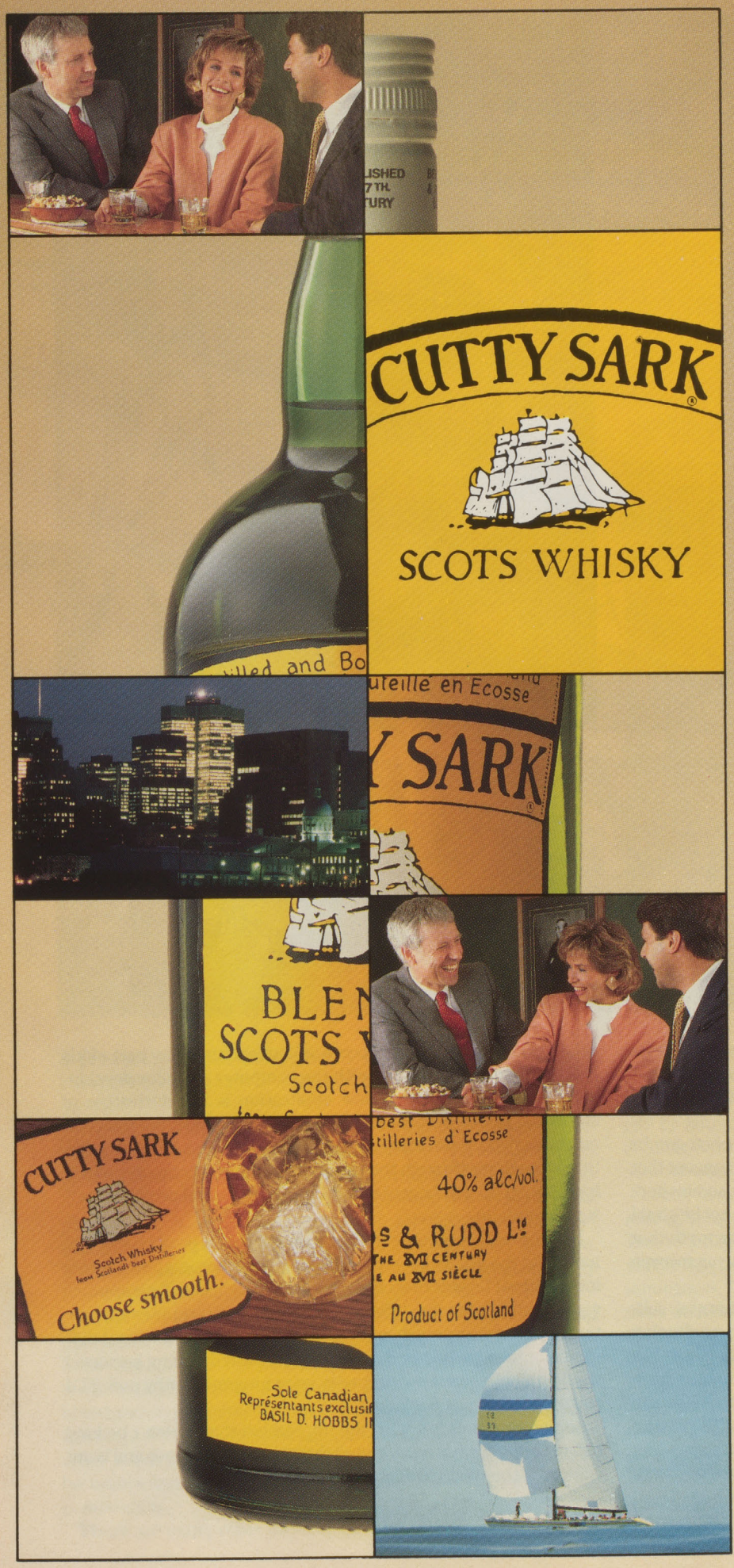
Ideally, graduate students should produce their own photographs for their theses. ''To me it is a key part of our training concept that they can take this expertise and go do another degree somewhere else,'' says Lamarche. People are trained to respect but not be afraid of the equipment, which is really quite rugged. ''It's a myth that this equipment is fragile,'' he says. ''I've never had any microscope seriously damaged due to misuse — ever.''

Another attractive feature of the centre is its financial self-sufficiency. Over the years Lamarche has maximized production and established an internal and external pricing policy which has provided a sound operational base. This has freed the centre from the constraints of budget cutbacks and allowed it to make the necessary investment in repairs and new equipment. ''While the biology department, like others, has had to compress its spending even more, it has not affected the upward climb of the centre,'' says Lamarche. ''Here business is booming.''

Now Lamarche is working on what he considers the second phase of the bio-imagery process and an exciting new part of his job — linking photography with the computer. A major development resulting from this new application is the derivation of statistical values from serial photograhy. ''We have been able to establish good interfaces between qualitative images and quantitative analyses through the use of the Macintosh computer which has opened up a floodgate of new applications and possibilities,'' says Lamarche.

He sees many new uses in the centre for this type of procedure, including the ability to transform complete photographic images into digitized images that can be manipulated inside the computer via a graphics program. ''For me personally, the computer applications are a new approach and I'm glad I jumped into it when I did, nine months ago. In fact, I regret having waited so long because I would probably have been a pretty good programmer by now if I'd started a few years back.''

Somehow one is left with the impression that it won't be long before Lamarche has mastered all the current techniques and is out exploring the next photographic frontier.



Alumni Travel Program 1987

Tour 1 – South Pacific
Cruise with Royal Viking Line: March 9-29. Departs Aukland; cruise around North and South Islands of New Zealand, Milford Sound, Tasmania; 8 ports of call. Includes 3 nights in Sydney. Combine two cruises and receive free round-trip airfare from gateway cities. Prices from $5,042.

Tour 2 – China
April 27 – May 22: Guangzh[illegible], Guilin, Wuhan, Chongquing, Xian, Bei[illegible]anghai. SOLD OUT
A Yangtse River Cr[illegible]oard the M.V. "EMEI" will include fas[illegible]g shore excursions to Shibaozhai, Y[illegible]ng, Chenglingji and Shashi. Price: TBA.

Tour 3 – Boston
Long weekend in Boston: May 15-18. Walk the historic Freedom Trail, visit some of Boston's famous museums, an evening at the Pops, etc. Price: approx. $581 double; $744 single.

Tour 4 – Britain
"Eight Ages of Britain": June 13-28. Explore the illustrious history of the English countryside. 5 nights in Bristol, 4 in York, and 5 in Cambridge. Daytime excursions by private coach to interesting local sites. Price: approx. $2,670 double; $3,167 single. Tour leader: Dr. Stanley Frost.

Tour 5 – Norway
"Norway for Naturalists": June 29 – July 13. Includes 3-day cruise along the fjords on the coastal steamer "Finnmarken." Sightseeing in Bergen, Kjaerringjoy, Stokmarknes vicinity, Henningsvaer and the Reine and Narvik areas. Boating and hiking as well as unique photographic opportunities. Tour leader: Dr. Alice Johannsen. Price: from $3,275.

Tour 6 – China
October 5-27: Shanghai, Hangzhou, Beijing, Luoyang, Xian, Kumming, Guilin, Guangzhou, Hong Kong, Price: TBA.

Tour 7 – South America
Cruise with Royal Viking Line: November 11-30. Ports of call: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Montevideo, Uruguay; Punta Arenas, Chile; Puerto Madryn and Buenos Aires, Argentina; cruise the Strait of Magellan and Tierra del Fuego (cruise around Cape Horn, weather permitting). Includes 2-night land program in Rio de Janeiro. Combine two cruises and receive free round-trip airfare from gateway cities. Prices from approx. $5,900.

For further information, call or write:
TOURS 1, 3, 4, 5, 7
Canadian Educational Travel Associates (CETA)
4616 St. Catherine Street West
Montreal, Quebec H3Z 1S3
Tel. (514) 937-9401

TOURS 2 and 6
Vivian Lieu Travel Inc.
4970 Queen Mary Road, Suite 25
Montreal, Quebec H3W 1X2
Tel. (514) 735-1641

"Who is in favour of human responsibility?"

Until the middle of this century, the champions of the rights of citizens were regarded as liberals and the champions of the authority and status quo were known as conservatives. Now, the term "liberal" seems to apply to those who wish to impose "help" on people without asking whether or not that particular form of help is really wanted. The criterion used by these well-intentioned people is described as the good of the "collectivity," which is defined in the Concise Oxford Dictionary as a collective noun meaning "many individuals, as cattle, troop, duck." My feelings precisely. Using this term with reference to human beings is an insult, since it reduces us all to mere statistical digits. It would seem then that the trend of "liberalism" is on the path towards Orwell's "1984," a little behind schedule.

If so, where does "conservatism" fit? Under the circumstances, the most fertile ground available is obviously the defense of the individual's right to judge what is in his own best interests. Many political philosophers have expressed this theme, with the reservation that individuals must temper their quest of their own interests so that they do not interfere with the rights of other individuals.

If we accept this, the implications for government social policy are far-reaching indeed, for it follows that freedom to use your own judgment carries with it responsibility for the consequences of the resulting words and actions. All of our political leaders support the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, but I would like to ask who is in favour of human responsibility?

Responsibility seems to have become something demanded of governments or institutions but not of individuals in the same sense. We now use another word for that — "accountability" — which does not mean the same thing at all to me. Accountability is something imposed by others after the fact, and results in praise or blame depending on someone else's judgement. Responsibility is something a person assumes voluntarily and directs his words and actions accordingly. Unfortunately, in the minds of some people accountability means not getting caught.

I believe that most individuals would be happy to live responsibly in return for being able to make their own decisions, but the conditions of living in the modern state have tended to discourage such an attitude. First, the industrial age made automatons of a large proportion of working people. Then efforts by organized labour and governments to prevent exploitation encouraged a tendency towards uncritical uniformity in work and pay standards. Governments in search of popularity eagerly claimed responsibility for creating employment, then had to pay individuals who could not find suitable work, and then took on the responsibility of making people save for their old age through compulsory universal pension funds. The final blow was indexing pension benefits to the so-called cost of living, thereby ensuring the continuance of inflation and the impossibility of balancing government budgets. Thus what were thought to be assumptions of responsibility have turned out to be acts of irresponsibility.



We have an opportunity now to change the trend. There is no motivation stronger than the knowledge that the better a person works, the better will be the rewards. Surely we can progress to the point where standards of quality have something to do with standards of pay. What is needed is not an elaborate apparatus of rigid formulae but an attitude of mind towards effort and reward.

If we can only convince ourselves that the role of government is not to assume responsibility for every aspect of our lives, there is hope. This would mean drastic changes in the way governments spend the revenues they exact from their citizens. These changes should be guided by a philosophy in which effort, honesty and excellence are rewarded, while ensuring that the least of us can live as humans with dignity and a sense of purpose. Such a philosophical attitude will lead governments to avoid policies that: make decisions for people that they ought to make for themselves; absolve people from the consequences of their own follies; make payments to people subject to conditions, such as not working; create the impression that governments have a magic source of wealth, like Santa Claus.

For reasons which are conceptually fuzzy, almost all political leaders and pressure groups worship the sacred cow called universality, but obviously do not know what the word means.

If we are serious about universality, all such systems of support should be abolished and replaced by an unconditional monthly payment to all citizens of legal age, the amount to be determined as a percentage of the GNP that the government feels it can afford to use in this way. Obviously this payment would not be enough to completely satisfy anyone's needs, but since it is unconditional, there is no bar to doing something useful to improve one's income. All government expenditures should be similarly structured, so that people may understand the connection between productivity and benefits.

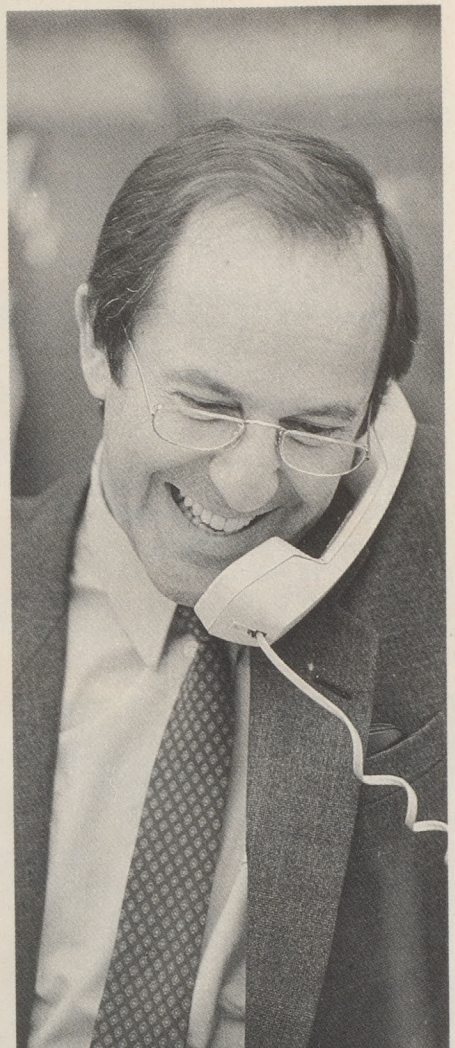
On the subject of expenditures, governments should avoid responsibility for services or payments that do not meet the criterion of universality as defined here. That is, there must be a general benefit to the community as a whole, directly or indirectly. Apart from external and internal security in its broadest sense and basic infrastructure such as postal service, roads, bridges, sewer and water systems etc., only a few other services would qualify.

My candidates would be: free education through the university undergraduate level, subject to entry and performance standards; public urban mass transportation systems; universal hospital and medical services; the unconditional income payment mentioned above.

I have no illusions regarding the possibility of easy acceptance of these ideas. The concept of institutional or political responsibility for individual welfare has been fostered in our society for several generations, for several reasons. It is time to question the wisdom of such a use of the democratic process. Continued failure to live up to such promises engenders cynicism and frustration in the public mind, which could in time result in the loss of our democratic freedoms to an ideological dictatorship of one kind or another.

JAMES E. MORGAN, BA'37

Mort Zuckerman



"Lucky? Sure. It's not all a function of hard work or talent. There is an element of luck. I found it, continue to have it and I'm glad for it. Most people who have accomplished something realize that for everything to work out you need an element of good fortune. . . or the smiles of the gods."

So says Mort Zuckerman, BA'57, BCL'61, who was born into a Montreal wholesaler's family forty-seven years ago, earned his honours undergraduate degree in economics and political science from McGill at nineteen, and made his first five million dollars by the age of thirty.

From the window of his Manhattan offices, Zuckerman can see a huge skyscraper, just one of the fifty-three buildings in fifteen cities across the United States owned by his Boston Properties Company. Last year he engineered the highest price-per-capita real estate deal ever in Manhattan, for the site of the New York Coliseum — $456 million. He's made the Forbes list as one of the 400 richest men in the U.S. with estimated personal assets of over $200 million.

With one foot firmly in real estate, Zuckerman has planted the other squarely in the publishing world, and so far has maintained his balance. In 1980 he bought the prestigious magazine *The Atlantic Monthly*. Last year he took over *U.S. News and World Report*, recently acting as key negotiator in the extrication of his reporter Nicholas Daniloff from a Soviet prison.

Zuckerman says it was fate that led him to fortune in the U.S. rather than his native Canada. "It was as much accidental as anything else, because I went to law school at Harvard, and decided to practice law in the States for a while. One thing led to another and my professional career went off the mark pretty quickly. It was not part of any massive plan."

Publishing may not prove as lucrative as real estate but Zuckerman has entered the field with his usual zest, raising eyebrows with changes to staff and corporate image: "He is brilliant, hard-driving, funny and some think Machiavellian, and *U.S. News* will never be the same" read one headline.

When he bought *The Atlantic Monthly*, it was prestigious, and decidedly unprofitable. He shortened its name to *The Atlantic* and almost immediately replaced the editor with an ex-*New Yorker* man. *U.S. News* was running a poor third behind *Newsweek* and *Time* when he took over the job of editor himself.

"Both *The Atlantic* and *U.S. News* are now doing very well in subscription," says Zuckerman, "and less well in advertising. But the most important part of those magazines is their editorial product. *The Atlantic* is a brilliant, wonderful magazine that is a function of the most accomplished editor in the country. . ." He says the *U.S. News* is undergoing an evolution that will involve assembling "not one or two people at the top, but a whole staff of the highest quality. . ."

"I am involved in the broadest sense with *The Atlantic* where Bill Whitworth really is the editor, but with *U.S. News* I'm the editor-in-chief and have a very different role. . . there, I'm doing two things: one, I'm trying to guide the general direction and quality of the magazine, and two, I write the editorials." These reflect Zuckerman's own current political inclinations: conservative, and supportive of free enterprise, and of the Reagan administration policies with regard to Nicaragua and the Soviet Union, for example. There is a general feeling, among the press, that *The Atlantic* will continue to be a money-losing proposition and that the *U.S. News* will continue to run behind *Time* and *Newsweek*, remaining a financial gamble. Zuckerman agrees with the assessment of *The Atlantic*, but not about the *U.S. News* which he says is "an excellent business venture." But money, he adds, is not the deciding factor. "The principal objective is really to put out a quality editorial product."

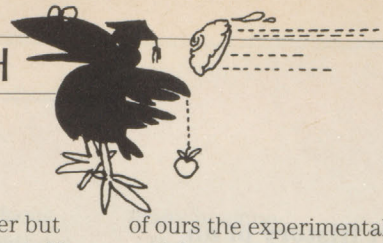
Zuckerman doesn't see himself as a crusader in the world of American publishing. "I don't think of myself in terms of how I would like to be known as much as what I am doing. In a sense I am more interested in my work than in my career. . . I think professionally more in terms of looking back upon my own work and hope it was intelligent, fair-minded and marked by integrity and some creativity. I'd like to feel like I have been a good person."

Two good people stand out as influencing Zuckerman's professional and personal life. One is another expatriate Canadian – Abe Rosenthal, editor-in-chief of the *New York Times*. Although they never worked together, Zuckerman is awed by Rosenthal's ability to "put together such an extraordinary editorial staff and manage a group of incredibly talented, and therefore incredibly difficult people. . . and do it so well for so long."

The other person is his grandfather. Zuckerman's face becomes animated as he describes what he calls the "democratic sense" of this man, an orthodox rabbi, who never resented it when none of his children followed his commitment to the faith. "He was also a man who always looked forward. He never looked back, never regretted, never complained, and whatever he went through in life, had this wonderful inner belief system centered principally around his religion. I think he had a very rich life lived just out of that."

A last question to Mort Zuckerman, real estate and publishing baron: did he set out in life to make money? There is a moment's hesitation before he answers. "No. I gave up the practice of law, where I thought I would make a lot of money, for the practice of real estate where I had no idea whether I would make money. So my notion in professional terms has always been to do the things you really like to do and let the economics take care of themselves. So far, so good."

JOHN GEEZA



Trevor Hall

Literary license in the lab

Dear Sirs:

"Having reached the official age of senility, I am now blessed with total recall of events that occurred several decades ago, although I am not so sure what happened yesterday.

One of the events from my adolescent years I have duly recorded and offer to you for some future column.

All proceeds from movies, videos, paperbacks, TV series and other spin-offs I cheerfully surrender to the Alma Mater Fund, but I hope I will be invited to collaborate if a musical is considered, especially for Stratford or Niagara-on-the-Lake."

David Hanchet, BEng'46

H. G. I.

In the years just before World War II the Plumbers were the acknowledged campus leaders in culture, intellect, sophistication and any other virtue you care to name. (Some malcontents and ne'er-do-wells might consider this a minority opinion.)

To restore our normal position of one-upness, we adopted our own hero from under the noses of our would-be rivals: Dr. H. G. I. Watson. He confirmed the existence of a mutual admiration society by conducting daily tutorials for second year Engineers at the Pig & Whistle, a.k.a. the Prince of Wales Hotel on McGill College Street. Unfortunately he displayed most unwelcome even-handedness at exam time.

In particular, Physics Lab II, H. G. I.'s pride and joy, gave rise to more supplementals than any other course. Such is the price for stealing an idol.

H. G. I.'s method of marking lab reports was a trifle eccentric. On one memorable occasion he gravely listened to the complaint of a student who received 8/10 for a nearly perfect experiment and report. Apparently he had misplaced the decimal point in the very last line and lost two marks as a result. When asked to reconsider, H. G. I. agreed, "I suppose the decimal point isn't that important," and awarded the new mark: 0.8.

My own experience was happier but much more curious, to say the least. My lab partner, Des Carty, BEng'42, and I discovered that the results from our first experiment were ludicrous. We tried all the usual remedies, from cooking to fudging, without success, and finally resorted to Newton's Ultimate Law: "When all else fails tell the truth."

The truth, of course, was that the equipment was so antiquated and the demonstrators so clueless that we innocents were led astray. This was duly noted in the report in rather colourful language, and we awaited our nemesis with resignation.

Some nemesis! We received 13/10 for the report, which contained a little note in red ink beside our comments on the apparatus and the demonstrators, "I couldn't agree more, H. W."

From that point on Des and I were unstoppable. We were blessed with hopeless results most of the time, and invariably picked up + 1 or + 2 for our pungent, but absolutely truthful comments. Once in a while, through no fault of ours the experimental results were satisfactory and we had to settle for a mere 10/10; once we plummeted to a humiliating 9/10.

By the end of the year we had an average of well over 100% for our lab reports and picked up enough marks on the final to nail down Firsts. Why we weren't nominated for a Nobel Prize I'll never understand. Not for physics, mind you, but for literature.

Throughout the entire escapade, H. G. I. never once showed to Des or me any sign that he was aware of what was going on, but a few years later he let his guard down.

We bumped into one another outside the Roddick Gates and to my surprise the Great Man stopped me. "Hackett, isn't it? (Close enough.) You got a First in '39 or '40 didn't you, and a First in Theory, too, if I'm not mistaken." I simpered shyly and admitted that he was, as always, correct.

H. G. I. favoured me with a rare smile, and continued on towards the Pig, slowly shaking his head.

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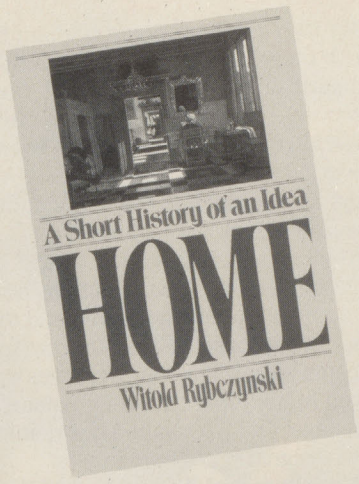
Further Information: Languages Department, Redpath Library Building, 392-8301.

Fees are subject to change.

McGill Centre for Continuing Education

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Home: A Short History of an Idea, by Witold Rybczynski, Viking, 288 pages, $19.95.



"During the six years of my architectural education the subject of comfort was mentioned only once. It was by a mechanical engineer whose job it was to initiate my classmates and me into the mysteries of air conditioning and heating. He described something called the 'comfort zone,' which, as far as I can remember, was a kidney-shaped, cross hatched area on a graph that showed the relationship between temperature and humidity. Comfort was inside the kidney, discomfort was everywhere else. This, apparently, was all that we needed to know about the subject. It was a curious omission from an otherwise rigorous curriculum; one would have thought that comfort was a crucial issue in preparing for the architectural profession, like justice in law, or health in medicine."

So begins the forward of *Home,* and comfort becomes the theme and "raison d'être." However, as a practicing architect, I would caution that to equate comfort in architecture to justice in law or health in medicine, is to fall prey to some marketing hyperbole which, given the content of this book, is quite unnecessary. Rybczynski's book is of interest to everyone because of its historical references (reinforced with descriptions of paintings representing social and cultural traditions), its stylistic evolution (based upon various national characteristics) and its technological development (as described by electrical, heating, plumbing and air conditioning advances).

From a thoroughly enjoyable introduction describing the influence of Ralph Lauren on North American attitudes to historical verisimilitude (or nostalgia!) to a virtual primer on domestic heritage, the author engagingly traces residential concerns from medieval times to the present day. The family, furnishings, interior decor, national influences and technical innovation all find their place in the development of the home; and described wonderfully and simply without pretension, but with substantial relevence and reference to cultural and traditional progress throughout the ages.

From the Dutch Bourgeois Age, through French Rococo, then Georgian England, American mechanization, and internal exhibitions, the influences on the home and the ramifications to this day are aptly described. The author presents a case for nostalgia. "Nostalgia for the past is often a sign of dissatisfaction with the present. I have called the modern interior 'a rupture in the evolution of domestic comfort.' It represents an attempt not so much to introduce a new style — that is the least of it — as to change social habits, and even to alter the underlying cultural meaning of domestic comfort. Its denial of Bourgeois traditions has caused us to question, and reject, not only luxury but also ease, not only clutter but also intimacy. Its emphasis on space has caused it to ignore privacy, just as its interest in industrial-looking materials and objects has led it away from domesticity. Austerity, both visual and tactile, has replaced delight. What started as an endeavor to rationalize and simplify has become a wrong-headed crusade; not, as is often claimed, a response to a changing world, but an attempt to change the way we live. It is a rupture not because it does away with period styles, not because it eliminates ornament, and not because it stresses technology, but because it attacks the very idea of comfort itself."

Finally, a description of comfort by architect Christopher Alexander: "Imagine yourself on a winter afternoon with a pot of tea, a book, a reading light, and two or three huge pillows to lean back against. Now make youself comfortable. Not in some way which you can show to other people, and say how much you like it. I mean so that you really like it, for yourself. You put the tea where you can reach it: but in a place where you can't possibly knock it over. You pull the light down, to shine on the book, but not too brightly, and so that you can't see the naked bulb. You put the cushions behind you, and place them, carefully, one by one, just where you want them, to support your back, your neck and your arm; so that you are supported just comfortably, just as you want to sip your tea, and read, and dream."

All in all, an original and informative book on the idea of the home.

MICHAEL WERLEMAN

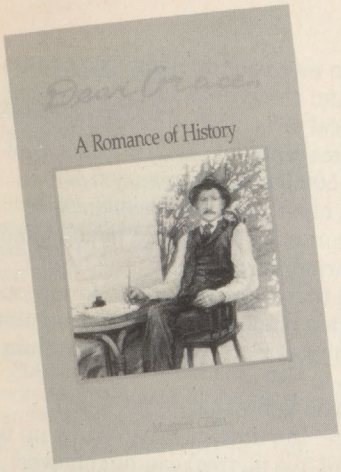
Dear Grace, A Romance of History, by Margaret Gillet, Eden Press, 1986, 246 pages, $24.95.

"Historiography is a formidable word – intimidating, mysterious or even unknown to the world at large. Many people, if they ever give the matter any attention, probably think that the process of writing history is a solitary business, even a dreary one."

So begins Margaret Gillett's *Dear Grace, A Romance of History.* What follows is a colourful demonstration of what exactly a historiographer of Gillett's talent can produce when given just enough information to pique her curiosity. To be sure, the end result of Gillett's research is hardly dreary. The reader learns not just about Octavia Grace Ritchie and William Little, but more importantly about the process of historical research, which the author assures us, "can be full of excitement as any other quest, the writing of history as intriguing as the composing of any detective story."

Gillett stumbled upon the idea for *Dear Grace* while doing research about the history of women at McGill University. Octavia Grace Ritchie was valedictorian of the class of 1888 — the first class of women admitted to McGill. She later attended Kingston Women's Medical College, and later yet became the first woman to set up a private practice in Quebec. It was during Ritchie's first year in medical school that she met William Little, then a senior at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Kingston. A friendship and probably a romance developed, and the two kept in touch when Little went first to Edinburgh, then to Australia.

The body of letters penned by Little, which dominate the central section of *Dear Grace,* were written between 1889 and 1894. The greater part of them come from the small town of Warracknabeal in the Australian state of Vic-



toria, where Little settled and set up a practice. The letters reveal much more than Little's interest in Ritchie. Among other things they give fascinating insights into nineteenth century medical practices. While Ritchie's letters to Little are unfortunately missing, Little's correspondence obviously endeavors to answer questions posed by his friend, and her presence is very much felt in his missives.

Following the letters, Gillett fills in the rest of Ritchie's professional and personal history, attempting to piece together what happened to William Little after his correspondence with her ceased — no small task. By far the most interesting aspect of *Dear Grace* is Gillett's portrayal of her own search for clues and connections, and her ability to entice the reader with bits and pieces of information thus, in a way, sharing the act of discovery. Gillett's commentary is acute and often quite funny, and *Dear Grace* is, above all, a good read. Gillet has been a professor at McGill since 1964, and is now the Macdonald Professor of Education. *Dear Grace* is her eighth book.

ANN SCOWCROFT

Excerpt from **"The Great Balancing Act,"** by Mary Dean Lee, **Psychology Today**, March 1986.

Each of us organizes the key resources in our life — time, space, people and activity — in characteristic ways. But I have found, after studying the individual patterns of about 120 working adults, four main patterns, which I call "life-space structures." People who have "home-based nuclear" or "work-based nuclear" structures organize their lives around that single focal point. Those who have "conjoint" structures focus equally on home and work, while those with "diffuse" structures spend much of their time and energy in organizations or social activities outside both home and work.

Life-space structures are seldom consciously or deliberately constructed; they simply emerge as individuals lead their daily lives, influenced by conflicting demands on their time, energy and attention and by their personalities, needs, desires and values. Although these patterns are usually stable, they can shift greatly through conscious choice or when circumstances alter work or living situations.

We can judge the effectiveness of people's life-space structures by how well they help meet three goals: do they allow people to accomplish critical tasks at home and work? Do they provide an adequate amount of pleasure or individual fulfillment? Do they protect people against undue stress? Often it is not possible to meet these goals. But people can try to create the best structure that their circumstances permit.

To meet the first goal — getting critical tasks done at home and work — many people focus exlcusively on time, a limited resource, without also considering space, people and activity, all of which can be expanded or contracted largely without regard to time. For example, people concerned that their children are not getting enough attention may have trouble finding additional time for them. But they might think about taking work home, bringing the kids to work or hiring someone to give them extra attention.

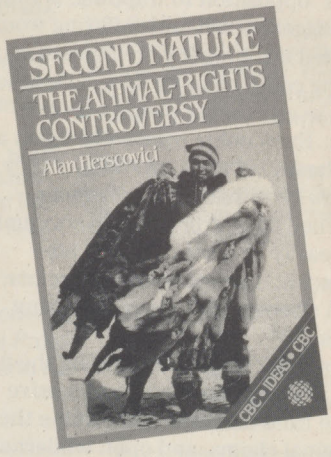
Meeting the second goal — creating opportunities for pleasure or fulfillment — is essential for mental and physical health. Many people blame their lack of pleasure on lack of time. But the real problem may be failure to recognize and build into their daily routine the activities, people or places they find fulfilling.

Meeting the third goal — avoiding strain (which I view as undue or negative stress) — is a complex issue, and even experts disagree about what stress is and what causes it. I see strain as stemming chiefly from doing things at odds with your feelings or sensing that you don't have enough time to do what you want to do. Here, too, if people look at their full range of options and resources, there's more flexibility than many imagine. . .

Regardless of their life-space structure, single people generally seem less happy than other people I studied. They often compound their problems by choosing work-based or diffuse structures which usually yield less happiness than do home-based or conjoint structures.

Some people, both single and married, create structures that allow no opportunity for retreat or repose. I found many who were incredibly efficient at doing everything but enjoying themselves. Yet others leading similarly pressured lives somehow arranged to build in effective ways to relax, often establishing regular patterns or rituals for doing just that. . .

No particular kind of life-space structure ensures that people will find adequate release and relaxation. But by paying attention to where, how and with whom they enjoy themselves, most people, however busy they may be, can make room for the necessary ingredients.



Second Nature: The Animal-Rights Controversy, by Alan Herscovici, CBC Enterprises, 1985, 255 pages, $12.95.

As a boy, Alan Herscovici became accustomed to the sweet, musty smell of raw fur. His father and grandfather worked in fur shops in Montreal, snipping precisely and sewing invisibly to turn heaps of animal skins into supple, free-flowing garments. Herscovici came to appreciate what is sometimes called the "fur industry," a term which for him conjures up thousands of individual trappers, supplying furs to small workshops, producing coats for independent retailers.

Herscovici, now thirty-eight, was therefore puzzled a few years ago to hear ecology activists call fur coats heinous, and portray the industry as a large, monolithic enterprise. When his puzzlement turned to curiosity he revved up his van and set out for Vancouver to talk with Greenpeace leaders, the first stop on what became a far-reaching investigation into the animal-rights movement.

His investigation led to a startling conclusion: many animal-rights causes ultimately work against the interests of animals and rural people, while serving the interests of mining, industrial development and urban consumerism. Animal-rights leaders deny the charge. They see themselves as wildlife lovers and ecologists. But Herscovici's research is thorough, his intellect imaginative, his arguments persuasive.

The premise that respecting animals means not killing them is at best naive, at worst dangerous, the author says. "The central fallacy of the animal-rights groups' opposition to trapping, is that they suggest death and suffering would be ended if trapping were banned. Nothing could be more false. Life is cheap in an overpopulated muskrat marsh. Even noble beasts like tigers and polar bears kill their own kind if they outgrow their habitat. . . Animals weakened by overpopulation succumb more easily to rabies, mange, leptosprirosis, distemper and tularemia, which often result in long agonizing deaths."

Herscovici shows how ending the fur trade would remove northern native people from the land, undermine their aboriginal claims, and open wilderness areas sooner and more comprehensively to mining, commercial logging, oil development, and hydroelectric dams. "So we come face to face with the central contradiction of the animal-rights philosophy; by undermining the economy of people who depend on wildlife for their survival, animal-rights advocates clear the way for interests that are not compatible with the needs of wildlife."

Much of the book is devoted to discussing trapping, the east-coast seal hunt, and other issues from factory farming to vegetarianism. The book suffers slightly from repetition and faulty organization, perhaps because the text was adapted from Herscovici's series on CBC's "Ideas." But it is a valuable study. As the author explains, "The discussion has special significance for Canada, a northern country where much of the land is best suited to raising animals or harvesting wildlife and other natural resources. There aren't many parts of Canada where soybeans or grapefruits grow; not even potatoes grow in Newfoundland."

JOHN GODDARD

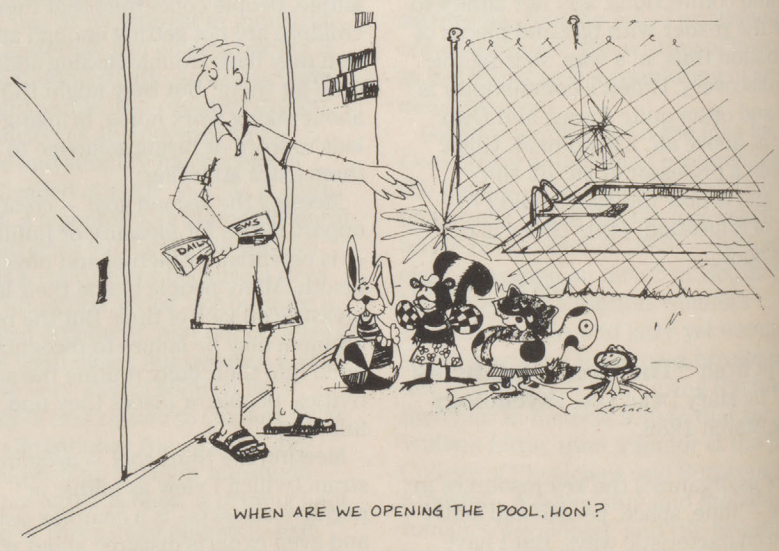
City Critters: How to Live With Urban Wildlife, by David M. Bird, illustrations by Sandra Letendre, Eden Press, 1986, 115 pages, $8.95.

Between lectures at McGill University, Professor David Bird has apparently been doing some exhaustive research for his latest book: "Woodchucks can gallop as fast as sixteen kilometres per hour, and surprisingly can swim quite well. . ." *City Critters* is a witty look at the inhabitants of our backyards, showing the fifty per cent of Canadians who feed birds that they need go no further than their own gate to observe a huge variety of wild animals. With the opening assertion that "whatever wildlife forms choose to reside with you actually reflect your personality and your social status," Professor Bird proceeds to offer feeding advice for bats, snakes, toads, or whatever else you may wish to encourage into your domain. The book is a delightful blend of amusing anecdotes, biological facts, and preventative measures when necessary. Since a colony of 500 bats consumes 500,000 insects a night, they are excellent mosquito controls, and should be tolerated. Furthermore bats are not the health hazard that many believe. "More people die of dog bites, bee stings or even direct lightening strikes each year than from bats."

Did you know that skunk smell (beware: the little guys can spray up to a range of five metres) can be removed with a quick tomato juice bath? Fortunately, Professor Bird offers almost as much advice for deterring city critters as he does for encouraging them. However, if you want to know whether your neighbour is "upwardly mobile," check his refrigerator for bee larva or groundweed to see what he's feeding – bats are definitely trendier to have than rabbits.

We have to agree with Professor Bird that blue-jays, squirrels, and opposums are more attractive than "block after block of asphalt," and "whether you are co-operating or battling with backyard wildlife, there is always room for humour." Sandra Letendre's comic illustrations complement this amusing and fascinating book.

MAGGIE BERG



David Bird, MSc'76, PhD'78, is director of McGill's Macdonald Raptor Research Centre.
Margaret Gillett is the Macdonald Professor of Education in McGill's Faculty of Education.
Alan Herscovici, BA'69, is a Montreal-based journalist, novelist and broadcaster.
Mary Dean Lee is an assistant professor in McGill's Faculty of Management.
Witold Rybczynski is a professor in the School of Architecture at McGill.

ALUMNOTES

THE '20s & '30s

LAVEY M. BECKER, BA'26, was honoured on his 80th birthday with a "festschrift" entitled "Community and the Individual Jew" edited by Ronald Aigeu of the Reconstructionist Synagogue, Montreal, and Gershon Hundert, Chairman of the Dept. of Judaic Studies at McGill.

EDWIN A. GARDNER, BArch'27, formerly chief architect of the Dept. of Public Works of Canada, now works as a volunteer in the Canadian Red Cross Society.

DR. S. CRIPPS, BA'31, DDS'34, has recently published a textbook entitled, *Peridontal Disease: Recognition, Interception and Prevention.*

DR. P.J. GITNICK, DDS'35, has been elected to honorary membership in the Canadian Academy of Periodontology in recognition of his special contribution to periodontics in Canada.

PEGGY MONTGOMERY, BA'39, was recently elected chairman of the board of trustees at Stanstead College, the first woman to achieve the position.

THE '40s

JOHN A. HALL, BSc'42, BEng'49, has been appointed special representative for National Investors Management to be based out of Toronto.

GERALD G. HATCH, BEng'44, was presented with the Canadian Institute of Metallurgists' 1986 Airey Award.

EDWARD M. BALLON, BA'47, has been appointed head of Birks & Sons Ltd. stores in Ontario.

GERALD G. L. HENDERSON, BSc'48, MSc'50, retired in December from Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. after a career spanning 33 years.

JAMES S. PALMER, BA'48 has been named the sixth chancellor of the University of Calgary.

ROBERT M. RENNIE, BCom'48, was recently elected chairman of the board of governors of Touche Ross International after serving for eleven years as chairman of Touche Ross Canada.

ROBERT W. ALLEN, BEng'49, has been appointed president, chief executive officer and a director of Givaudan Limited.

R. C. PATTERSON, BCom'49, currently senior executive vice-president for the Royal Bank of Canada has become responsible for the bank's treausury function, investment banking in North America and correspondant banking.

THE '50s

JOHN E. AIKEN, BSc'50, BA'56, has been appointed sales representative for Ferro Corporation's Bedford Chemical Divison, responsible for Ontario and Quebec.

H. ANTHONY HAMPSON, BA'50, has been appointed deputy chairman of the board of directors for the Board of Canada Development Corporation.

NEIL F. PHILLIPS, BCL'50, has been appointed to the board of directors of The Seagram Company Ltd.

NIELS H. NIELSEN, BA'51, MA'54, has been elected to the board of trustees and executive committee of Westminster Choir and Conservatory of Princeton, New Jersey.

GUY P. FRENCH, BA'54, has been appointed as president of the Products for the Home and Family group of companies for Emco Ltd.

DR. JOHN F. HENDERSON, BSc'54, PhD'58, has been elected to the position of Polysar Fellow of Polysar Ltd., the first person to receive this honour.

DR. JOHN R. HILGER, MD'57, is the new president-elect for the Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery (AAFPRS) and will assume his duties in September, 1987.

JOAN (MCELROY) LAMONTAGNE, DipPT'57, was recently elected president of the Canadian Association of Directors of Volunteer Services in Healthcare.

TATSUMI MATSUSHITA, BEng'57, has been appointed vicepresident for Supply of Petro-Canada Products.

TIMOTHY PORTEOUS, BA'54, BCL'57, has been named associate director of the Canadian Centre for Architecture.

MAX BAYER, BCom'58, has been appointed senior vice-president, finance for Canadian Ultramar Inc.

L. Y. FORTIER, BCL'58, has been appointed to the board of directors for the Royal Bank of Canada Ltd.

A. (TONY) SKINNER, BEng'58, has been appointed as president and chief operating officer of Monenco Ltd.

G. DOUG BONNER, BEng'59, has been appointed president and general manager of Petro MacCallum Ltd., a consulting engineering firm.

M. F. BOODE, BSc'59, has been named director for diversification and new ventures for Dow Chemical Canada Inc.

GLORIA CROTIN, BN'59, has been appointed to the position of executive vice-president and chief executive officer for York Central Hospital.

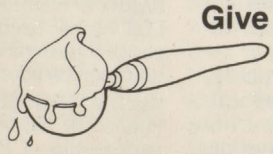
YVON C. DUPUIS, BEng'59, has been elected 51st president of the Canadian Council of Engineers (CCPE). Mr. Dupuis is also president of Consultants Dutech Inc.

G. ROGER OTLEY, BSc'59, has been appointed to the position of chief representative, Japan, for Royal Trust Co.

THE '60s

DR. PAUL G. DYMENT, MD'60 has been named chief of pediatrics at the Maine Medical Centre in Portland, Main, and as professor of pediatrics at the University of Vermont.

JOHN N. PRETTY, BEng'60, has been appointed vice-president and Director of Engineering for Beaver Construction Group Ltd.



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Your news:

ROBERT SILVERMAN, LMus'60, BMus'64, completed his third tour of the Soviet Union in November 1986. A pianist, he toured with the Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra in January and will record Hétu Sonata and the Brahms Fantasies, Op.116 for Radio Canada International in March.

WALLACE A. BARRIE, BEng'61, has been appointed as president of Columbia Bitulithic Ltd., Hub City Paving Ltd., R & E Paving (1975) Ltd., and Westbury Enterprises Ltd, all of which form the B.C. Region of The Warren Paving & Materials Group Ltd.

DR. LEONARD M. HIGGINS MD'61, has been elected vice-chairman of the Atlantic Provinces Section of The American College of Obstetricans and Gynecologists (ACOG).

NICOLAS GRAVINO, BEng'62, has been appointed to the position of president and chief executive officer of Kemtec Petrochemical Corporation Inc.

MAUREEN JOANNE SABIA, BA'62, has been appointed to the board of directors for the Export Development Corporation.

MICHAEL A. P. BECK, BA'63, has been elected chairman of the board for Constellation Assurance Company, one of the Prudential Assurance group of companies.

DR. MICHAEL FEINBERG, MD'63, has been appointed director of outpatient psychaiatry and associate professor of psychiatry at the Medical College of Pennsylvania, (MCP).

ARILD S. NIELSSEN, BEng'63, has been appointed executive vice-president – Primary Operations for CIP Inc., of Montreal.

SOLOMON B. MATHEWS, BEng'64, MEng'68, has been appointed vicepresident of Corporate Development for Sydney Development Corporation.

ROTH,BEng'64,MEng'66, has been appointed executive vice-president, product line management of Northern Telecom Ltd., responsible for overall plaaning and direction of the company's product portfolio.

WILLIAM E. FEARN, BCom'65, has been appointed vice-president of finance for Aetna Canada.

JOHN D. KITTREDGE, BSc'65, has been appointed vice-presient, corporate marketing and strategy for American Can Canada Inc.

PAUL A. TICHAUER, BEng'65, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of Teledyne Mckay, York, PA.

JACQUES A. DROUIN, MBA'66, has been appointed director of the Company for DMR Group Inc.

RENE PRIMEAU, MBA'66, has been appointed director of operations for Charette, Fortier, Hawey/Touche Ross Management Consultants in Montreal.

DR. DAVID LEES, BSc'65, MSc'67, has been appointed president and chief executive officer and named to the board of directors of The Griffith Laboratories Ltd.

DARCEY POOLE, BA'67, has been appointed associate for career planning and advisement at State Univesity of New York College at Brockport, NY.

H. DUNBAR RUSSEL, BSc'67, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of Ontario Blue Cross.

GLEN WOODIN, BEng'67, MBA'69, has been appointed to the position of vice president and general manager of Infotron Canada Ltd.

JUAN CANELLA, BEng'68, has been appointed plant manager of B. F. Goodrich's Shawinigan polyvinyl chloride (PVC) facility.

JOHN K. CARRINGTON, MEng'68, has been appointed vice-president, operations for Corporation Falconbridge Copper.



The fiftieth anniversary gift of the Class of Medicine'36 to the Osler Library, continues to grow and now is in excess of $150,000. Pictured at the special presentation reception held last fall are, left to right: Jonathan F. Meakins, Chauncey Pattee (whose name was inadvertently omitted from the list of key organizers in the *News* Fall issue), Rocke Robertson, Mabel Howie, Dean of Medicine Richard Cruess, Principal David Johnston, Samuel Shuster and History of Medicine Librarian Faith Wallis.

GUY PAQUET, MBA'68, has been appointed executive vicepresident, Internation Vintners Ltd., the marketing division of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Ltd.

JOHN ZBARSKY, BEng'68, is now vice-president, treasurer and controller of Alacan Smelters and Chemicals Ltd.

LINDA (DOCHERTY) CHISHOLM, BA'69, Ontario regional manager for Canadian Executive Service Organizsation (CESO), has been appointed to handle activities in the eastern region of the Northwest Territories as well.

GREGORY M. ELEVICH, MBA'69, has been appointed president of The Edgar David Hill Management Company in Boston Mass.

F. J. FABIAN, BEng'69, has been appointed as director of sales and New Business Development for Consumers Glass Company.

FRANK GUMBS, MSc'69, PhD'71, has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of the West Indies St. Augustine, Trindad & Tobago Campus.

IRVING LUDMER, BSc'69, MBA'71, president and chief executive Officer for Steinberg Inc., has been elected director of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

THE '70s

FEDERICO (FRED) CALUORI, BEng'70, has become the new city engineer and director of public works for the City of Montreal.

W. HUNTLEY CAMERON, M.Ed'70 has joined Kenneff Canadian Inc. as consultant-convention manager in charge of social and entertainment programs for the 23rd World Veterinary Congress in Aug. 1987.

JEAN OLIER CARON, BCL'70, is a partner in the law firm of McDougall, Caron.

PATRICK COLEMAN, BA'70, has recently been appointed chairman of the French department at the University of California, Los Angeles.

DENNIS KUKULSKY, BEng'70, has been appointed a senior officer with the Accugraph Corporation.

MYRON J. WOLF, MBA'70, has been appointed as general manager produce and president of The Ontario Produce Company for the Oshawa Group Ltd.

ELIZABETH J. (LANGLEY) DAVIDSON' BSc'71, BArch'73, has recently established an architectural practice, Davidson Langley Architect, in Toronto, Ontario.

J. S. DUNSMUIR, DipMan'71, has been appointed vice-president-operations for Sterling Drug Ltd.

BARRY K. SINGER, BA'68, BCL'71, LLB'72, has been appointed vice-pesident, general counsel and assistant secretary for Cantel Inc.

PAUL M. LOHNES, BCom'72, DipPubAcc'78, has been elected to the partnership of Poissant Richard-Thorne Ernst & Whinney.

BIRGITTE SCHEEL, BCom'72, has been appointed Vice-President and treasurer for Montreal Trust.

URMAS SOOMET, BEng'72, has been appointed assistant secretary for Dofasco Ltd.

DR. MARVIN H. STEINBERG, BSc'70, DDS'72, has been elected president of the Federation of Dental Societies of Greater Montreal.

BILL SWINDEN, BEd'72, is now teaching at MacDonald High School in St. Anne's Quebec.

SUZELLE BARRINGTON (THAUVETTE), BSc'73, PhD'85, has been appointed assistant professor, full time, in the McGill department of agriculture engineering.

DR. WILLIAM STEINMAN, DDS'73 and DR.MICHAEL TENENBAUM,

Attention Macdonald Graduates! The Macdonald College Award for Teaching Excellence

In 1985, the Faculty of Agriculture and the School of Dietetics and Human Nutrition established the Macdonald College Award for Teaching Excellence, to honour an outstanding instructor in the Faculty or the School who deserves recognition for his or her teaching skills.

The selection will be made from a list of candidates nominated by the graduating students, graduates of the last five years and academic staff.

Here is your chance to participate in the selection of the award winner. If you are a graduate of the past 5 years and wish to make a nomination of the person you consider to be an outstanding teacher, please phone Jaqueline Gerols, Associate Dean, Student Affairs, (514) 457-2000, ext. 339, as soon as possible so that this award may be presented at the June Convocation.

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IHI Director,
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- Major emphasis on skating skills
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- Age (8 – 22) by ability camps July & August

BSc'68, DDS'73 have been elected as executive members for the Federation of Dental Societies of Greater Montreal.

SIE TAN CHIENG, MSc'74, PhD'80, has been promoted to associate professor in the Bio-Resource Engineering Department at the University of British Columbia.

DONALD KENNY, BEng'74, has been appointed manager, automotive materials development for Dofasco Inc.

CONSTANTINE TEMCHEFF, BSc'74 has been admitted as a partner with Peat Marwick in Montreal.

GEORGE E. BARKER, BCom'75, has been appointed to the position of director of planning of Corporation for The Laurentian Group Corporation.

LYON GREENBLATT, BA'70, BCL'75, LLB'78, is currently a partner in the law firm of Weissman and Greenblatt in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

SUSAN HERSHMAN, BA'75, has been appointed vice-president, marketing services for International Vintners Ltd (IVL), a division of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Ltd.

PETER R. MARTIN, BSc'1971, MD'75, has been appointed associate professor of psychiatry at the Vanderbilt University Medical Centre. He will head the division of alcohol and substance abuse within the department.

W. R . STEADMAN, BEng'75, has been appointed Vice-President and General Manager for Pembina Resources Ltd.

WALTER BILENKI,BEng'76, has been appointed assistant to the treasurer for Dofasco Ltd.

KWAI IN JOSEPHINE (CHUNG), BSc'76, is currently a dietician in Vancouver, B.C.

EUGENE MEEHAN, LLM'76, DCL'84, has been appointed professor of law at the University of Ottawa.

MICHEL THÉRIAULT, MLS'76, has been appointed assistant professor, Faculty of Canon Law at Saint Paul University in Ottawa.

PEARL GOLDMAN, BCL'76, LLB'77, LLM'78, has been admitted to the Florida Bar.

PETER LEUNG, BCom'77, has been appointed comptroller of General Electric Rail Car Services Canada Ltd., in Calgary.

MARC MITGES, BEng'77, has been appointed sales manager, eastern operations (Industrial) for ASEA Inc.

MICHAEL W. MORAN, BCom'75, DipPubAcc'78, has been appointed vice-president, finance and administration for First Quebec Corporation.

AMY (SETO) THOMPSON, BSc'78, is working at the Belleville General Hospital with out patients in the physical therapy department. Ms. Thompson was previously senior therapist neurology at the Calgary General Hospital.

LORNE THOMPSON, BEd'78, MEd'81, has taken a counselling position at Loyalist College in Belleville after spending five years with the Calgary Board of Education as a counsellor.

HOWARD BURSHTEIN, BCom'79, is practicing corporate and securities law in Toronto with the firm of Salter, Apple, Cousland and Kerbel.

JOHN K. KELLY, BSc'79, MSc'85, is President of SRO Engineering, a consulting firm based in Kirkland, PQ, and involved in Canadian and international water resources and transportation engineering projects.

THOMAS KOURI, BCom'79m has recently returned to Montreal as president and creative director of High-Touch Communications Inc., a national marketing and advertising design firm.

JENNIFER OVEREND, BCL'78, LLB'79, has been appointed director, legal and public affairs for Monsato Canada Inc.

PAUL SENECAL, BCom'79 has been transfered by the Campbell Soup Company to Camden New Jersey where he will be marketing manager in charge of "Soup de Jour", "America's Bounty" and other frozen soup products.

THE '80s

DOROTHY BLOCK, BSW'80, has been appointed co-ordinator of the Seniors of Westmount Action Group (SWAG), an organization modeled after the American Grey Panthers movement.

GRANT BUTT, MBA'80, has been appointed manager of the Montreal branch of First City Trust.

ROBERT R. JASON, LLB'80, has recently joined the firm of Gowling & Henderson as head of the taxation department.

DONALD MARSHALL, BSc'80, is vice-president of Hoverwest Ferry Services Inc., which operates an 80 passenger hovercraft between Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

JACQUES J. M. SHORE, LLB'80, has recently been appointed director of research and investigation of the Security Intelligence Review Committee, in Ottawa.

DAVID WINCH, BA'80, has been appointed managing editor of *Science & Technology Dimensions*, a new national, general-interest science magazine to be published jointly by the National Research Council and Science et Technologie Mondex Inc. of Montreal.

DR. MAVOURNEED JOY, PhD'81, has joined the staff of the Thomas More Institute of Montreal, and will be part of the team implementing programs of study at the university level.

DR. RITA HURLEY, MSc'77, DDS'82, has been elected corresponding secretary of The Federation of Dental Societies of Greater Montreal.

ANDREW ZEIDEL, BCom'82, has been appointed account executive at High-Touch Communications Inc.

LOUIS LAPORTE, BCom'83, reecently won a $25,000 prize as "Young Entrepreneur of the Year". Laporte operates Les Entreprises Nobell Inc. which is a business centre for people wanting to enter the Montreal market.

SERGE LECLAIRE, MBA'83, has been appointed senior vicepresident, systems and technology for Laurentian General.

J. L. MOHAMMED, BEng'78, MEng'82, has been employed as a computer scientist at the artificial intelligence laboratory of Schlumberger Palo Alto Research in California since 1981.

MONICA A. WANNER, BEd'83, is now living in Toronto and working as personnel director for the Day & Ross Transportation Group, a subsidiary of McCain Foods.

TAMARA LEVITZ, BMus'84, is currently finishing her master's degree in West Berlin under the direction of Karl Dalhaus, and will be beginning a PhD program in 1987, at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, NY.

JOHN TOMASINO, BA'84, is now studying professional acting at the Drama Studio London U. S. A., in Berkeley Ca.

DR. RONALD VENDOR, BSc'84, is currently doing an internship in internal medicine at Mount Sinai Hospital in Toronto and will be commencing a residency program in 1987.

DAVID CLAYDON, BTh'85, received a Master of Divinity degree from the United Theological College in Montreal and was ordained a Deacon in the United Methodist Church in 1986.

JACKIE PAULINE DILLION, BSW'85, has been working as a social worker with the Children's Aid Society in Kingston and the county of Frontenac.

BRIAN PORTER, MEd'85, has been appointed principal of the Bermuda High School for Girls in Bermuda.

IN MEMORIAM

THE TEENS

BEATRICE M. (ROSS) LEMESURIER, BA'12, at Montreal, on 16 Nov. 1986.

STANLEY H. CUNNINGHAM, BSC'13, at Montreal, on 13 Nov. 1986.

DR. BRUCE CHOWN, BA'14, at Victoria, B.C., on 3 July 1986.

GORDON H. HESLAM, BA'16, at Montreal, on 19 Sept. 1986.

ELIOT S. FROSST, BA'19, at Montreal, on 16 Sept. 1986.

THE '20s

MICHAEL H. FRANKLIN, BA'21, at Montreal, on 24 Sept. 1986.

FRANCES (POLLOCK) JARDINE, BSc'21, at West Branch, Mich., on 6 Aug. 1986.

THOMAS WARDROBE EADIE, BSc'23, at Pierrefonds, Que., on 6 Sept. 1986.

CLARENCE H. FRASER, BA'23 at Escondido, Ca., in Sept. 1986.

LEWIS JOHN SCOTT, BSc'23, at Hudson Heights, Que., on 22 Sept. 1986.

DR.LYNDEN E. MACDERMID, MD'24, at Bordentown, NJ., on 2 Sept. 1986.

EILEEN RUSSEL, BA'24, at Montreal, on 22 Sept. 1986.

ARTHUR J. CHABO, BSc'25, at Gloucester, Ont., on 3 June 1986.

BEATRICE L. FREY, BMus'25, at Montclair, NJ., on 2 Jan. 1985.

J. FLOYD INNES, BA'25, at Smith Falls, Ont., on 6 Oct. 1986.

DR. A. W. BURBANK, DDS'26, at Victoria B.C., on 20 Oct. 1986.

DR. JAMES N. GILLIES, MD'26, at Lachute, Que., on 8 Nov. 1986.

DR. NEIL FEENEY, MD'27, at Toronto, Ont., on 1 Nov. 1986.

DR. SOLOMON G. LIPSETT, PhD'27, at Montreal, on 21 Nov. 1986.

G. LYMAN VAN VLIET, BA'23, BCL'27, at Montreal, on 4 Nov. 1986.

LORN ALBERT MACLAREN, BSc'28, at Montreal, on 11 Oct. 1986.

THOMAS REYNOLDS THEOBALDS, BSc'28, at St. Lucia, W.I., in June 1986.

H. LARRATT SMITH, BA'26, BCL'29, at Peterborough, Ont., on 17 Feb. 1986.

THE '30s

DR. GORDON A. COPPING, MD'30, at Victoria B.C., on 17 Oct. 1986.

THEODORE I. LEVINE, BA'30, at Montreal, on 19 Oct. 1986.

DORA PARRY, CertNur'31, at Montreal, on 1 Nov. 1986.

JOSEPH D. DEXTER, BEng'32, at Queens Co., N. S., on 23 Aug. 1986.

BETTY DIKE, BA'32, MA'37, at Toronto, Ont., on 7 Sept. 1986.

DR. JOSEPH H. MILLIKEN, MD'32, at Oakland, Ca., on 27 Feb. 1985.

GEORGE VAN VLIET NICHOLLS, BA'29, BCL'32, HonLLD'77, at Halifax, N. S., on 9 Aug. 1986.

DR. RONALD V. CHRISTIE, MSc'33, HonDSc'78, at Vancouver, B.C., on 27 Sept. 1986.

ANNE (STALLMAN) PEARLSTEIN, BSc'33, at Calgrary, Alta., on 17 Sept. 1986.

ARTHUR F. NEAL SMITH, BEng'33, at Stroud, Ont., on 10 Nov. 1986.

ROLAND J. VIGER, MD'33, at Vero Beach, Fl., on 3 May. 1986.

ROBERT H. CRAIG, BCom'34, at St. Andrews, N. B., on 25 Sept. 1986.

BOGDAN LEWANDOWSKI, BA'34, at Montreal, on 20 Sept. 1986.

GEORGE DOUGLAS MCINTYRE, BA'31, MA'32, BCL'35, at Leamington, Ont., on 22 May 1986

JAMES R. SARE, BA'35, at Guelph, Ont., on 27 Sept. 1986.

HELEN T. (STEINKOPF) RAGINSKY, BLS'35, at Montreal, on 3 Sept. 1986.

MYER MEDINE, MD'36, at New York, N. Y., on 16 Oct. 1986.

DR. JAMES R. ADAMS, MSc'36, MSc'37, PhD'40, at Bowen Island, B. C., on 22 Sept. 1986.

HAROLD M. JOHNSON, BA'37, at Gawsworth, U. K., in Jan. 1985.

ELSIE MCILROY, BA'37, at Tuscon Ariz., on 12 Oct. 1986.

JOSEPH R. SCOTT, BA'37, at Needham, Mass., in July 1986.

FRANCES B. SIMONS' BA'37, at Montreal, on 16 May 1986.

DR. FELIX PEEBLES, MD'38, at Lufhin, Tex., on 18 Aug. 1986.

ELOISE (MCCULLY) BENTLEY, BA'39, at Dundas, Ont., on 1 Oct. 1986.

THE '40s

DR. CHOH-LUI LI, MSc'40, PhD'54, at Bathesda, Md., on 23 Aug. 1986.

JEAN E. (HORTON) ANDERSON, BA'41, at Montreal, in 1986.

F. WILLIAM LONG, BSc'42, at Toronto, Ont., on 5 Oct. 1986.

MARION (SAVAGE) SANZENBAKER, BSc'42, MSc'45, at Gloucester, U. K., on 18 Sept. 1986.

DR. C. HOWARD DUNDASS, DDS'43, at Magog, Que., on 9 Sept. 1986.

DR. SYDNEY H. HOLLOWAR, MD'44, at Calgary, Alta., in July 1986.

LESLIE A. DOGGRELL, BSc'46, at Trafford, Pa., in Jan. 1986.

DORIS B (DEVITT) GRIERSON, BSc'46, at Toronto, Ont., on 1 Oct. 1986.

ROBERT K. JOYCE, BA'46, at Brussels, Belgium, on 19 Sept. 1986

DR. ROBERT W. KIRKLAND' MSc'47, PhD'50, at Calgary, Alta., in 1986.

JAMES D. MITCHELL, BCom'47, at Thornhill, Ont., on 13 Aug. 1986.

GORDON D. POWIS, BCom'48, at Montreal, on 1 Sept. 1986.

FRANCIS. F. ROCHE, BEng'49, at Ottawa, Ont., on 11 Oct. 1986.

THE '50s

ROBERT J. DOUGLAS, BEng'50, at St. Catherines, Ont., on 14 Oct. 1986

DR. CELINA E. SMART, BSc'50, PhD'57, at Montreal, on 13 Oct. 1986.

DR. FRANCIS E. CHASE, PhD'51, at Guelph, Ont., on 14 March 1986.

ROBERT HALLSWORTH, BCom'51, at Pierrefonds, Que., on 9 Sept. 1986.

MAURICE LAPERRIERE, BEng'51, at Montreal, on 10 Sept. 1986.

ROBERT H. LOCKE, DipAgr'51, at Coldwater, Ont., on 9 Aug. 1986.

KAS C. VIDRUK, BSc'51, at St. Vital, Man., on 21 Oct. 1986.

SAMUEL A. HARDING, BSc'52, at Montreal, on 10 Sept. 1986.

DAVID B. SPARKES, BSc'52, at St. John's, Nfld., in May 1986.

LANCE K. THOMSON, BA'59, at Hudson Que., on 16 Sept. 1986.

DR. ROBERT JORDAN, BEng'53, MD'58, at St. Catherines, Ont., on 19 Oct. 1986.

THE '60s

SIDNEY C. JONES, MA'63, at West Vancouver, B. C., in May 1986.

EDWARDA LIBERMAN, MSW'67, at Montreal, on 14 Oct. 1986.

THE '70s

MARIA JUDITH KUNZ, BSW'72, MA'84, at Montreal, on 29 July 1986.

DR. ROBERT MATTEY, MD'78, at Nova Scotia, on 14 Oct. 1986.

THE '80s

TONY GIAMBAGNO, BA'86, at Montreal, on 23 Oct. 1986.

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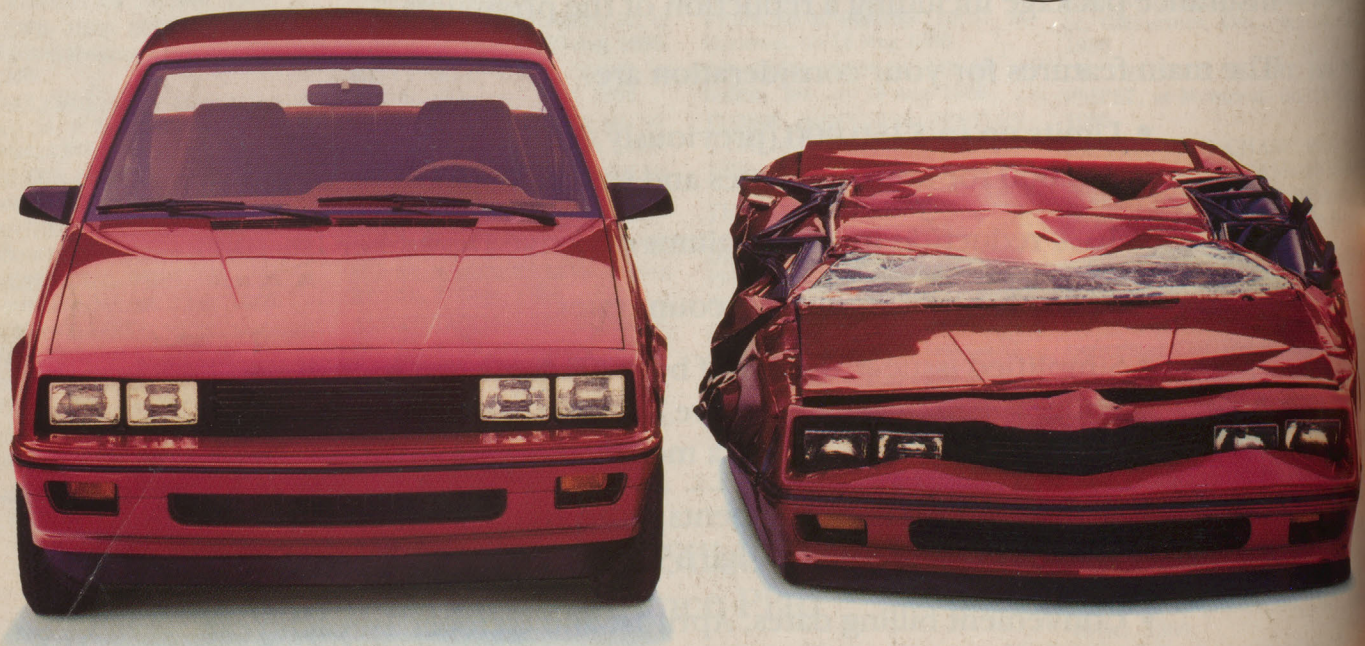
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McGill News

Alumni Quarterly

Spring 1987



OCT 28 1987

Alumni Travel Program 1987-88

1987

Tour 1 – Britain
"Eight Ages of Britain": June 13-28. Explore the illustrious history of the English countryside. 5 nights in Bristol, 4 in York, and 5 in Cambridge. Daytime excursions by private coach to interesting local sites. Price: approx. $2,670 double; $3,167 single. Tour leader: Dr. Stanley Frost.

Tour 2 – Norway
"Norway for Naturalists": June 29 – July 13. Includes 3-day cruise along the fjords on the coastal steamer "Finnmarken." Sightseeing in Bergen, Kjaerringjoy, Stokmarknes vicinity, Henningsvaer and the Reine and Narvik areas. Boating and hiking as well as unique photographic opportunities. Tour leader: Dr. Alice Johannsen. Price: from $3,275.

Tour 3 – China
October 5-27: Shanghai, Hangzhou, Beijing, Luoyang, Xian, Kumming, Guilin, Guangzhou, Hong Kong. Price: **$4,800**

Tour 4 – South America
Cruise with Royal Viking Line: November 11-30. Ports of call: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Montevideo, Uruguay; Punta Arenas, Chile; Puerto Madryn and Buenos Aires, Argentina; cruise the Strait of Magellan and Tierra del Fuego (cruise around Cape Horn, weather permitting). Includes 2-night land program in Rio de Janeiro. Combine two cruises and receive free round-trip airfare from gateway cities. Prices from approx. $5,900.

1988

Tour 5 – Galapagos Islands
"Galapagos Islands Tour": March. See Quito, Lima, Cuzco, Machu Picchu, cruise Galapagos Islands and venture into Amazon jungle. Price: approx. $4,300

Tour 6 – China
April 29 - May 23: Grand China and the Yangtze River Cruise plus Hong Kong. 25 Days (18 in China) visiting Shanghai, Xian, Beijing, Chongqing, Yangtze River cruise, Wuhan, Guilin, Guangzhou. Price: TBA

Tour 7 – Tibet
"Tibet Experience" plus Hong Kong. July 8 - 25. 18 days (12 in China) visiting Beijing, Chengdu, and Tibet. Price: TBA

Tour 8 – Inner Mongolia
Sept. 30 - Oct 24: Inner Mongolia and Yungang grottoes and major cities, plus Hong Kong. 25 days (17 in China) visiting Beijing, Hohot, Datong, Xian, Shanghai, Guilin, Guangzhou. Price: TBA

For further information, call or write:

TOURS 1,2,4,5
Canadian Educational Travel Associates (CETA)
4616 St. Catherine Street West
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Tel. (514) 937-9401

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Montreal, Quebec H3W 1X2
Tel. (514) 735-1641

Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given of the Annual General Meeting of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Thursday, September 17, 1987
5:30 p.m.
Saint James's Club
1145 Union Street, Montreal

The meeting is called for the purpose of receiving reports, presenting awards, electing and installing officers, appointing auditors, and other business.

Gael Plant, Honorary Secretary

Graduates' Society Nominations

For Graduate Governor on McGill's Board of Governors
Term - Five years (starting January 1, 1988)
M. Carlyle Johnston, BA'50, BCL'53
Partner of Lavery, O'Brien, advocates, Montreal, Ottawa;
Chairman of McGill Alma Mater Fund 1978-80;
Director, Vice-President and President, McGill Graduates' Society 1981-84;
Chairman, McGill MATCH Committee (McGill Too Can Help) 1984 to date.

For Vice-President Alumnae
Term - Two Years
Josie Katz, BCom'55

For Members of the Board of Directors
Term - Two Years
Ann Boa, BA'53
Derek A. Drummond, BArch'62
Wendy Hendry MacDonald, BSc'66, MD'70
Claude Perron, MBA'69
Daniel H. Tingley, BCL'63

For Regional Vice-Presidents
Term - One Year

Atlantic Provinces
John William Ritchie, BSc(Agr.)'51

Ottawa Valley and Northern Ontario
Joan Winters, BA'46

Central Ontario
Donald Greer, BCom'56

Alberta
Norman Brown, BSc'48, MSc'52

Saskatchewan and Manitoba
Douglas W. MacEwan, MD'52

British Columbia
Michael J. B. Alexandor, BA'58

Great Britain
Barry J. Moughton, MCL'58

New England States
Lyn Trojanowsky, BN'72

U. S. A. East
Richard M. Hart, PhD'70, MBA'73

U. S. A. Central
Dr. Albert Rabinovitch, BSc'66, MSc'69

U. S. A. West
Dr. Donna Sexsmith, MSW'55

Caribbean
George L. Bovell, BSc(Agr)'45

Bermuda
Keith R. Jensen, BCom'69

Article XIII of the Society's by-laws provides for nominations by the Nominating Committee to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors and the university's Board of Governors. Additional nominations for any office received before July 31, 1987, and signed by at least twenty-five members in good standing, will be placed on a ballot and a postal election held. If, however, the Nominating Committee's selections are acceptable to graduates, those named will take office at the Annual General Meeting.

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COVER

Library treasures **13**

A feast for the mind and the eye

text by Ann Vroom and Hugh Wilson, photographs by George Zimbel

After more than a century, McGill has collected a veritable treasure house of books, manuscripts, artifacts and special items. Many of these intriguing and valuable resources are unknown and unappreciated . . . they deserve a better look.

FEATURE

The good, the bad, and the fraternities **10**

Greek-letter societies are back and working hard to change their image

by John Worthington-Smythe

Fraternities are making a comeback, but the old stereotypes are hard to shake. Some critics claim that they are still elitist societies but fraternity members say they have become truly representative of the student community.

DEPARTMENTS

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Cover: One of the most delightful holdings in McGill's Rare Book Department is the cast from *Punch and Judy*, part of the Stearn Collection of marionettes and puppets. Stephen Leacock would surely have been amused by this scene in his reconstructed study. Photo by George Zimbel.

EDITORIAL

An essential aspect of preparing any article is deciding what focus it should have. While beginning with a clear idea of how to develop each story, we often come across startling revelations along the way. Such was the case with our cover story on the McGill libraries.

Our aim was to do a pictorial essay on the intriguing and little-known collections of the McGill library system. We did find a wealth of rare and valuable items, a number of interesting buildings in which they are housed, and many helpful and committed people. We learned that the McGill libraries, in a move to make these collections better known, will this year begin publication of an annual, scholarly journal, *Fontanus*, to highlight and illustrate their priceless holdings.

But we made a more alarming discovery – this one with shocking ramifications. The vast majority of McGill's library collections, along with those of other important research libraries in the Western world, are time bombs programmed to self destruct. It is estimated that by early in the 21st century most publications printed between 1850 and 1950 will have turned to dust.

The reason for this deterioration is brittle paper, which is the result of acids first introduced into the paper-making process during the industrial revolution. As the Canadian Association of Research Libraries stated in a 1981 brief to the government, "quietly and relentlessly a crisis has been developing in libraries stemming from the introduction of machine-made, chemically treated wood-pulp paper, which literally destructs over time, with or without use."

The facts are chilling: the Library of Congress estimates thirty-four percent of its 17,000,000 volumes are in advanced stages of disintegration; one third of the British Library's collections have "a short life expectancy"; and Harvard's Widener Library reports fifty to sixty percent of its research collections will be unusable in twenty years time. The situation in Canada and at McGill is similar. The crisis has reached epic proportions.

What can be done? There appear to be two solutions: deacidification of the texts or the reproduction of these collections on microfilm. There is neither time nor money to physically preserve more than a very small number of books – it is estimated that some 2,000 person-years would be required to conserve only the "highest priority items" in the Public Archives of Canada. But a National Preservation Program has been endorsed to assure the preservation of at least one copy of our Canadian publications.

Therefore the bulk of our collections will have to be saved by a cooperative program of microfilming. In the future, we will not have the luxury of access to so much variety in book form at any one place, but will have to learn to share resources with other institutions through a centralized microfilm register and by increased library lending.

The task is enormous and expensive, and necessitates a massive effort of coordination and collaboration on the part of the research libraries, university administrations and government agencies to decide which institutions will preserve what collections and in what order. Those interested and involved in saving our printed heritage certainly have their work cut out for them.

This is the second issue of our "new look." We are delighted to see that the revised format has evoked response from so many of you – some negative, most favourable – but at least we know you've noticed the change and are reading the magazine.

We appreciate your comments. A lively exchange of letters to the editor brings an added spark to any publication. So, as that TV crooner used to say, "Keep those cards and letters coming."

Ann Vroom

McGill News

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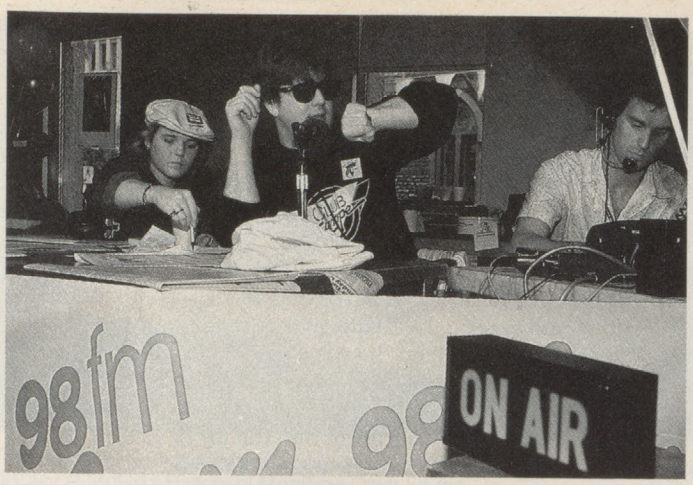
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Cow barns, sports yarns, explosive arms



Student DJ's will be hitting the airwaves with alternative tunes now that the CRTC has granted McGill an FM licence. Tune in this fall to 90.3 on your FM dial.

Two years of hard work by students, faculty, administration and Graduates' Society members paid off when the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) announced in late March that **Radio McGill**'s application for an **F.M. licence** had been accepted over thirteen other applications. McGill's CFRM will operate with a budget of $125,000, a full time staff of two, and as many as 200 student volunteers.

The push for a licence was begun by station manager **Martha-Marie Kleinhaus** and **Don Rossiter** almost two years ago. Law Professor **Frank Buckley**, BA'69, LLB'74, along with lawyers **Craig Kane** and **J. D. Hylton**, who helped draft contracts and prepare the application, says that forty to fifty people helped out, "not including all the alumni and faculty letter writers."

'Twas a very good year for McGill's Redmen and Martlets. The women's swim team placed seventh at the C.I.A.U.s held at Dalhousie. **Manon Venne** won the 200 metre backstroke while **Robin Ruggiero** took the 100 metre butterfly – both were the first C.I.A.U. golds in the pool for McGill. The second-ranked soccer Redmen, Q.U.A.A. champions, went to the national championship tournament but were ousted by U.B.C. in the semi-finals. The men's basketball team were also Quebec league-play champs before being outscored by Concordia in the finals. The hockey Redmen produced their best finish in 40 years by knocking off 7th-ranked Ottawa in the Q.U.A.A. semi-finals before falling to the Trois-Rivières Patriotes (who went on to take the national championship) in four exciting, often vicious Q.U.A.A. games. McGill's women's indoor track team were also Quebec champions and went on to a 9th place finish at the C.I.A.U.s in Saskatoon, their best-ever placing. **Leslie Estwick** took a silver medal in the 60 metre hurdles and **Caroline Ladanowski** ran to a bronze in the 1500 metres. On the ski slopes, **Pavel Pochobradsky** and **Mary White** both convincingly took Q.U.A.A. individual all-round championships. At the annual sports banquet, **Mark Reade** won the D Stuart Forbes Trophy for outstanding male athlete of the year, while **Mary White** was awarded the Muriel V. Roscoe Trophy for the top graduating female athlete.

A federal cabinet minister, McGill governors, assorted dignitaries, the press, and lots of cows were on hand for the official ribbon-cutting ceremonies at the new **Cattle Teaching and Research Facility** at **Macdonald College** in early February. Housed at the Ste.-Anne-de-Bellevue campus, the complex is said to be the most up-to-date in North America. It includes a dairy barn, maternity barn, feed mill, laboratory, necropsy area and much more. A new swine barn and poultry complex are slated for the future.

Social responsibility is once again being hotly debated at McGill. The current issue: a six-year-old **fuel air explosives (F.A.E.) research contract** between the university's Department of Mechanical Engineering and the federal Department of National Defence. Various student committees and protest groups are hoping to force the university to cancel the contract. "This is research to create a better way to kill people and is not an appropriate use of the University's funds," says **David Schulze**, Graduate Student representative on the Board of Governors (BoG).

As 150 students demonstrated in a blizzard outside, the Board listened to **Principal David Johnston** explain that university guidelines prohibit only *secret* military research. Nevertheless he proposed a motion to form a Senate/BoG committee, with student representation, to review those guidelines. The motion was accepted after debate.

NEWSBITS

A **survey** evaluating all Quebec universities, published in a recent issue of the French-language magazine, *Pare-Chocs*, rated **McGill in first place** "far ahead" of the other eleven institutions. • Former Chairman of the McGill BoG, **Chief Justice Alan B. Gold** has been named Chancellor of Concordia University. • Using delicate micro-surgery, McGill professor of surgery, **Dr. Bruce Williams**, made national headlines when he successfully reattached the completely severed hand of a New Brunswick surgeon on New Year's Day. • Alaska's northernmost community, **North Slope Borough**, has awarded its **Arctic Science Prize** to distinguished oceanographer and **Professor Emeritus Dr. Maxwell Dunbar**, PhD'41, a McGill faculty member since 1946. • McGill law students have won two of a possible three mooting championships so far this year. Victory came at the Canadian Round of the **Philip C. Jessup International Law Competition** in Quebec City and the Ontario Bar Association's **Gale Cup Moot** in Toronto. McGill lost a narrow 3-2 decision in the finals at the University of Toronto's **Administrative Law Moot**. • French and Comparative Literature Professor **Eva Kushner**, BA'48, MA'50, PhD'56, has been named president of **Victoria College** at the University of Toronto. • After being closed to the public for fifteen years, the **Redpath Museum** is opening its doors for a six-week exhibition entitled "In Search of Things Ancient, Things Exotic . . . Montrealers Travel the World." The show features articles from the museum's natural history and anthropological collections and runs from 30 April to 7 June.

LETTERS

Readers' Raves
NEW *NEWS* IS GOOD NEWS! Martlaughs, Alumnotes – all strikingly McGillustrated. But more coverage, please, of the leading students (Campushers). And what about the drop-outs (Acadummies)? There really is no end to urgent Almamatters and major Laborastories. BRAVA!

Roddickulously yours,
Donald MacSween, BA'56, BCL'61
Ottawa, Ont.

For several decades I have read the *McGill News* dutifully but have always found it stodgy and visually unattractive. Its "new look" is a tremendous improvement. It looks nice, it is much easier to read, and the articles seem more interesting. Keep up the present high standards and I shall anticipate each issue with pleasure.

E. Sheldon Rothwell, MD'37
New Westminster, B.C.

Who's kidding whom?
I feel compelled to comment on Mr. Goddard's review of the book *Second Nature: The Animal-Rights Controversy*, by Alan Herscovici. The book sounds very interesting and informative until the last sentence: "There aren't many parts of Canada where soybeans or grapefruits grow; not even potatoes grow in Newfoundland." At this point one is thrown into fits of laughter, since potatoes indeed grow very well in Newfoundland. (Surely you've heard the one about the Texan who brought his skis to Quebec in July . . .) What is so amusing is that not only did the author say such a strange thing, but the reviewer somehow thought this a selling point of the book. Based on this I decided probably the book must be a spoof on the animal-rights issues and poor Mr. Goddard didn't get it.

Penny Moody-Corbett, MSc'77, PhD'81
St. John's, Nfld.

Getting the record straight
Might I add a brief footnote to Bob Brodrick's delightful recollections of the '46 championship hockey team which appeared in the Winter issue.

Having spent that hockey season covering the squad for both the *McGill Daily* and the now defunct *Montreal Herald* – and even occasionally filling in as a practice goaler – the memory of the final game is still very intense and vivid.

With his characteristic understatement, Bob somewhat minimized the drama of the championship by having the game tied at the end of the second period. Actually, at that time the Redmen were on the short end of a 2-0 score. Toronto added one more in the third period but, as Bob recalled, four McGill goals turned the event into the joy of victory rather than the agony of defeat.

'Twas indeed a famous victory, and as the late Casey Stengel used to say about checking forgotten trivia facts in another sport, "you could look it up."

Herbert Shayne, BCom'47
Nashville, Tenn.

Editor's note: *We revere Mr. Stengel around here and did look it up! The* Star, *The* Gazette, *and The* Herald *all reported the score tied 0-0 at the end of the second. Final score: 4-1. Bob Brodrick: 1, Herbert Shayne: 0!*

He didn't do it alone!
I would like to correct a biological error, or at least a glaring omission, in the Winter 1986-87 issue of the *McGill News*. The article on pp. 9-10, headlined "A tale of two shtetls," describes the unusual ancestry of the thirty-seven members of the Echenberg family who have graduated from McGill. An accompanying photo shows "the many descendants of patriarch Moses Echenberg" – and a remarkably fine lot they look, considering that they all seem to have been born with only half of the biological material necessary for life (the other half generally supplied by a woman).

Presumably Leah Echenberg had something to do with her children's educational success as well as with their birth, but you'd never know it from your male-slanted account. In this article, she spends most of her time as a mobile unit to her husband; we learn, for instance, that after Moses found life in Sherbrooke not to his liking, "he moved his wife Leah and five children to the American West." I realize that the writer's 19th-century sources no doubt reinforce this interpretation, but it is part of a historian's job to rise above the narrow context in which only men are permitted to have a say in their own destiny.

I seem to have spent a lot of my life reading about "the pioneers who crossed the country with their wives" (encountering, of course, a few Indians with their squaws), but it is still a shock to find that Jews, as well, are presumed male until proven otherwise.

Rebecca Ganzel Thompson
St. Paul, Minn.

We've met our "MATCH"
In the Fall 1986 issue of the *McGill News*, you describe a new volunteer program at McGill, prefacing your description with the question, "What's in a name?" Canadian and international members of the Ottawa-based MATCH International Centre, commonly referred to as "MATCH," may answer that question with a question, "Who's using *our* name?"

While the new McGill organization is no doubt another fine example of the application of the "matching" concept, it is unfortunate that its organizers did not undertake a name search, because of the obvious confusion which can be caused by use of the name MATCH.

MATCH International Centre was founded in 1975 as a non-profit, non-governmental organization. Its name – not an acronym – describes its purpose: "to match the needs and resources of women in Canada and the Third World..."

Norma E. Walmsley, BCom'50, MA'54
Founder, MATCH International Centre
Ottawa, Ont.

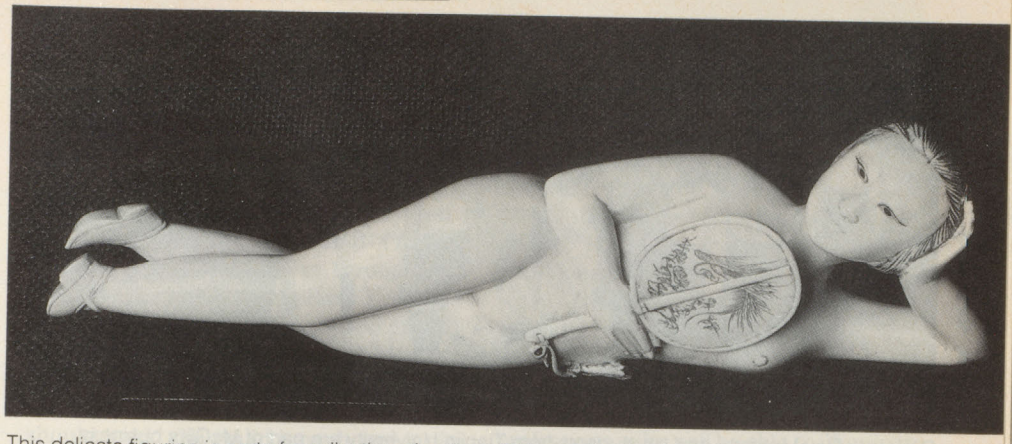
Editor's note: *McGill's MATCH Committee Chairman Carlyle Johnston, BA'50, BCL'53, apologizes for the mix-up. MATCH International has graciously allowed McGill continued use of the name.*

Not the only show in town
The article "Only your dentist knows for sure," by Stephen Maron, was most interesting, but there is one point I would like to draw to your attention.

St. Mary's Hospital and the Faculty of Medicine at the Université de Montréal have been involved in a similar project since 1985, under the direction of McGill graduate Dr. William B. Donohue, DDS'53.

Barbara Bourke, BA'49
Public Relations Officer,
St. Mary's Hospital Center, Montreal

Splendour under glass



This delicate figurine is part of a collection of antique Chinese diagnostic dolls on permanent display at McGill's History of Medicine Osler Library.

The Osler Library of the History of Medicine is nothing if not dignified. Oak panelling, oriental carpets, stained glass, and rich leather bindings create an atmosphere of reflective scholarship with strong Victorian and Edwardian tones. In such a setting, one might be a little surprised to come across a display case full of naked ladies.

True, the ladies are made of ivory, bone, amber, and porcelain – but, except for their shoes, they are definitely naked. No display of erotica this, for they are in fact a collection of Chinese diagnostic figurines or "doctor's ladies," assembled over many decades by Dr. J. F. Meakins, MD'36, and presented to the library on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Medicine '36. Dr. Meakins' first doctor's lady came to him from his father, Dr. J. C. Meakins, Dean of Medicine from 1941 to 1943 and 1944 to 1947. By combing through curio shops on his own world travels, the younger Meakins has added eighteen lovely figurines to the original bequest. Most date from the 18th and 19th centuries, but one expert has dated a miniature porcelain lady to the late 17th century.

The doctor's lady was invented in the latter years of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) as a substitute for physical examination. Separation of the sexes was very strict in traditional Chinese society, particularly among the upper classes, and a real lady did not disrobe even for her physician. At most she might extend her hand from behind the bed-curtain so her pulse might be taken. Needless to say, this made accurate diagnosis difficult, until the ingenious expedient, the doctor's lady, was devised.

The fashionable Chinese consultant would carry a little figurine of a naked woman – preferably of ivory, a material prized for its warm flesh-like patina – on his visits. He would pass the doll through the bed-curtains to the patient, who would mark the afflicted part with charcoal or India ink. A wealthy lady might even have her own figurine which she would dispatch, appropriately marked, to the doctor, and thereby completely avoid the embarrassment of a house-call.

A Chinese doctor's lady usually reclines on her side or back, her upper leg crossed over her lower one, one arm supporting her head, and the other draped over her bosom. Genuine diagnostic dolls conform to traditional Chinese notions of female beauty: short legs, small breasts, a pleasantly rounded belly, and of course, tiny, bound feet – not even a lady's husband was supposed to see her feet unbound.

With the growth of tourism in the Far East over the past century, Western ladies with long naked feet, occidental curves, and distinctly suggestive facial expressions began to be manufactured as souvenirs, and the prices for the genuine figurines started to soar. Nonetheless, patient and knowledgeable collectors such as Dr. Meakins can still find miniature masterpieces of carving, beautiful in themselves, and fascinating as relics of a vanished society.

Among the surprises in Meakins' collection are four ladies whose feet or top-knots can be pulled out to reveal a long narrow spoon, probably for snuff. Some ladies hold flowers or fans, and each has an individualized coiffure and facial expression – languid, alert, coy or abstracted by turns.

Reclining on their tiny mahogany couches, these delightful ladies gaze at first editions of Harvey and Vesalius with an air of mild amusement that adds a note of whimsy to the otherwise sober scene of the Osler Library.

FAITH WALLIS, BA'71, MA'74, MLS'76
History of Medicine Librairian,
Osler Library

Taking care of business in China

Missionaries in China – the phrase conjures up images of dedicated souls preaching the Gospel or giving medical aid to the "unenlightened masses." But recently McGill has been helping bring a new form of salvation to the Far East: business schools in the People's Republic.

This year McGill's Faculty of Management will enter the second phase of a Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)-sponsored China/Canada management project which will see the unprecedented establishment of two new colleges at the People's University in Beijing: one for commerce and management, the other for public administration. "This move, which will offer Master of Business Administration (MBA) and Master of Public Administration (MPA) degrees, represents a very positive development at People's University, where no new schools have been established in decades," says Associate Professor Hamid Etemad, Director of McGill's China Project Operating Committee.

Fifteen Canadian professors will teach second year MBA, MPA, and advanced courses in these new Chinese programs in the summer during the next five years. Four Canadian graduate students will go to China to study the Chinese system and learn the language, thus becoming key resource people as the project continues. In addition, McGill will accept a number of Chinese students into its MBA program, train mid-career teachers as visiting scholars, receive Chinese investigative missions, and accommodate six "in-China PhD" students for a complementary year of study.

"China needs so many teachers of management," says McGill's Etemad, who teaches international business and marketing, "that our primary mandate is to train teachers for other institutions."

McGill's involvement is part of a larger CIDA project that began six years ago. Wishing to redress some of the educational set-backs suffered during the Cultural Revolution, China asked Canada for assistance in implementing western



Courtesy Roy Morrison

Professor Roy Morrison and his students from Tianjin University are part of McGill's business management project in China.

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McGill formed a consortium with Concordia University, Université de Québec à Montréal, and Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. Their two Chinese counterparts were the People's University of China and the country's oldest university, Tianjin. The People's University trains government officials and administrators. Tianjin, located in one of four free economic zones, is more engineering-oriented and trains managers for industry.

Eleven students from the two Chinese schools took two-year MBA courses at Montreal universities. Twelve professors were invited to spend one year in Canada for retraining. "These people went home and have now become very critical in the educational process in China," says Etemad. "They were trained to teach at least one course, but their accomplishments back home have now far surpassed our expectations." Chinese students and teachers will continue coming to Canada during the second phase of the project.

As well, four advanced management seminars were provided to the People's University, and at Tianjin a commitment was made to carry out joint research projects. "The outcome of these projects has been most encouraging," says Etemad. "At least four projects have evolved out of the first two. The Chinese are very good at getting the most out of the system."

The final aspect of Phase I was Canada's commitment to teach two cycles of basic MBA courses at both Tianjin and the People's University. Five McGill management faculty members have taken part in the program so far: Professors Alex Whitmore, René Darmon, Graham Smith, Roy Morrison, and Hugh Howson, MCom'71. Etemad will be going over to teach for the first time this summer.

The Chinese students were screened from among the top achievers in their country. But differences in mentality and attitude did present problems for the Canadian faculty. "The Chinese students had no difficulty with the more abstract aspects of theory or mathematics," says Morrison. "But they had no sense of the link between their studies and the world around them. Also, it was hard to get through to them because they don't like to answer questions or engage in general class discussion – if they give the wrong answer they will lose face – so you have to find other ways around it. After I drew a parallel between the central secretariat of the communist state and the management group of a large corporation, then they began to understand that a business subject does relate to things they know."

Canada's foreign aid in the form of management education has created significant benefits for both countries. "Every Canadian penny spent is training Chinese instructors, who will in turn train countless others of their countrymen," says Etemad. "Canadian and McGill personnel reap the valuable intangible rewards of international exposure, internationalization of student body and diversity of viewpoints."

Morrison says that the joint management program, which matches natural Chinese talents with Canadian business skills, yields a powerful combination. "The Chinese have always been sharp, shrewd businessmen," he says. "Now they are picking up techniques from us – marketing, finance, accounting, decision-making, strategy formulation, international business finance and so on. The result will be a group of very effective managers."

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O Canada!

"Our intention is to publish a major study on contemporary Canada, that will resonate in many places," wrote *Daedalus* editor Stephen Graubard last fall to a select group of Canadian intellectuals, politicians and academics. Considered one of the top academic journals in the United States, *Daedalus* takes its name from the Greek architect who built the Cretan labyrinth and fashioned the wings that carried him to freedom – although not his son Icarus.

A metaphorical rustling of wings could certainly be heard this spring when the distinguished group of special guests invited by Graubard swooped down on McGill to investigate just what "a major study on contemporary Canada" would entail and who might contribute. Ideas dipped and soared as individuals like Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Robert Stanfield, *Saturday Night* editor Robert Fulford, and sociologist Monique Bégin spoke about the challenges they hoped would be explored in the *Daedalus* issue on Canada.

Not all fifteen of the planners came for the entire conference – Trudeau was able to free himself only for the opening dinner-meeting, and former diplomat and politician Gérard Pelletier fell ill with the flu the next morning. Others more active in the two-day conference included urban studies specialist Alan Artibise from Winnipeg; Newfoundland lawyer Eve Roberts; Montreal Board of Trade president Manon Vennat, BCL'65; Liberal defence critic Lloyd Axworthy; and geographer Kenneth Hare, former Dean of Arts and Science at McGill during the early 1960s.

Why was such a meeting held at McGill? Its genesis can be traced to a letter from Graubard's old friend, historian John Conway, who wrote to ask his former student at Harvard, Principal David Johnston, whether "one of the oldest and most distinguished Canadian universities," blessed by its location "at the centre of the French-English culture," would be willing to host the planning meeting for a special *Daedalus* issue about Canada. Inspired by the success of its bestseller on Australia a year or so ago, *Daedalus* had persuaded the Donner Foundation and the Canadian Studies Grant Program of the Canadian Embassy in Washington to provide seed-money for the project. Naturally, Johnston welcomed McGill's role as catalyst in such an exchange.

In a way, the very act of reflection – the sheer luxury of talking about one's country passionately and seriously without being accused of self-absorption or self-indulgence – worked its own kind of magic. When at one point midway through the conference McGill scholars François Ricard, MA'68, John Thompson, Brian Young, Richard Salisbury, and Maurice Pinard each contributed his perceptions of Quebec and what the *Daudalus* volume should hold, you could have heard a pin drop, so sharp, clear and rapt was the atmosphere. "They were absolutely sparkling," commented one participant afterward.



This marble relief of Daedalus (left) and Icarus is from the Villa Albani in Rome.

Exactly which subjects will be addressed and by whom will remain a secret for some time. However, as might be expected from such a diverse group of thinkers, the list of topics that began to take shape in the final session raised many fascinating questions. Who are the Canadian people anyway, and where do they come from? Whom do we consider a friend, and who matters to us among the nations of the world? Why is this country so often described as a nation of regions? What do three cities like Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver tell us about the urban experience in Canada? What is the social impact of the Charter of Human Rights? What are the myths and realities of the "mysterious north"? What exactly is "modern Quebec"? What are Canadian cultural politics and why do we spend so much on them? Who are the young in Canada and what do they care about? Debating the list, nibbling at questions, hinting at answers – not only were the participants intellectually engaged, they also seemed to enjoy themselves!

"We are looking for ideas," said Stephen Graubard, "from men and women of many professions, who will be able to illuminate, through their contributions, a society that is as different from the American as both are from the British and French." McGill was privileged to share in the adventure of such a search.

KATE WILLIAMS
DipContEd (Translation) '78

With MUSIC to boot

The first thing to remember is that this kind of MUSIC has nothing to do with Bach, Belafonte or the Beatles. The acronym stands for one of those mishmash mouthfuls only computer science could come up with: Multi-User System for Interactive Computing.

MUSIC is the name of an operating system program that runs the computer used by the majority of students at McGill. Because it has proven so effective for university needs here, the program is leased to foreign users throughout the world, particularly in academic environments.

Acronym number two is MUG, the MUSIC Users Group, an active and friendly organization representing the interests of MUSIC sites around the world.

The group at the helm is the MUSIC Product Group, a team of computer enthusiasts who develop and support McGill's MUSIC product. They operate out of a serene dove grey suite across the street from the real Faculty of Music.

With a little help from computer giant IBM, MUSIC has now radiated around the world, from Montreal to Okmulgee, Oklahoma; Pulau Pinang, Malaysia; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and two hundred other far-flung sites.

It all began modestly enough at the McGill Computing Centre twenty years ago. In 1967 "personal" computers on

Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae III



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Charette, Fortier, Hawey Touche Ross
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

every desk, disk-run systems, and "user-friendly" computers were unheard of. On campus, computers were generally considered the slightly arcane preserve of engineering and computer science students.

Roy Miller, BSc'67, MSc'73, manager of the MUSIC Product Group, recalls how things were then: "McGill was just getting into computer time-sharing, and the field was in a state of flux. Interactive computing was in its infancy . . . you brought your cards to the computer room and either ran them through yourself or had an operator run them for you. Only one job ran at a time, and it had to end before the next one could start. So if the current job had one hour left to run, yours just had to wait."

MUSIC

Enter IBM. In 1967, McGill got its first IBM System/360 computer, designed to handle both scientific work and data processing needs – a real innovation. The university began to offer timesharing on the new Model 50 computer, and IBM provided McGill with an operating system known as RAX (Remote Access). Though it was a vast improvement, the original RAX system was still cumbersome by today's standards.

MUSIC is a direct descendant of RAX. Over the past twenty years it has run on nine different computers with eight different disk devices. As McGill users began to refine the system, enhancements were offered to other RAX sites, first informally, then under contract.

In 1972 IBM made McGill an offer the development team couldn't refuse: IBM would market the system, find a catchy new name (MUSIC won out over IT and MUST), and let the McGill team concentrate on enhancements. Thus began what Miller describes as a "very creative relationship" with the business giant. "They've let the group develop at our own pace, and thanks to the royalties from MUSIC, we're self-supporting."

One of MUSIC's biggest pluses is flexibility. Every year or two from 1972 to 1983 a new version of MUSIC was released. In 1983, it was realized that a major reworking was needed to integrate personal computers, data storage, and inter-system communication, and MUSIC/SP was born. There are now over 20,000 authorized user codes and nine terminal rooms at McGill alone.

Miller and his colleague Linda Chernabrow, who works closely with MUG members and edits *MUSIC News*, the group's quarterly newsletter, are almost evangelistic in their enthusiasm for MUSIC. Chernabrow gets a kick out of MUSIC's international connections and the growth in the Pacific Rim, the Far East, and South America.

Talking to MUSIC users in many countries, say Chernabrow and Miller, makes you realize that people everywhere have the same concerns and problems. It also reinforces the cliché about the world getting smaller when an American subscriber to BITNET, the electronic mail service that links education-users, asks a question on-line about MUSIC and users in Ireland, Holland, West Germany, and Canada, chime in to solve the problem – all within a few hours, regardless of language or time zone.

MUSIC now blankets the McGill campus. The school of Computer Science and the Centre for Continuing Education use it for computer programming instruction. MBA students use MUSIC simulation packages to get training in making hard-nosed business decisions. MUSIC is also used as a central repository for about 300 PC public domain programs, and for PC file backup (the advantages of off-site backup and storage are obvious to anyone who has ever lost a precious file).

But the biggest strength of MUSIC is the people involved. Miller and company travel to demonstrate MUSIC to new users and attend annual conferences where MUSIC users and developers congregate to discuss their favourite subject. In 1981 IBM sent Miller around the world to demonstrate the system.

Miller smiles, almost to himself. "Selling software to IBM may seem like selling fridges to Eskimos, but even IBM realizes they can't do everything. The success of MUSIC shows that a small group of dedicated people can really make things happen around the world."

KATHE LIEBER

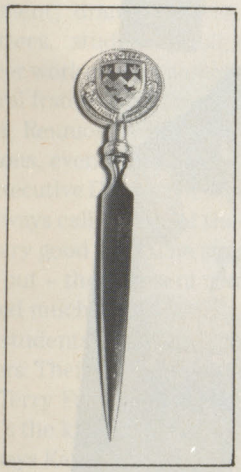
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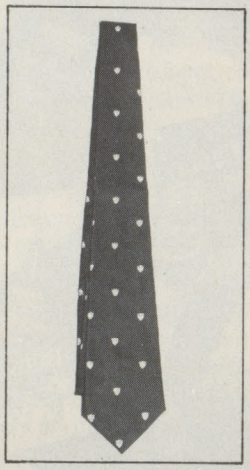
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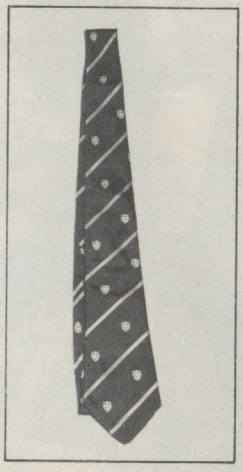
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The good, the bad and the fraternities

Greek-letter societies are back and working hard to change their image

by John Worthington Smythe



Harold Rosenberg

They are three typical, active students engaged in a variety of campus activities: Suzanne Brais is a member of the women's varsity rowing team; John Kaplan is the arts representative on Students' Council and a member of the Savoy Society; Kathryn Macdonald studies educational psychology and does charity work for the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation.

What each has in common is membership in a McGill fraternity. (At McGill, sororities are also called fraternities.) Once notorious as elitist societies, fraternities themselves may now suffer from a degree of stigmatization. Students like Brais, Kaplan, and Macdonald say the old labels and misconceptions about "frats" just don't apply any more.

"Most students don't make an effort to find out what fraternities are all about today," says Macdonald, an Alpha Gamma Delta member. "The majority are content to base their opinions on old stereotypes and the odd negative incident, when in fact fraternities have evolved a great deal."

On campuses across North America fraternities are making a comeback. This resurgence, stronger in the United States where fraternities have always been more popular than in Canada, has seen membership in men's college fraternities increase from 230,000 in 1980 to 400,000 today, while sororities have added over 130 new chapters in the past three years. At McGill, where frats almost disappeared a decade ago, there are now sixteen societies (eleven for men, four for women, and one co-ed) with a total membership of 400.

Still, the road back to favour is a long one. Most people agree that fraternities used to be "waspish" societies – some even say sexist and elitist. Zeta Psi alumnus Don McTavish, BCom '34, says that in his [illegible] fraternities were not nearly as open and democratic as the[illegible]day. They were. . . a little bit snobbish, I guess. You had to have an invitation from someone who knew you to join."

During the sixties and seventies frats came to be regarded as appendages of the establishment, the first step on the road to the "old boys' network," and out of touch with the changing times. But fraternity members these days say that all the old accusations are just that – old. "Membership in McGill's Greek-letter societies reflects the diversity of McGill's students," says Alpha Delta Phi's Kaplan. "No McGill fraternity today would exclude somebody merely because they weren't the right social class."

Some students see the fraternity as a support system which helps them get through university. As fraternity members, out-of-town students feel like they belong. Says businessman and Zeta Psi member Jamie Wilson, "fraternities are an excellent means of quick and easy integration into the mainstream of university life. It's a great way to meet people, make friends, and have a heck of a lot of fun too."

Not everyone sees fraternities in a positive light. English student Marian MacNair believes fraternities continue to ". . . collectively embody the most oppressive group in society. They choose people who fit the North American ideal: white, middle-to-upper class, heterosexual, and conservative. Minorities – homosexuals, the poor, the handicapped — don't stand a chance of getting in because the admission criteria are very, very elitist." And there may be some truth to the accusation that when men get together as a group they tend towards a macho, "boys will be boys" attitude. Isolated incidents that reinforce the bad old image continue.

For example, a men's fraternity produced a party poster that appeared on campus last year describing the fictitious gang-rape of a female student and how much she had enjoyed it. Women's groups were enraged and even the members of Kappa Kappa Gamma, a female fraternity, were angry. "We were disturbed that people we consider 'friends' would print such abusive material," they wrote in a collective letter to the *McGill Daily*. "Their attitude clearly reflects a particular way of thinking which is dangerous and unacceptable."

But Macdonald says that "fraternity men are no more sexist than any other men I know. These single incidents are not representative." Gamma Phi Beta member Suzanne Brais discounts accusations of exclusivity or prejudice. She says that members are "those people who express a real commitment to contribute something to the organization and who demonstrate an ability to work with others in a group towards common goals. We don't judge people by how rich or pretty they are."

The involvement of fraternity members in university life gives some indication of their true colours: athletics, student government, drama, winter carnival, blood drive, university committees, student publications, charity fund-raising, and volunteer work are just some of the areas that frats are involved in.

Several fraternities, for example, have provided volunteers for Alumni Reunion Weekends. Students work at registration, receptions, events, and assist in various other capacities. Gavin Ross, Executive Director of the Graduates' Society says, "I feel that I can always call on one of the fraternities and I know that I'll get some very good help. The students are polite, articulate and well turned out – they present a very good impression of McGill."

Indeed much of the fund-raising and volunteer work done by McGill students is initiated, organized, or carried out by fraternity members. Their contributions range from participation in telethons to the Terry Fox Runs, from food drives to hospital visits.

That's the kind of activity that is rarely acknowledged. "It's too bad," says Kaplan, "that most people focus on the rare negative events when in fact there are so many positive and worthwhile contributions which fraternities make to McGill and the community . . . we do more than just throw parties."

But it's the parties which draw the ire of neighbours and the attention of critics. A large party last fall, for example, spilled on to University Street and prompted the police to call in the riot squad to end the boisterous event. It made the national news.

Fraternities have always been centres of social activity. Since the 1960s, many have moved off campus to residential areas east and west of the university. When these areas were "student ghettos" there were fewer complaints, but now that they have become gentrified, the new up-scale neighbours are concerned about the effect of fraternities on property values and night-time tranquillity.

Complaints about noise, rowdiness and vandalism usually end up on the desk of Dean of Students Irwin Gopnik. "The fraternities are certainly responsible for some of the misbehaviour," says Gopnik, "but I can't blame them for everything that goes on. At any institution with a large group of eighteen-to-twenty-five-year-olds, you're going to have problems."

In most respects, the university maintains a policy of neutrality towards the Greek letter societies, thereby hoping to avoid direct responsibility for anything the fraternities might do. "We can't be parents and policemen to our students," says Gopnik.

Most administration officials agree that some form of self-regulation is the best solution. Dean Gopnik favours active alumni organizations to control extreme behaviour in local chapters. "Where there is a strong group of alumni, the best results have been achieved. Where such a group doesn't exist," asserts Gopnik, "I don't think the fraternity should be allowed to continue to operate."

McGill Secretary-General David Bourke, BArch'54, says that the Inter-Fraternity Council (I.F.C.), composed of one representative from each society, must take a more forceful role in controlling the minority of trouble-makers. I.F.C. Vice-president Stephen Polozie acknowledges that the Council, recently granted club status by the Students' Society, is far from having reached its potential as a vehicle for self-regulation. At best the Council has been able to "encourage communication and act as a moderating force on the minority of extreme elements."

One issue that is a direct concern to the university is student housing, and here fraternities can provide cheap, convenient accommodation. But even that may change. Six fraternities rent their buildings from the university, and two of those are being forced to vacate their houses this spring because buildings are needed for academic purposes.

Bourke insists that this does not amount to an informal policy of closing down fraternities through termination of leases. "The university is committed to maintaining residential space for students. The fraternities provide a valuable service and we are prepared to rent them those buildings when they are available."

One thing fraternities are known for is their willingness to contribute to the community. Moreover fraternity members seem to keep on contributing. Gavin Ross believes that the fraternity experience can provide future community leaders. "Their involvement in campus activities, in running their own organizations, and in community service projects provide fraternity members with leadership skills which they will need later in life." Ross estimates that over half of the present Directors of the Graduates' Society were McGill fraternity members, and he suspects that "this extends to the Board of Governors and movers and shakers in our community as well."

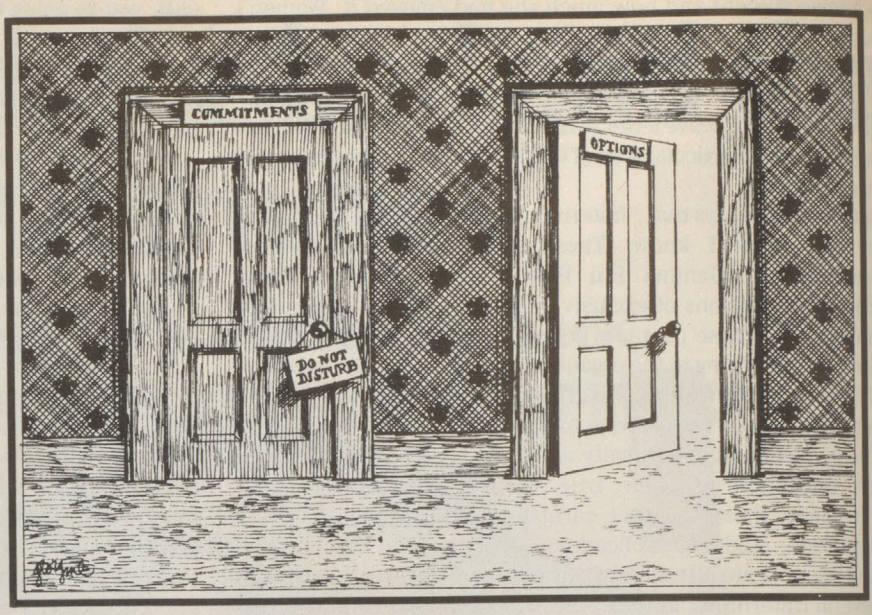
There can be no better argument for the value of fraternities than success. Certainly they still, and probably always will, have to deal with an image problem. But, with what seems to be a fraternity revival in full swing, the "Greeks" have many more things to concern themselves with than image.



Harold Rosenberg

Fraternity life is not just one big party. These Kappa Kappa Gamma, Phi Delta Theta and Sigma Chi members volunteered their services to help the Graduates' Society over Reunion weekend: left to right, front row, Will Wutheric, Catherine Hajnal, Brian McAlpine; second row, Cynthia Ritchie, Bob Taylor, Tim Atherton, Louise Stein, Mike Lafave, John Lafave, Steve Ferguson, Sacha Gedrinsky, Joel Kealey, and Paul Andrascik.

Low profile, great expectations



A front page photograph this winter of a grinning, almost tousled Premier Bourassa shaking hands with the legendary Soviet goalie Tretiak, was in sharp contrast to what was being featured on other front pages across the country.

It was the week of the cod war brought on by a Canada-France fishing treaty to which Newfoundland's premier, Brian Peckford, took such serious exception he summoned his provincial counterparts to an emergency meeting in Toronto, from whence he hoped to mount a concerted mutiny against federal incursions into provincial waters. In all, seven other premiers accepted Peckford's invitation, if not his call to arms. Bourassa was not one of their number, which may have been one reason he looked so cheerful.

He had not exactly turned down Peckford's invitation. That could have been interpreted as a rejection of provincial solidarity and the Quebec premier is busy building up, not breaking down, his intergovernmental relationships. (He does, after all, need the goodwill of most provincial governments to get Quebec's constitutional status settled satisfactorily.) So he pleaded prior engagements and sent along his minister of fisheries to represent Quebec, take notes, and show concern.

Keeping a low but receptive profile has become the trademark of the Bourassa regime. There was a time Quebec took a very assertive line of its own in international affairs and might have been expected to back Newfoundland's position to the hilt. Today, Quebec is charting a different intergovernmental course. It has not renounced its interest or participation in foreign affairs – far from it. Nor has it fallen under any noticeable federal sway. But Bourassa avoids getting embroiled in federal-provincial squabbles so as to be free to go about Quebec's provincial business both at home and abroad as independently as possible. Quebec's attitude towards the fish fight was one of benign neutrality all round. Whatever the merits of the deal, relations with France had not been disrupted and Bourassa is as keen as Brian Mulroney for "their" francophone summit in Quebec City next September to be a success. Quebec, therefore, had no quarrel with Ottawa's handling of the cod problem.

Luckily, Bourassa had a couple of international excuses, as well as domestic reasons, for staying out of this new version of the "Gang-of-Eight." Rendez-vous '87, the Quebec City sports and entertainment happening beamed to some 250 million people around the world and featuring such attractions as Lee Iacocca, the Red Army Chorus, Soviet-N.H.L. hockey games, Pierre Cardin, and much more would have been enough to keep him safely at home. But he had a little business to attend to as well: a huge $15 billion, twenty-nine-year hydro contract with Maine. This coup cuts into New Brunswick's traditional export market for electricity and it requires the approval of the National Energy Board. An additional reason for Quebec not to get involved in any federal-provincial resource stand-off at this time.

A major issue addressed by the Peckford pow-wow was provincial involvement in the signing of international treaties in which provinces have a stake. The assertion of provincial power in the face of federal dictates is particularly pertinent these days in light of the free trade talks with the United States. Quebec seems content, for now, to let other provinces take the pressuring power trips while it concentrates on back-room diplomacy.

It has its own trade agenda. Quebec's political and business leaders are for the most part in favour of freer trade with the United States and continue to support the federal initiative. But if Quebec is more open to the idea of free trade than is, say, Ontario, it too has areas it wishes to protect. Agriculture is at the top of that list. While Ontario defends its auto pact with threats from political platforms, Quebec is building its agriculture defenses on the ground. Studies appear periodically showing the projected job loss from free trade in agricultural goods. Bourassa met this winter with Trade Minister Pat Carney to put Quebec's case for keeping agriculture off that dreaded negotiating table.

The venue of that meeting was another indication of Bourassa's businesslike diplomacy. It took place in Davos, Switzerland, at the annual meeting of Europe's financial leaders. Carney was just passing through. Bourassa, on the other hand, was dug-in for the duration, building up investment credit for Quebec, while Prime Minister Mulroney was cutting a political swath through southern Africa, including part of the francophonie that Quebec used to consider its own external-cultural territory.

Premier Bourassa has given up standing on external and internal ceremony in the interests of having a freer hand in making his own national and international deals. His recent external ventures include a trip to Britain which elicited great interest from British investors. The premier was at his best in London, despite that city's dearth of cold milk and accessible swimming pools, two requirements for his daily regimen. On the other side of the world, the provincial government's promotional efforts are also meeting with some success. Quebec, with the largest provincial office in Hong Kong, has replaced British Columbia as the second Canadian venue, after Ontario, for "economic immigrants" travelling with money away from the uncertainties of the pending Chinese takeover of the capital-rich Crown-Colony.

For Robert Bourassa, intergovernmental relations are a matter of keeping Quebec's options open and its commitment to itself.

GRETTA CHAMBERS, BA'47

Library treasures

A feast for the mind and the eye

text by Ann Vroom and Hugh Wilson
photographs by George Zimbel

It's not the biggest one in Canada, nor the richest, nor even the most famous. Nevertheless, McGill's library is one of the best in the land. With 2.3 million volumes and twenty-four individual libraries in the system, it is the fourth largest Canadian university library. But when it comes down to basics, it's quality not quantity that makes the difference, and that's where McGill is at its strongest.

McGill's new Director of Libraries, Dr. Eric Ormsby, formerly of Princeton and the Catholic University of America, was impressed with the calibre of the library's holdings when he arrived last year. Moreover, he was taken by the human side of the system. "It's a very democratic place in a way that's new to me," says Ormsby. "Most big, successful libraries are run in a very autocratic manner. Here it's remarkable how well the senior administration people and staff work with each other."

However, despite its valuable resources, and this positive atmosphere, Ormsby is concerned that the library lacks a unifying identity. Scattered about the campus in various locations, its many parts do not seem to make a whole. Ormsby's goal is to create such an identity, so that when people think of the McGill library, a particular image comes to mind.

Ormsby says that three things make a well-focussed, scholarly library: excellent holdings, accessibility and, most importantly, good staff. None of these come cheaply.

Good books in themselves are an expensive proposition, and these days, given the weakened Canadian dollar, it costs more money to buy fewer of them. Add to this the ever-increasing and ongoing cost of conserving the older collections. Finally, the reasonable demand for longer hours and improved access to the collections puts further pressure on an already tight budget. As it is, McGill spends relatively more money on staff than most other university libraries. "It is a distressing dilemma," says Ormsby, and one for which there is no immediate solution. Simply put, a good library costs a great deal.

A university library must have a sense of direction, of purpose. It's first priority is to provide students and faculty with the resources to carry out their studies and research. But it must also anticipate the needs of the academic community by building the collection in a far-sighted fashion. To do this, qualified professionals are essential.

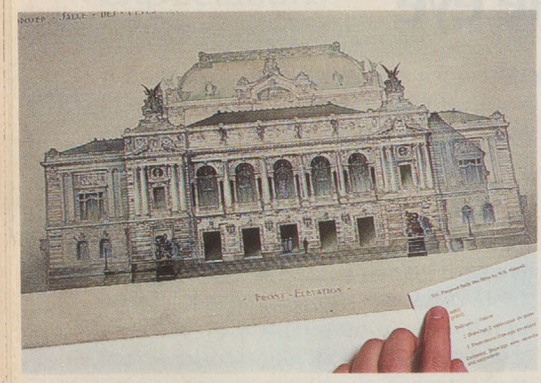
The quality of the staff at McGill is already excellent, and under former Acting Director Hans Möller, McGill librarians played an increasingly important role in the development of the system. Möller, who is now in charge of research and development at the libraries, believes a librarian's job has changed over the years. "These are people who now manage the multi-million dollar institutions that libraries have become," he says. "Very few of them just push books around anymore. Most are involved in management and administration . . . but there is also the academic aspect to a library. We prefer them to have two masters degrees, in library science and in another discipline as well." Möller and Ormsby both believe that it is librarians, not faculty, who should be largely responsible for the direction in which the libraries grow, because they have a "global approach" and are not just interested in one area of research. "The staff are as important as the books," says Ormsby.

But ultimately, if McGill's library system is to develop a public image, it must work hard to create one – to show how its libraries are more than collections of books and periodicals. The libraries at McGill are students and staff, classic old buildings and micro-computers, prints, maps, letters, manuscripts, and even the occasional museum. Much of it is fascinating stuff, all of it is accessible, and yet so little of it is known.

A library can seem an intimidating place. It should be anything but. The following pages offer a glimpse of what a few of the many libraries at McGill have to offer, and if it whets the appetite, there is much more to see and there are many dedicated people willing to show it off.



This drawing, and those following, are from the Blackader-Lauterman Library's rare copy of Edward Colonna's *Materiae Signa, Alchemistic Signs of Various Material in Common Usage* (1888).



A 1901 water colour of a proposed Salle Des Fêtes by W. S. Maxwell, from the Canadian Architecture Collection, is a fine example of the beaux arts school of architectural representation.

Library of The Institute of Islamic Studies

When Morrice Hall was built in 1882, the Ottomans dominated the Middle East, the Mahdi had not yet defeated General Gordon, and Muslims were regarded in the West as adherents to an evil and aggressive religion called Islam. How times change. Today the former Presbyterian College houses the renowned Institute of Islamic Studies at McGill.

Of the 90,000 volumes in the Institute's Library, half are written in Oriental languages including Persian, Arabic and Urdu. Biographies of Muhammad, old and rare manuscripts with exquisite Arabic calligraphy, and beautifully bound Korans may seem esoteric collectors' items – but everything in the library is meant for research and available to students.

With its double-tiered octagon, charming stained glass, and fine woodwork, there are few buildings on campus that can match the dignified and scholarly atmosphere of Morrice Hall.

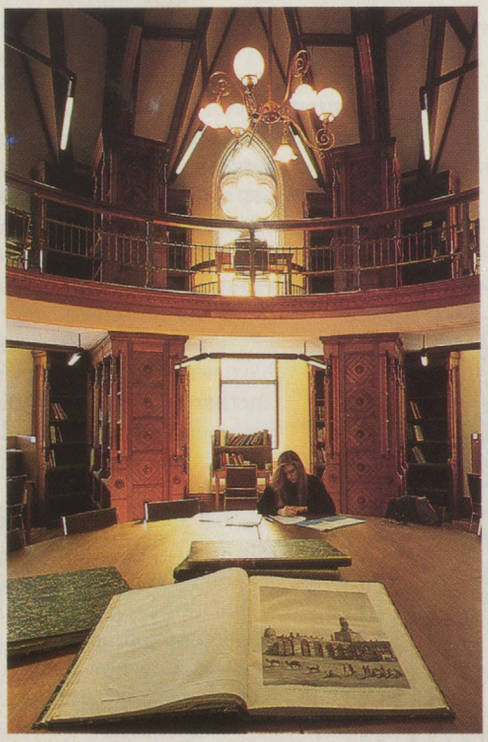
Blackader-Lauterman Library of Architecture and Art

The Blackader-Lauterman Library's collecting focus is architecture, urban planning and art history. Unlike many libraries, it serves not only students of those subjects, but also the professional communities, particularly architects, making it one of the truest working collections at McGill.

There is a certain vigour about the Blackader, typified by the aggressive effort to catalogue the more than 50,000 drawings, photographs and archival records in the library's Canadian Architecture Collection (C.A.C.). Two guides documenting the work of architects Percy Erskine Nobbs and Edward and W. S. Maxwell have been produced at the library through desk-top publishing, and more are underway. Their publication has prompted further donations of papers and drawings, necessitating more cataloguing – and so the collection grows. Recently W.S. Maxwell's daughter, impressed by the catalogue of his work, offered to donate her father's personal library of art and architecture to McGill.

And of course the library has special holdings. The Blackader rare book room's 2000 items include a collection of scarce art journals, two privately published books by architect Edward Colonna, and a very rare, mint copy of *L'architecture considérée sous le rapport de l'art, des moeurs et de la législation*, by Claude Nicolas Ledoux.

The enormous *Description de l'Egypte* (2nd edition), printed during the early 19th century, is a multi-volume collection of observations and research undertaken by the French army during Napoleon's late 18th century invasion. One book, shown here in the Octagon of Morrice Hall, is among many unusual items in the rare book room of the Library of the Institute of Islamic Studies.





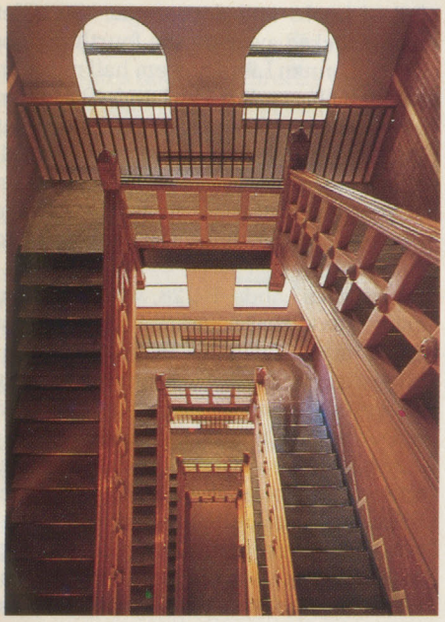


An illustrated 17th century celestial atlas by the Dutchman Cellanius is among the 400 atlases in the maps room of the Rare Books and Special Collections department. It was presented to McGill in 1893 by Lord Strathcona.





Even an old volume of the 14th century Islamic historian Ibn Khaldun's work is, like all holdings in the Islamic library, meant for use and research by students and faculty.



The high, central stairwell of the Macdonald Stewart Library Building is always busy with students rushing from one floor to the next. It, along with the rest of the nearly 100-year-old building, has been painstakingly restored.

The Macdonald-Stewart Library Building

It is a particularly human building – comfortable, full of subdued colours and people-oriented in design. The Macdonald-Stewart building which houses the Physical Sciences & Engineering Library opened in 1893 and has always been used for the study of science. "Prove All Things," carved above the fire-place in the old main entrance, is as relevant for today's students as it was for those almost a century ago.

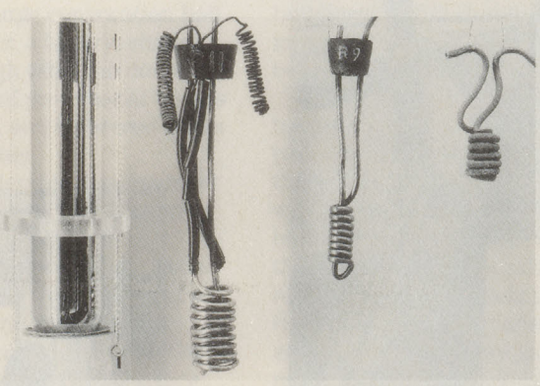
Originally meant for the study of physics, the building was built without any metal that might throw off experiments being carried out within – such as those conducted by physicist Sir Ernest Rutherford between 1898 and 1907. A small museum containing some of the equipment, notes and letters belonging to the Nobel Prize winner is maintained on the third floor. This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of Rutherford's death.

During the recent renovations of the Macdonald-Stewart Building all the quartered oak, brick-work and sandstone was restored. But even if the students who rush up and down the high, central stairwell and study under the soft, rounded arches are too busy to appreciate the subtle beauty of the building, their work must surely be enhanced by it.

The Blacker-Wood Library Rare Book Room

A more understated environment for one of the world's top five respositories of natural history is hard to imagine. In particular, the rare book room of the Blacker-Wood Library of Zoology and Ornithology seems no more than four walls around rows of shelves and filing cabinets, but they are chock-full of delightful and sometimes off-beat items. Hanging above a filing cabinet is the original 1736 Charles Collins painting of the Ashmolean Museum's famous stuffed Dodo. There is a collection of delicate water colours by Lady Gwillam of nineteenth century Indian birds that pre-date and surpass Audubon's efforts. The 490-year-old *Hortus sanitatus* is not only an age-old attempt at compiling natural history, but a well-preserved example of early printing.

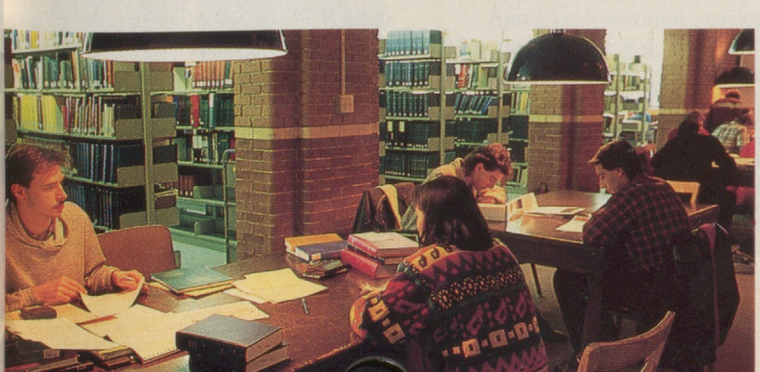
But in the world, there is nothing like the *Feather Book* – 157 "pictures" of individual birds crafted entirely from the feathers of the species depicted, mounted on hand-made paper. Painstakingly created by Dionisio Minaggio (of whom virtually nothing is known), gardener to the 17th century Italian Duke of Milan, the *Feather Book* is also of historical value because people, buildings and the daily life of the times are often depicted as well.



This is part of the apparatus used by McGill physicists Ernest Rutherford and Frederick Soddy during 1901-1902, to determine the nature of the "emanation" associated with radium and thorium. These and other articles are exhibited in the Rutherford Museum in the Macdonald Library Building.



The one and only: each of the 157 pictures in the exquisite Italian *Feather Book*, was made with infinite skill and patience by an unknown 17th century gardener. Each species depicted is crafted from its own feathers – there is nothing else like it in the world.

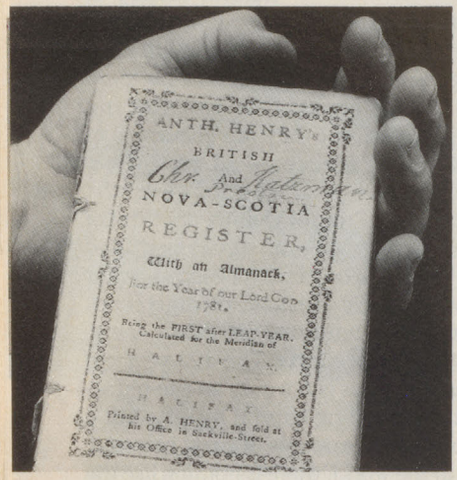


Volume adjustable: in the Macdonald Stewart Library Building it is recognized that science students often need the chance to work in groups and aloud. Here, in one of the designated talking areas, they are free to talk and discuss their work without being "shshhed" by vigilant staff.

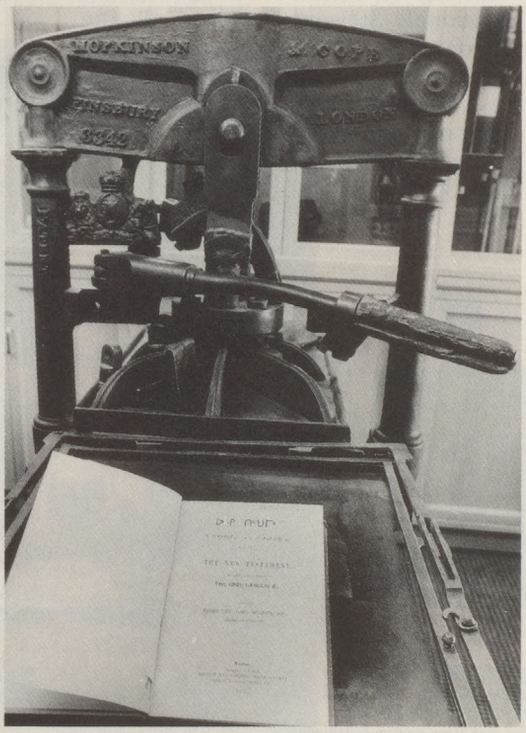
The Rare Books and Special Collections Department

The dilemma for those who work in the Rare Books and Special Collections Department in the basement of McLennan Library is unsolvable. Much of the collection is a delight to look at and ponder over. Yet even infrequent handling can lead to the deterioration of the rare objects themselves. Either the books, prints, manuscripts and maps are used, and slowly degenerate, or they are safely stored away unappreciated and underused. At McGill, access usually wins.

What isn't in the rare books collection? That is perhaps the only way to approach the treasures contained within. From a valuable, original elephant folio edition of Audubon's *Birds of America,* to a collection of Yiddish poetry, to fifteenth century illuminated manuscripts, to rare historical maps – the holdings of rare items are vast and varied, among the finest in Canada.



This rare, early Canadian almanac, printed in 1781 by King's Printer Anthony Henry of Halifax, consists principally of currency tables, court schedules, lists of military and government personnel, and a calendar. It is part of the Lande Collection.



Bishop John Horden of Moosonee, a skilled linguist, developed the written Cree syllabic language and translated English works, like this 1876 New Testament, for the natives. Horden's small, Albion printing press (on permanent loan from the McCord Museum to the Lande Collection of Canadiana), was converted for Cree syllabic type.



A. Corsillo

Not all there: a Dutch map, circa. 1639, from the map room of the Rare Books and Special Collections Department shows the unexplored vastness of North America. The Mississippi River is missing, as are most of the Great Lakes, and California was thought by cartographers to be an island.

The Lande Collection of Canadiana

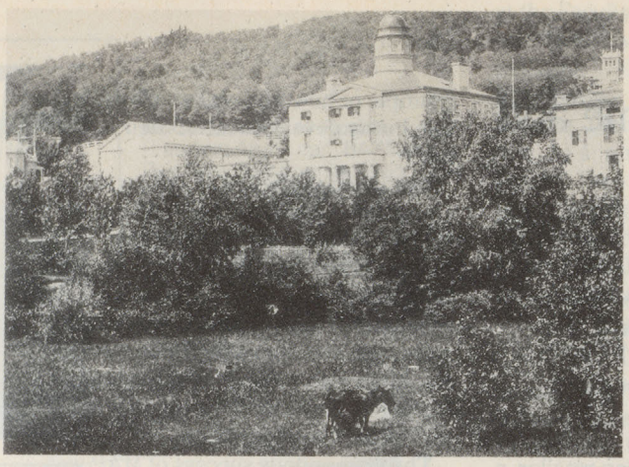
With its framed prints of early Montreal on the walls, regularly changing display cases and cabinets full of books and documents, the quiet rooms tucked away on the fourth floor of the McLennan Library seem half museum and half library. But The Lande Collection of Canadiana, like most library holdings at McGill, is a research resource before all else. Most of its 12,000 items date from before Confederation or, in the case of western and northern material, prior to 1920.

Lawrence Lande, BA'28, who has given many gifts to McGill libraries, made his first donation of Canadiana in 1965 and continues to remain involved with the growing collection today. It is among the best resources for Canadiana in the country.

Available for students and the public, one can find for example, accounts of early explorers and missionaries, a small but rare collection of early sheet music, a long, accordion-like "teaching tree" that was used to bring the Bible to the native peoples, and a set of large, heavy keys that belonged to James McGill. The Lande Collection encompasses material from across the country beginning in the sixteenth century and including both the French and English regimes.



The Arts Building



Of cupolas and cow pastures. . . the Arts Building as it appeared in 1865.

Courtesy Notman Photographic Archives

The road that passes through the Roddick Gates takes you directly to the heart of McGill – the Arts Building. It is the oldest edifice on campus. McGill College received a charter in 1821, took possession of James McGill's farm in 1829, laid hold of the endowment in 1835 – all without actually having a home. Twenty-two years had passed since James McGill had died and still not one brick stood upon another.

Enter John Bethune, son of John Bethune Senior who had been chaplain to a loyalist regiment in the American War of Independence, founder of Montreal's first Presbyterian Church before moving on to the farm lands granted him in Upper Canada. Bethune the younger, raised in Ontario, returned to Montreal to become rector of the Christ Church congregation. He also served as second principal of the non-existent McGill College and was determined that it should become a physical reality.

Never having attended university himself, Bethune nevertheless had a good idea of what one should look like. There would be a large convocation hall with tall clock tower, a library, chapel, refectory with a high table, no doubt a quadrangle or two of professorial houses and student rooms, and cloistered walks for inclement weather.

There was considerable disagreement and controversy. But, finally Bethune and his friend George Moffatt, a Montreal merchant, were named as the committee to oversee the erection of a building designed by John Ostell, a leading Montreal architect. The McGill College site was to consist of a terrace fronted by a large central building, flanked by two smaller buildings connected to it by single-storey corridors. But when the financial facts were faced, there were funds enough to build only the centre block and the east wing. There could be no terrace, no western counterpart, and no connecting corridors – just two square buildings dumped down in the muddy fields of a neglected farm.

But Bethune and Moffatt each made a significant and lasting contribution to the future university. Bethune initiated the process, and without him there never would have been a McGill College. And also he chose the actual site for the building. Like almost everything else he did, his choice was unreasonable, perverse, and right.

Instead of building near the city – on the corner of University Street and Dorchester Boulevard where Place Ville Marie now stands – he chose to build further up on the mountain slopes, as far from Montreal as possible.

It was a ridiculous place to build. There were no roads (Ste. Catherine and Sherbrooke streets didn't exist yet), and the one-cart track was thick with mud in the summer and deep in snow during the winter. But how we applaud Bethune's choice today! Instead of being lost in a welter of high-rise office buildings, McGill stands on the mountain slopes and can survey the city below with academic calm.

Moffatt's contribution was less large, but very significant. When he saw the plans he said: "What! No cupola? If there is not enough money for a cupola I will pay for one myself." A modest bump of wood and glass was added to the plans, but Moffatt said that would not do. Better no cupola than a ridiculous one. The plans were changed again, and as far as we know Moffatt never did pay for it!

But then there was not enough money left to give the building a proper entrance. The temporary door was very inadequate, and after William Dawson arrived to be principal, one of the first improvements he initiated was a handsome wooden portico which gave the building a more dignified appearance.

In 1861, William Molson, the university's first benefactor after James McGill, offered to build the west wing, to balance the building on the east. The old east wing we now call Dawson Hall; the new west wing was known as Molson Hall and contained a convocation hall, a library and classrooms. William Molson also decided to build the connecting corridor buildings, so the familiar facade fronting the long terrace came into being. John Ostell's plan in its major features was now complete.

The interior of the Arts Building was never very convenient. There was no proper heating system and ventilation was particularly bad. After World War I, the Board of Governors decided to pull the whole thing down and start again. New designs were commissioned. The committee gazed at the drawings of the proposed, bland edifice, and decided they preferred the old McGill. So they propped up the front wall and built a wholly new structure behind it, including one long, broad corridor stretching from Dawson Hall through the Arts Building into Molson Hall. Nowadays it leads into the Leacock Building.

At the same time, the Governors replaced the wooden portico with a new one in stone, in a classical style to harmonize with the Roddick Gates. Those of us who have never known anything else cannot imagine McGill without the Arts Building steps, and the massive pillars against which generations of examination-weary students have eased their aching backs.

There is no monument or reminder of John Bethune at McGill. Yet he wrested the control of the affairs of the college out of the hands of the Quebec establishment, and secured its transfer (if not in the form he would have chosen) into the hands of citizens of Montreal, who were intent upon its survival and growth. When you come to think of it, the Arts Building is truly his memorial, cupola and all.

STANLEY B. FROST
Director, History of McGill Project

A warm welcome and hearty thanks

Vos ad nos accipimus!
It's official. After editing the *McGill News* for eighteen months on a "consulting" basis, Ann Vroom, BA'67, has been confirmed as the editor of our quarterly magazine.

Ann has worked as public relations manager for a major Canadian retailer, a freelance consultant, and a communications teacher at a Montreal C.E.G.E.P. She has served on many Graduates' Society committees, recently completing a three-year term as President of the McGill Society of Montreal.

We also welcome assistant editor Hugh Wilson. A freelance writer and editor, Hugh has travelled extensively in Canada and the Middle East and has had articles published in the *Globe & Mail*, *Canadian Heritage*, and *Explore* magazine.

We at Martlet House and the directors of the Graduates' Society are delighted to have Ann and Hugh aboard.

Vobis gratulamur!
In past issues of the *McGill News*, I have written about the wide variety of activities in which the Graduates' Society and its members are involved: the sixty-five branches outside Montreal; the Alumnae Society and four branches operated from Montreal, the graduate representation on every Senate Committee; the five elected graduates on the Board of Governors; our alumni involvement in the student recruiting network; our Reunion weekend, inexpensive term insurance program, travel program and quarterly magazine, the *McGill News*. It is important that we occasionally remind ourselves and our constituents *why* we do what we do.

The objectives of the Graduates' Society were clearly defined in the 1850s and recorded in its Act of Incorporation in 1880: ". . . to afford its members the means, by united efforts, to promote more effectively the interests of McGill . . . and to bind the graduates more closely to one another and to the University . . ."

Although the Society is funded as a department of the University, its greatest resource is its members – more than 3,000 of whom work as volunteers.

The success of the McGill Advancement Program (MAP) serves as a shining example of how alumni can play a major role in the development of their alma mater.

Launched in the fall of 1983 with an ambitious objective of $61 million, the MAP campaign now has gifts and pledges exceeding $70 million, more than $12 million of which comes from graduates. These alumni contributions were over and above their donations to the Alma Mater Fund, which continued to operate separately during this period and raised over $6 million.

The tremendous success of MAP was due mainly to the involvement of a vast number of volunteer fund-raisers. More than 2,600 graduates personally contacted over 40,000 alumni throughout continental North America, as well as many of our corporate and foundation supporters. Special campaigns were conducted by alumni in areas as far away as Bermuda and Hong Kong.

We are proud not just of the dollar figures, but also the overwhelming volunteer support – call it moral support – given by so many enthusiastic alumni, which contributed to the success of the MAP campaign.

GAVIN ROSS
Executive Director
of the Graduates' Society



McGill graduates on the Royal Viking Lines South Pacific cruise met with Australian alumni and friends in Sydney: left to right, **McGill Society of Sydney** President Susan Butler, BEd'59, MA'63, Josephine (Parker) Alexander, BA'58, and Joan (Allen) Cleather, DipPOT'54, BSc(POT)'58.

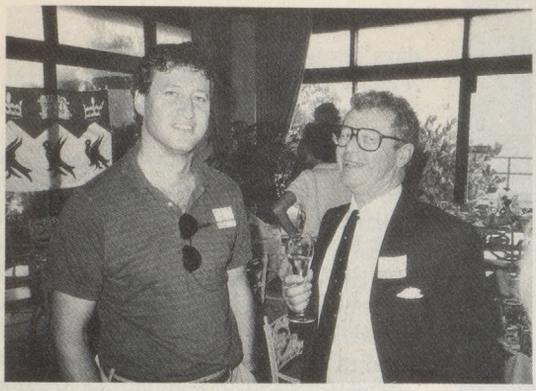


The Woodward-Bernstein team of alumni journalism: Ann Vroom, BA'67, and Hugh Wilson have taken over as editor and assistant editor of the ***McGill News***.



The ubiquitous President of the Graduates' Society David Laidley, BCom'67 (right), welcomes **graduating Class Officers** at a reception held in their honour at Martlet House this March: left to right, Alida Gualtieri (Law), Jean-Pierre Jetté (Management), Acting Dean of Management Morty Yalovsky, Neil Wright (Medicine), and Betsy Wells (Food Science).

SOCIETY ACTIVITIES



McGill Society of Florida
President Allyn Lean, BA'75 and Past President and Secretary Gordon Pimm, BCom'50 enjoy brunch at the Breakers Hotel, prior to the opening Mets vs Expos Grapefruit League baseball game.



A most successful dinner evening was held in February by the **McGill Society of Victoria**. The guest speaker was McGill Associate Professor and Conductor of the Pacific Opera Victoria Timothy Vernon (left), seen here with Joyce Clearihue, MD'53, and President Harvey Mathews, BCom'78.



President of the **McGill Society of Barbados** the Hon. Sir William Douglas, BA'42, pictured here with McGill graduates and friends at a branch event, was recently appointed Ambassador for Barbados to the United States.



It was all hands on deck for members of the executive of the **McGill Society of Southern California** at their recent wine and cheese party: left to right, Phyllis Fasala, Treasurer Jack Pekar, BEng'56, Vice-President Donna (Young) Sexsmith, MSW'55, President Ed Boulter, BCom'39, and his wife Joan.

Montreal
20 May. "Food for Thought" luncheon at the Faculty Club. Speaker: Roy Morrison on "McGill Missionaries of Management in China." 11:45 a.m. Cost $12.50. Information: 398-3556.
6 June. Picnic at Mont St. Hilaire. 11:00 a.m. to 4: p.m. $8.00 per adult (includes lunch). Free for children under ten years. Information: 398-3556.
17 June. Montreal Harbour Cruise and International Fireworks Display. Live band, light snacks and dancing from 7:30 p.m. Cost: $25.00. Information: 398-3556.

Frankfurt, West Germany
3 June. Speaker R. David Bourke. Contact Ulrich Stoll, 069/47 18 81.

Grand River Valley (Kitchener/Waterloo/Guelph)
20 May. Speaker: Professor Derek Drummond. Contact Doug Brock, (519) 886-6777 or 576-6040.

Hong Kong
May/June. Sports night – bowling, snooker, skating.
June/July. Canada Day celebrations with visitors from McGill. Contact Elizabeth Law, 5-227605 or 5-593518.

London, Ontario
14 May. Dinner and Theatre Evening. Contact Dr. Ross Harvey, (519) 473-2402 or Alex Murphy, (519) 438-4054.

Niagara Peninsula
19 May. 2nd Annual Shaw Festival Evening. Contact Ceri Hugill, P.O. Box 790, St. Catharines, Ont., L2R 6Z1, or Charles Smith, Department of Psychology, State University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y. 14260.

Ottawa
15 June. Annual General Meeting – National Arts Centre. Guest speaker: Mrs. Jean Pigott, special guest Principal David Johnston. Contact David McRobie, (613) 238-2072 or 729-7624.

Toronto
15 May. Annual Golf Day – Carrying Place Golf & Country Club. Contact Don Stirling, (416) 727-1606.
4 June. Annual General Meeting and Dinner Dance - Royal Canadian Yacht Club. Contact Ross Brougham, (416) 821-5742, or 822-3539, or Lili de Grandpré, (416) 927-7043 or 867-6873.

Washington/Maryland/Northern Virginia
28 June. Brunch to celebrate Canada Day. Contact Rhoda Knaff, (202) 724-5641 or (301) 469-7566.

Windsor
21 May. Speaker: Professor Derek Drummond. Contact Professor Leigh West, (519) 253-4232, ext. 2936.

Coping with cancer

This regular column provides a forum for the exchange of viewpoints and ideas among readers. We invite your submissions.

This article was adapted from a presentation given by Dr. Margaret Deanesly at the Seminar for the Medicine Class of '61 Reunion last September. She lives with her husband and two children in Menlo Park, California, where she teaches public courses in health and medicine.

Nineteen years ago I underwent a Halstead Radical Mastectomy for carcinoma of the breast. I would like to express what this experience means to a woman and what it's like to have the diagnosis of cancer.

Because I was relatively young when diagnosed, the prognosis was poor. Since then I have felt a mission to speak out about cancer from my somewhat unique vantage point as both doctor and patient. I have appeared on radio and television, spoken to patient groups, to cancer societies, and to patients in my office, my home, and on my kitchen telephone.

The first emotion after the diagnosis of breast cancer is fear – first of mutilation, next of rejection in the bedroom, and finally, fear of dying. The first two fears are almost entirely media created. Newspapers, television, and magazines at check-out counters contain lurid headlines about cancer, usually placed next to voluptuous covergirls, so as to underscore the problem. The phrase "the horror of breast cancer" – with the word "breast" usually in italics – in conjunction with "heartbreak," "distress," and "damage," are constantly used. Why? Because of the almighty dollar. Breast is sex, and sex sells.

Are we mutilated? I've spoken with hundreds of women, and every one was glad her cancer was in the breast, where it was easy to diagnose early, remove in its entirety *and* to live without. Yes, we look weird naked in the bathroom, but how many people see us in our nakedness? Are we more mutilated than men who have had lungs or colons removed in the same numbers and in the same age groups? I say no, we're only called "mutilated" because the part that is removed is clearly visible and of sexual interest. I can live with my nakedness and live on.

Are we rejected in bed? Well, any shaky marriage is damaged by a major stress, and



Woman with a Fan, Summer 1908, Pablo Ruiz Picasso

breast cancer is certainly that. So yes, the occasional marriage ends because of it. But statistically this is rare. There are 100,000 to 120,000 new cases of breast cancer in the U.S. annually, and if the marriages of somewhere between 2,500and 5,000 of those women break up, it likely reflects the proportion of marriages in trouble at any one moment. Nevertheless, fear of mutilation and bedroom rejection can be the worst enemies to the patient and doctor. To overcome these fears there must be open and rational discussion about the realities of breast disease.

Early diagnosis is the key to the management of breast cancer, and early diagnosis is accomplished by breast self-examination. The annual check-up as a fool-proof way of detecting cancer early is a myth. Most women don't get to their doctor annually, and if they do, frankly, they may get a poor breast examination, or none at all. And besides, once a year isn't enough considering the rapid growth of breast tumours. So early diagnosis by breast self-examination, putting the diagnosis, literally, in the hands of the patient, is the best way to make the difference.

One of the greatest impediments to the practice of breast self-exam is fear of actually finding something. Physicians can combat this fear with education. Nine out of ten lumps are benign. The tenth lump, if diagnosed early, is nothing. Women should know this, know that statistically there is little cause for concern. And these days lumpectomies, and modified breast removal followed by breast reconstruction, have replaced the disfiguring Halstead mastectomies.

Nevertheless, some lumps are malignant and must be treated through surgery, radiation, or chemotherapy. But the doctor's treatment must not stop there. This is the time for real rehabilitation, both psychological and physical. Doctors have no idea how much reassurance we patients need to make us feel alright again about ourselves. We need help and advice with wardrobe, the temporary loss of hair, if there has been chemotherapy, and perhaps rehabilitation of an arm. Patients should expect this, and doctors should be prepared to give this support – and keep on giving it!

I want to explain what it's like to have cancer. The diagnosis is a shocker. It brings the fear of dying right before you. The issue is not your lost breast, it's your own mortality. The diagnosis can also be a turning point, for it is a bright light focussed on life itself. It's a chance to savour every waking moment, to recognize the magnificence and sanctity of each day. But it is also a cloud over one's life. Some days it is darker than others. The cloud, alas, is always there, as it is over Pigpen in the *Peanuts* cartoons. And potentially the cloud can rain on your parade any day.

Every subsequent illness – in the mind of someone with a cancer diagnosis – be it flu, a cold, or an aching joint, is an emotional and mental assault as we wait to find out if it represents a relapse. Waiting to hear the outcome of routine, follow-up examinations is particularly difficult. A patient can say that she is fine, but she has to hear it from her doctor. It's the angst created by the cancer cloud that's the problem, not the loss of a breast. And everlasting reassurance, with a capital "R" is what is needed.

Would I, if I could, live my life over without the experience of breast cancer? I've had the opportunity to reflect on this, and I think not. It has forced me to delight in the joy and abundance of each day. It has helped me to understand the futility of worrying about the future. It has unlocked an unexpected energy, and, the other side of the coin, a serenity that comes from a very positive mental attitude, which I feel is so key to long-term survival with cancer. Mastectomy in no way limits any of life's opportunities, indeed it enhances them.

Weathering the experience may lead to a fuller life, as I know it has for me.

MARGARET DEANESLY, BSc'57, MD'61

Brian O'Neill

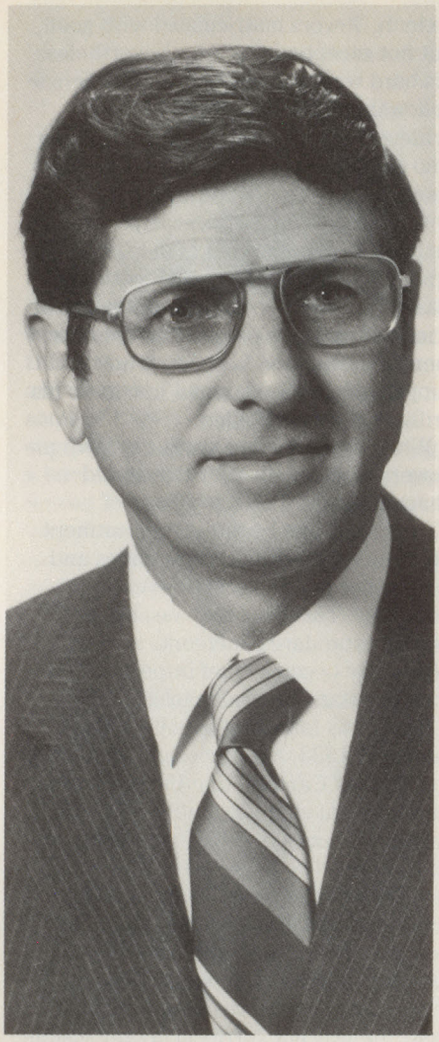
The phone call to his downtown Montreal office brought word of a full-scale, bench-clearing brawl – and Brian O'Neill, BCom'51, executive vice-president of the National Hockey League (N.H.L.) was not amused. It wasn't the prospect of reviewing the game films, the possibility of conducting hearings with players and coaches or the certainty of having to mete out fines and suspensions that bothered him. That's part of his job. But O'Neill, who is the second most powerful man in a league which oversees an explicitly violent professional sport, holds no truck with mass mayhem on the ice. He dislikes it. And he is determined to end it.

"We have made great strides towards eliminating this type of hockey," says O'Neill. "When I first came into the N.H.L. bench-clearings were a common occurrence. Now they are rare. So far this season [as of mid-January] we have had three, and that's three too many."

Now don't get the impression that O'Neill is advocating the abolition of the rough stuff from pro hockey. He has been around the league long enough to understand that a certain amount of fighting is a fundamental part of the professional game in North America. "Hockey is a very emotional game played in close quarters and you shouldn't take that emotion out of a game," he says. "These guys are professionals who want to win. It's the brawling and stick work that bothers us."

A Montreal native, hockey has always been part of O'Neill's life. He grew up playing his way through the many levels of hockey – park leagues, the high school team, Junior B, at Loyola College, finally culminating his career with the McGill Redmen in 1949-51. O'Neill doesn't claim to have been a great player, although he was a member of McGill's first line along with captain Gordie Knutson, DDS'52, MD'58, and Bob Marchessault, PhD'54. "I was a left-handed shot playing on the right wing," he remembers, "but there was never any thought of turning pro. I wasn't good enough – a journeyman player. But I really enjoyed the game, always have."

The Redmen used to practise at the Forum in the morning – "Inevitably I'd have a class at the top of Peel Street right after practice and it always seemed a struggle to get up there after workout" – and were often joined by one or two of Les Canadiens. Doug Harvey would stay some-



William Notman & Son

times and O'Neill got to know him a little and admire his style. There were other hockey "semi-heroes" through the years. "I've always admired Jean Beliveau, Dickie Moore, Red Kelly, and players like them."

How did this "journeyman" winger from McGill end up as executive vice-president of the N.H.L.? After graduating in 1951 O'Neill found work with the Wallace Publishing Company which produced Canadian business magazines. He specialized in the administrative and non-editorial sides of publishing, overseeing eight periodicals. When Wallace sold out to Southam in 1962, O'Neill became business manager for *The Financial Times*, which he helped to revamp and upgrade.

In 1965 the N.H.L. was preparing to expand from the old six-team format and President Clarence Campbell needed more administrative help to usher in the new era. O'Neill saw the ad in the paper, thought "why not," applied, and got the job. He still doesn't know why he was selected but suspects it was the combination of broad administrative experience and a hockey background.

The title at the time was Director of Administration, which included scheduling the regular season and playoff games. Gradually O'Neill assumed more responsibility as he worked with Campbell in what has been described as a "warm and loyal father-son relationship." "Mr. Campbell was an easy man to work for," says O'Neill today. "I always admired and respected him, and simply liked the man. He was very dedicated to hockey."

When Campbell retired in 1977, O'Neill took over the disciplinary side of the job, which he and the president had shared until that point. While it is only one of his duties with the N.H.L., it is the job that brings him notoriety among fans and players alike. "It is not a pleasant part of the job," says O'Neill, "not one I like at all. I find it very difficult imposing a suspension on a hockey player." Still he goes about the job with coolness and detachment, a necessity if he is to be consistent and fair.

His guidelines are not codified but based on years of experience, precedent, and the results of the hearings he conducts with each person involved. Everyone is entitled to a hearing – rarely is anyone pleased with the judgement. "Let's put it this way," says O'Neill, "if they are happy with the decisions I make, then there is something wrong . . . "

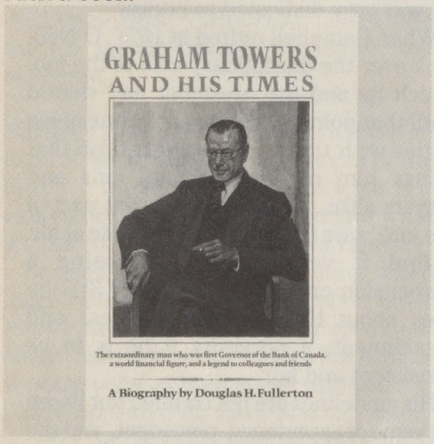
O'Neill lives with his wife Jean in the Town of Mount Royal. His five children are now adults and none of them have taken to hockey in a serious way. Until a few years ago, O'Neill still laced up the skates to play in an executive league, "but the players got a little too fast and were zipping around me. So I decided to referee instead. I can still get out there and skate, but I don't have to worry about chasing players around the ice."

After so many years in the game as a player, administrator, and ultimate adjudicator, O'Neill is still a fan of ice hockey and gets to as many games as possible. Considering he grew up playing the game in Montreal, worked out at the Forum with some of hockey's greatest names and still lives in the city of Les Canadiens, it might be reasonable to ask if – just maybe – he has a favourite team. After all, everyone does. But Brian O'Neill remains as impartial as ever. "I'm a fan of every team, everyone in the league," he says, "especially the referees."

HUGH WILSON

Graham Towers and His Times, by Douglas H. Fullerton, McClelland and Stewart, 1986, 348 pages, $24.95.

For most people, central banking, international finance and all that they imply are mysteries of such intricacy and complexity that relatively few can understand them. Therefore it is a rare event to be provided with a book which opens wide the doors into this special world. *Graham Towers and His Times* is such a book.



This is the story of the man who was central to the establishment, structuring, philosophy, and subsequent development of one of Canada's truly outstanding institutions, the Bank of Canada. Towers' biography, written by government and business advisor Douglas Fullerton, BCom'39, MCom'40, to mark the Bank's fiftieth anniversary, at once concerns the institution and the man who was so much a part of it for over twenty years.

Born ninety years ago in Montreal, it seems that from the outset Towers led an orderly life, a quality he would always maintain. Although his early education was in Montreal, he finished high school at St. Andrew's College in Aurora, Ontario. These must have been particularly good years for Towers, as he left the school a $25,000 bequest, the only large academic endowment he made.

His headmaster recalled a student who "liked his cricket, was in the cadets, participated in the school literary life, and was much interested in the college paper. He was serious-minded, he attended to business, and was a very fine boy . . . likeable and popular." Indeed Towers attended to business well throughout his career.

Moving on to McGill in 1913 at age sixteen, Towers matriculated with good, but not exceptional marks. Nevertheless, his hard work earned him the MacKenzie Fellowship in economics in 1915, an achievement he brushed off by claiming "no one else applied." These were the years of the Great War and Towers entered the Army Service Corps as a lieutenant. He returned from Europe to graduate from McGill in 1919 with first-class honours in economics and political science. During these years he found a mentor in Stephen Leacock, who supported and encouraged Towers as his brilliant career unfolded.

While doing further studies in law, Towers received an offer that would change his life. The Royal Bank of Canada was just beginning recruitment programs at Canadian universities and Towers became the second ever "draftee." There his rise was, by banking standards, meteoric, and he ultimately became chief inspector, and then assistant general manager.

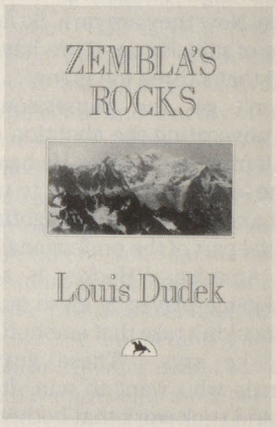
But it was following the Macmillan Report of 1933, and the establishment of the Bank of Canada, that the great and fundamental change came to Towers' career. He was asked by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett to become the first Governor of the Bank. During good times and bad, Towers maintained his post loyally and selflessly until his retirement in 1954. It was said by a friend that Towers was so unflappable that "he was not surprised to any visible degree, even when he found himself elected to be the Governor of the new central bank . . ."

Fullerton's biography of Towers is a carefully-crafted piece of work that takes the reader through the tumultuous times of his career and provides an illuminating account of his private life. There is a vast amount of material covering Towers' numerous activities on the world scene throughout these action-packed years including depressions, World War II and the booming post-war years. Fullerton also gives a great deal of insight into what was happening in the major international banking centres as the Bank of Canada gained importance on the international banking scene. All the controversies and struggles at the highest levels of government are meticulously examined and presented with style and clarity.

CONRAD HARRINGTON, BA'33, BCL'36
Chancellor of McGill University 1976-83

Zembla's Rocks, by Louis Dudek, Vehicule Press, 1986, 141 pages, $9.95.

Louis Dudek, BA'39, has long been considered an important mentor, innovator, editor and publisher, but his poetry has never received as enthusiastic a response as some of his contemporaries: Irving Layton BSc'39, MA'46, F. R. Scott, BCL'27, and Al Purdy among them. Perhaps this is due to Dudek's attempting an epic scope in his better-known long poems – something not easily recognized or applauded. Or it may be due to his enthusiasm for non-commercial publishing enterprises and little magazines – things not always appreciated by writers who have already passed through their apprenticeship. *Zembla's Rocks*, Dudek's first collection of lyrical poetry in over thirty years, will help redress this imbalance.



Zembla's Rocks – "those beauteous Works of Frost" in Pope's phrase – are a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean. In the poems collected here, Dudek presents the small, lyrical moments that rise up out of the long poems, much the same way as the islands loom up out of the expansive mist that engulfs them. In the preface, Dudek states: "Lively and time-bound as these poems may appear, I hope the reader will see them also as a permanent record *(sub specie aeternitatis)* as the trace of someone who 'once existed.' " This is at once a humble and complex request, for these poems are an attempt to capture the fleeting, idiosyncratic moments that help compose an "eternal" existence. The poems do indeed trace the quotidian concerns of a mind that is obsessed with eternity.

For Dudek, poems should not shy away from social statement. Some of the

poems here are quiet, philosophical utterances; others are satirical musings on the state of the world; still others attempt to speak about the conjunction between the mortal and immortal. Here is the poem "Lethe," where the lyric poet speaks to himself about remembering and forgetting:

> Young, you discovered the world –
> the taste of oranges, rupees of coffee,
> and firewater sex
>
> Then, it was change, change –
> the demolitions of a collapsing order,
> as slow decay of the body
> and passion withdrawn to the ruins
> of time.
>
> Now it is solid substance –
> a handshake, for feeling,
> and a wan smile of recognition
> as ghosts begin to know each other in
> the gathering gloom.

It is this sense of the "gathering gloom" that most captivates Dudek – and the reader – in these poems. Mortality, and the resistance to mortality, are strong themes here.

Yet, although the concern is with mortality, neither the poems nor the poet acquiesce. In the face of imminent decline (in one poem, death is called "stupid" and "a liar"), we are given the small glistening lights that fend off the surrounding darkness:

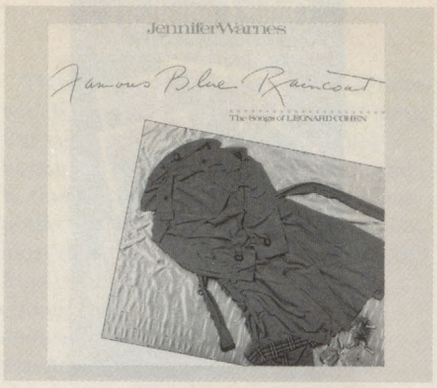
> No matter, then, if the advertiser
> knows how far
> we incline to go to conceal the primal
> fears –
> we've come to see ourselves as a
> meaningless star,
> so clear, we can love the lights where
> people are.

What Dudek gives us in *Zembla's Rocks* is a very personal statement: so much so that it is able to speak to our own personal fears, desires and dreams.

PETER O'BRIEN, MA'85

Famous Blue Raincoat: The Songs of Leonard Cohen, sung by Jennifer Warnes, Cypress Records (Attic), 1986, price $11.98.

As a singer-songwriter, Leonard Cohen, BA'55, has always been a fine songwriter. The brooding monotone of Cohen's voice – almost entirely devoid of intonation, and best taken in small doses – is effective for a few of his songs, but



cannot sustain an entire album. But on this new release of Cohen's music, we are treated to the best of both worlds: some of Cohen's most powerful songs superbly sung by Jennifer Warnes, long a backup singer for Cohen, who has now moved front and centre. The album is one of the treats of the year, a rare record that will virtually set up permanent residence on your turntable and exhibit long-term staying power.

Warnes is blessed with a voice that is rich, deep, and pure, and the technique to go with it. She also has the ability to roughen the edge of her naturally velvet instrument in order to inject passion and spontaneity in all the right places. Cohen sings only once, in a fine duet with Warnes on that old standby "Joan of Arc," bringing new life (if still a life teetering continually on the brink of melodrama) to Cohen's earnestly romantic lyrics and images:

> She said "I'm tired of the war
> I want the kind of work I had before
> A wedding dress or something white
> To wear upon my swollen appetite.

The male/female dialogue between Warnes and Cohen adds a dramatic new dimension. Side one is particularly fine. "First We Take Manhattan" and a wonderful rendition of "Bird On a Wire" lead into the climax of the album, the jazzy, slow lament of the title song, a moving tale of betrayal, lost love, and mislaid lives that includes some of Cohen's most chilling writing:

> The last time we saw you
> You looked so much older
> Your famous blue raincoat was torn at
> the shoulder
> You'd been to the station
> To meet every train
> But she never turned up, I mean Lili
> Marlene
> So you treated some woman to a flake
> of your life
> And when she got home she was
> nobody's wife.

The lead song of side two "Ain't No Cure For Love," bouncy, danceable, if somewhat conventional, has been racking up considerable radio play, and it is good to see Cohen's music getting a broad public hearing somewhere other than Europe.

The album isn't without flaws. "A Singer Must Die" is Cohen at his pretentious worst, going on about irredeemable guilt, ideals of "Beauty," and the tortured artist.

> Now the courtroom is quiet
> But who will confess
> Is it true you betrayed us?
> The answer is yes
> Then read me the list of crimes that
> are mine
> . . . A singer must die for the lie in his
> voice.

But on the whole, Cohen's strong writing, Warnes' triumphant voice and flawless delivery, and crack, backup musicianship carry the album off beautifully. I'll still put on the old scratched disks to hear Cohen's tomb-like crooning of "Suzanne," but for now Jennifer Warnes' version of "The Songs of Leonard Cohen" is the best way to have your cake and eat it too.

DAVID MANICOM, MA'85



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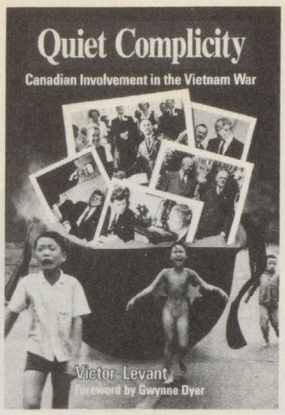
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Quiet Complicity: Canadian Involvement in the Vietnam War, by Victor Levant, Between the Lines Press, 1986, 322 pages, $16.95 paperback.



"There is, so far as I am aware," said Prime Minister Lester Pearson in 1966, "no way in which the Canadian government . . . can ascertain the present whereabouts of all military equipment purchased in Canada by the U.S.A. Such equipment goes into the general inventory of the U.S. armed forces and may be used for such purposes in such parts of the world as the U.S. government may see fit."

At the time, "such parts of the world" meant Vietnam and "such purposes" meant dropping napalm, chemical defoliants and bombs, each of which Canada readily supplied to the U.S. Army. It was this sort of "semantic hair-splitting" says Victor Levant, BA'68, MA'75, PhD'81, that allowed Canada to become America's largest supplier of military material during the Vietnam war years, while still claiming to be neutral on the conflict. The hypocrisy didn't stop at arms.

In *Quiet Complicity* Levant thoroughly documents Canada's wide-ranging involvement in the Vietnam war. He has painted a damning picture of Canada as: a prejudiced member of the International Control Commission (I.C.C.), initially created to supervise the terms of the 1954 Geneva Accords; a messenger for U.S. threats to North Vietnam; an accomplice in illegal American military and espionage activities in South Vietnam; and a partisan distributor of "humanitarian aid."

As an ally of the U.S., a bias towards the American position in Vietnam could have been expected. But that bias became collusion. Moreover, throughout the twenty year involvement, the Canadian government cultivated a self-righteous image of neutrality, taking advantage of Canada's self-image as a moderate nation. Even in 1975 External Affairs Minister Alan MacEachen continued to perpetrate the myth: "Rightly or wrongly, the U.S.A. has been present and active in Viet-Nam for years . . . Canada never shared their involvement, never had the physical means and resources that went with it . . ."

Levant's research, documentation and bibliography are beyond reproach. However, history is not a series of facts but theinterpretation of them, and while Levant has not shied away from commentary, his theory that Canada's complicity was economically motivated has been challenged. At times Levant undermines his own argument by showing that political ideology was a factor: 'For the Liberal governments of Louis Saint-Laurent and Lester Pearson, this policy was consistent with an etherea internationalism rooted in the belief that Washington was the champion of the free world. In the case of the Conservative government, it represents the triumph of Diefenbaker's deep-seated anti-communism over his commitment to an independent Canadian position."

Levart has demonstrated Canada's role in Vietnam and makes a convincing case that consecutive governments lied to the public. It is now for Canadians to decide whether that policy was justified or not.

However, just as Vietnam has long been a catalyst for discussion of questions far beyond the war itself, *Quiet Complicity* indirectly raises other difficultissues. One concerns the 10,000 Canadians (Levant's figure is conservative – most estimates range between 30,000 to 50,000) who fought in Vietnam. Unlike most other vets in Canadian history, they have been denied official recognition and honour. Is a re-assessment of them now in order?

A broader issue is government accountability. Happy to reap profits from the war and support the American war effort, both Liberal and Conservative governments, concerned with their image, lacked the courage to come clean with Canadians. With Canada's Vietnam policy, as described in *Quiet Complicity*, and the Canadian Privacy and Access to Information Act as backdrops, Levant asks what else is being done on our behalf that we don't know about?

HUGH WILSON

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A window on the world

A window on what's happenin'

As I was listening to Hank Williams the other night, I could feel the lacrimal glands kick in and a couple of salty tears start rolling down the old puncta turnpike.

> The silence of a falling star,
> Lights up a purple sky
> And as I wonder where you are,
> I'm so lonesome I could cry.

The lyrics are moving in their own right but when you get Hank bending them around his adenoids and riding them bareback over his turbinates, why it's enough to make an orthopedic surgeon cry.

In the moist aftermath of the song, it occurred to me that just as Hank has no equal as a Country and Western (C and W) lyricist, C and W lyrics probably can't be equalled in presenting life as it is, with no guile, no subterfuge. So let's look more closely at this popular form of musical expression. Perhaps the lyrics can provide a window on current social trends, and reveal great truths.

Let us start by looking at what constitutes the largest portion of the body of C and W music – the hurtin' songs. This beautiful Nilsson lyric captures the inner anguish of love gone wrong and, the added isolation of a world that misunderstands: "Joy to the world, was a beautiful girl, / But to me Joy meant only sorrow."

What better metaphor is there of the bleak transformation created by marital breakdown than: "There is nothing as cold as the ashes, / When the fire goes out at home." Or better commentary on the inequality of divorce settlements than Jerry Reed's immortal play on words: "She got the gold mine and I got the shaft."

And the depth of pain is almost palpable in that classic hurtin' song:

> When you go out the door,
> Go out backwards,
> So I think you're coming in.

Here, the only respite from abandonment is a self-orchestrated ruse. How sad. The range of feeling on the good-bad spectrum is evident in this couplet: "I didn't know how bad I was hurtin' / Until you made me feel good again."

These lyrics end on an optimistic note, which is relatively rare in a hurtin' song. But notice there is no hint of lasting happiness – no fairy-tale ending. C and W themes are rooted in reality, and one of the main realities in this music is that most of the hurtin' songs derive directly from cheatin' activities. There is an equally large body of C and W music dedicated to these phenomena, the essence of which is captured in that classic lyric: "She's acting single, / While I'm drinking doubles."

You will notice another recurrent theme in this verse – the solace for cheatin' is booze. An old solution with a lot of medical ramifications. Tom Waits clearly shows the problem in his song, "I've Got a Bad Liver and a Broken Heart." The bad liver, of course, was subsequent to the broken heart.

Now let us look at what I consider a landmark in the cheatin' genre. The trend was broadly hinted at two quotes back but becomes manifestly clear in this lyric: "It was always easy to find an unhappy woman, / Till I started looking for mine."

Gone is the old double standard – cheatin' has become a two-way street. What does this mean? Some might consider it a small step forward for equal opportunity, but from a medical perspective it is a giant step backward. As cheatin' increases exponentially the resulting increase in marital carnage, bad liver and sexually-transmitted disease will be enormous. I'm telling you that the prospect is enough to make you switch your dial to C.B.C. But stay tuned for a little longer.

Where does the whole concept of cheatin' get started? Apparently in seemingly innocent lyrics like: "If I say you have a beautiful body, / Would you hold it against me?" This is a headwater lyric. Once you start thinking about holding a strange body next to yours it's easy to get caught in the downstream current. This leads to more overt flirting: "Throw your big leg over me mumma, / I might not feel this good again." Then it's not long before you are singing: "I went and played with fire, / And didn't I get burned again." The "again" underlines the big problem with temptation and backsliding that appears to be endemic. Thematically, you begin to see a logical progression in C and W lyrics from flirtin' to cheatin' to hurtin'.

So, while there are certainly other themes on the C and W menu, the flirtin'-cheatin'-hurtin' group dominates and the lyricists unequivocally point their finger at cheatin' as being the root cause of a great deal of hardship.

Is there truth behind all this? Yes, I think you will agree that hiding behind that complex morass of human emotion is a simple, naked truth. It was recognized long ago by the Romans. Unfortunately the Romans didn't have a Hank equivalent to ride down the Appian Way singing with a little yodel to enliven the Latin adage: "Copulo ergo sum."

IAN CAMERON, MD.
Chairman of the Department of
Family Medicine, Dalhousie University

Trevor Hall



The quintessential singin' cowboy, Gene Autry, strums a ballad of love to his horse, Champion.

Courtesy Time-Life Books

THE '20s &'30s

S. I. HAYAKAWA, MA'28, former senator from California, is currently special advisor to the U.S. Secretary of State. He is honorary chairman of U.S. English, an organization formed to make English the official language of the United States.

RAYMOND CARON, Q.C., BA'28, BCL'31, and his wife Blossom, have recently been awarded honorary life membership in the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. They are both honorary life members of the Montreal Camera Club, in which they have been active for fifty years.

PROFESSOR RABBI H. GOREN PERELMUTER, BA'35, is currently visiting professor at the Institute for Christian-Jewish Research at the Theological Faculty of Luzerne and at the Evangelical Theological Faculty of Bern University in Switzerland.

E. C. (TIM) McCOY, BA'34, MD'39, was recently presented with the British Columbia Medical Association's highest honour – the Medal of Service. The award, not given on a yearly basis, is presented only to those who have given long and exceptional service to the profession.

THE '40s

SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS, BA'42, has been appointed ambassador from Barbados to the United States.

MARTIN ENTIN, MSc'42, MD'45, associate professor of surgery and honorary member attending staff at the Royal Victoria Hospital, was honoured as Pioneer in the field of hand surgery for lifelong meritorious contributions to the profession. He was one of eight surgeons so honoured at the Third World Congress of the International Federation of Societies for Surgery of the Hand, held in Tokyo last year.

LESLIE A. GEDDES, BEng'45, MEng'51, DSc'71, was presented with the 1986 Career Achievement Award at the eighth annual I.E.E.E. Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society Conference. He is currently the Showalter Distinguished Professor and Director of the William Hillenbrand Biomedical Engineering Center at Purdue University.

MURRAY SAFFRAN, BSc'45, MSc'46, PhD'49, has received a grant from the Diabetes Research and Education Foundation to produce a practical, effective form of insulin for oral administration.

HARVEY BEARDMORE, BSc'46, MD'48, was the 1986 recipient of the William E. Ladd Medal, which is awarded for outstanding merit in pediatric surgery by the surgical section of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

ANITA (FOCHS) HELLER, BSc'47, MSc'48, MA'70, is the author of a book, *Health and Home: Women as Health Guardians*, published by the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

BERNARD LANG, BEng'49, MEng'53, currently mayor of Cote Saint-Luc, has been re-elected to the executive committee of the Montreal Urban Community.

THE '50s

MAURICE LeCLAIR, BSc'49, MD'51, has been elected a director of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. He is currently a member of the McGill University Board of Governors and a Companion of the Order of Canada.

JOHN F. HENDERSON, BSc'54, PhD'58, has been elected to the position of Polysar Fellow for Polysar Ltd. of Sarnia, Ont.

JOHN W. ENSINCK, BSc'52, MD'56, has been awarded a Diabetes Research and Education Foundation grant for insulin research.

THE '60s

MOHANDAS M. KINI, PhD'60, recently returned from New Delhi where he met Prime Minister Gandhi and was the honoured guest at a function held by the Madras-based Medical Research Foundation.

ALLAN NAIMARK, BSc'56, MD'60, has been promoted to professor of radiology at the Boston University School of Medicine.

PHILIP SEEMAN, BSc'55, MSc'56, MD'60, is giving up his job as professor and chairman of the Department of Pharmacology at the University of Toronto to devote himself full time to research into schizophrenia.

HUGH G. HARRIS, BEng'62, was elected president of the Canadian Water Resources Association.

MALCOLM E. McCLEOD, BA'61, BCL'64, has been elected president of the Patent and Trademark Institute of Canada.

CAROL (FREEMAN) WEIDMAN, BA'64, is presenting a collection of thirty of her water colours entitled "Dancers in Motion II," at the salon of the National Arts Centre from 21 May to 12 June.

DOUGLAS "COCO" LEOPOLD, BA'65, has been named entertainment director for CHOM FM while retaining the same position with CKMF FM. It is the first time one person has held the same job concurrently at both a French and an English station.

RONALD E. CAPE, PhD'67, was elected as a member of The Rockefeller University board of trustees in January 1987.

DANIEL HICKEY, MA'67, PhD'73, is the author of a new book, *The Coming of French Absolutism: The Struggle for Tax Reform in the Province of Dauphine, 1540-1640*, published by the University of Toronto Press.

MICHAEL LIST, BCom'67, has become vice-president of British Bank Note and president of Security Card Systems for BCE PubliTech Inc.

JULIE (DRYER) WANG, BA'67, is president of Wang Associates Public Relations in New York, N.Y., a firm specializing in promoting health care and high technology companies.

BRENT WILLOCK, BSc'67, is now chief psychologist at the C.M. Hincks Treatment Centre in Toronto.

RONALD I. COHEN, BCL'68, former film producer, (*Running, Ticket to Heaven*), will be joining in the formation of the law firm Campeau and Cohen in Montreal.

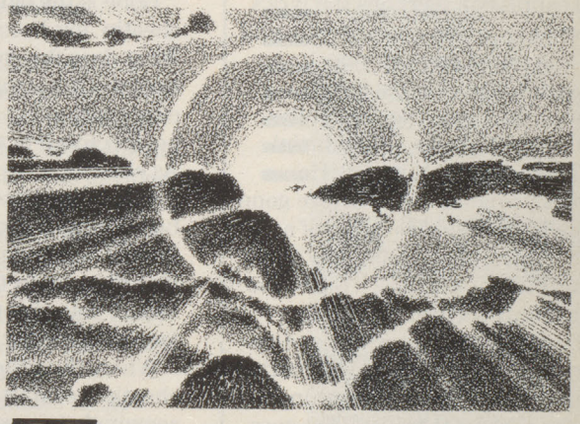
PETER C. HILL, MEng'68, has been appointed vice-president, investments, for Standard Life.

CRAVEN KURZ, DDS'68, has been elected first president of a new organization, the American Association of Lingual Orthodontists.

PHILIP LETTE, BCL'68, has been a visiting professor of European community law at the University of Florida College of Law.

LANA DE LIAMACHIN, MLS'68, has been appointed to the executive committee of the World Trade Centre in Montreal. She has also recently been appointed to the Board of the World University Service of Canada.

IAN D. RUTHERFORD, PhD'69, is director general of the Weather Services department of Atmospheric Environment Science, Environment Canada in Downsview, Ont., and has recently been elected a councillor of the American Meteorological Society.



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THE '70s

E. GORDON CLELAND, BCom'70, has recently begun a tax consulting practice in New York, N.Y., specializing in foreign investment in the United States.

ROBERT E. GALLENT, BEng'71, has been appointed vice-president and general manager, Engineered and Fabricated Products Group for Hercules Canada Inc.

ERIK J. GENZER, BA'71, has recently been appointed as the co-ordinator of accounting and finance for the School of Business at Sheridan College of Applied Arts and Technology in Oakville, Ont.

DOMENIC J. LUCCISANA, BSc'71, MBA'70, DipMan'77, has been appointed as a senior vice-president with Dale-Parizeau Ltd.

CHRISTINE PRESCOTT-ALLEN, BA'71, has recently written *The First Resource*, sponsored by the World Wildlife Fund-U.S., which is the first systematic analysis of the economic importance of wildlife to North America.

GAIL (COOK) JOHNSON, PhD'72, has been appointed director of Organization Effectiveness Research for Hay Management Consultants.

DEREK VAN DASSEN, BEng'72, DipMan'79, has joined the Canadian management consulting firm of E.H.E. International Inc. as a principal contributing to the firm's health care practice in the area of operations and organization management.

MARC LONERGAN, MD'73, DipPsych'80, has been nominated as head of the Department of Psychiatry at Charles Le Moyne Hospital in Greenfield Park, Que.

MAURICE KREINDLER, BA'70, BCL'73, LLB'74, was admitted to the New York Bar in 1985. He is currently on staff with the legal department of Peoples Drug Stores.

VINCENZO DI NICOLA, BA'76, DipPsych'86, is a clinical fellow in Child Psychiatry at the Royal Ottawa Hospital, University of Ottawa and was appointed to the International Advisory Board of the Italian journal, *Terapia Familia*.

J. P. CLAUDE EMOND, MEng'76, is now vice-president for planning with Longest Inc., a company specializing in project management in the building industry.

JOAN W. ETHERIDGE, BSc'76, has been employed by the Ontario Waste Management Corporation since 1985.

WANDA KALUZNY, BMus'76, MA'85, founder, conductor and music director of the Montreal Chamber Orchestra, has been named a *Glamour* magazine Outstanding Working Woman for 1987.

JAN NESSER, BEng'76, MEng'80, has been appointed mill superintendent for Mattabi Mines of Ignace, Ont.

HARRY WAGSCHAL, MA'76, professor of sociology and humanities at Dawson College, has had his biography listed in *International Authors and Writers*. His latest book *Preparing for the 21st Century – A Humanist Futurist Perspective* is being published by Renouf Press.

MARY (MAYER) HENNELLY, MLS'77, has been appointed Community Services and Programming Coordinator for the Norfolk, Va., Public Library System.

CAROL SCOTT, BSc'77, graduated in medicine from the University of Toronto in 1983 and has become Ontario Hydro's first woman doctor.

ROBERT FETHERSTONHAUGH, BCom'78, DipPubAcc'80, is now vice-president of Belcourt Construction Ltd.

ROBERT J. KIDD, MSc'78, has been accepted into the PhD program in aquaculture and fisheries at the University of California at Davis.

THE '80s

STEVEN A. POLESKI, MD'80, having recently completed a fellowship in corneal and external diseases of the eye, has started a practice of ophthalmology in Ottawa.

JAMES M. ROSINSKI, BSc'80, is employed as an analyst with the United States Weather Service in Boulder, Col.

MARK GANS, BSc'77, MD'81, recently completed a fellowship in neuro-ophthalmology at the Bascom Palmer Eye Institute in Miami, Fla., and has now joined the staff at the Jewish General Hospital in Montreal as a geographical full-time neuro-ophthalmologist.

MARISA McGETTIGAN, BA'81, a former intern with the MacNeil-Lehrer news report, and previously employed as a Berlitz language instructor and congressional aide, is presently working at the U.S. Embassy in Rome.

ROBERT PALEY, BSc'81, recently received a PhD in organic chemistry from the University of Michigan and is presently conducting post-doctoral research at the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, Sweden.

PAT FIORE, BEng'82, MEng'85, has been appointed superintendent of smelter production at Qit-Fer Et Titan in Sorel, Que.

PHILIPPE GAGNON, BA'80, BCL'82, LLB'82, after articling with Martineau Walker in Montreal, studied law at Wuhan University in Hubein province, China, under the Quebec-China Exchange Program. He is currently working in Hong Kong for the Chicago-based firm of Winston and Strawn.

JOANNE KESTEN, BA'82, has been appointed Director of Programming and Special Events at the Worcester Art Museum in Worcester, Mass.

PATRICIA LOW-BEDARD, BA'82, is living in Seelbach, West Germany, where she is the community relations officer for the Department of National Defence Office of Information at Canadian Forces Europe headquarters.

ROBERT NOTKIN, BSc'78, MD'82, has recently moved to Toronto where he has received an academic appointment from the University of Toronto in the Faculty of Medicine. He has also been appointed director of the Intensive Care Unit and Psychiatric Emergency Service at Sunnybrook Hospital.

ELYSE VILLEMAIRE, BCom'82, DipPubAcc'83, and two other chartered accountants have formed the firm of Tran, Villemaire and St.-Aubin in Laval, Que. which is aiming to serve small and medium-sized businesses.

ANNA C. VAKIL, MUrbanPlan'83, is currently pursuing a PhD in urban planning at the University of Michigan.

ERIC SQUIRE, BA'83, is teaching business and commercial English in Shizuoka, Japan where he is associated with the Prosper Language School.

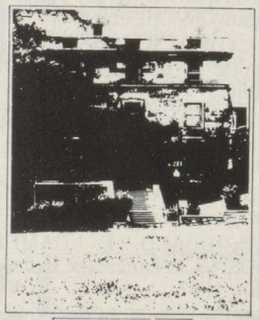
ALASDAIR POLSON, BSc'80, MD'84, has been appointed director of the Dale House for Head-Injured Adults in London, Ont. He has been appointed chief medical resident for Victoria Hospital of the University of Western Ontario.

PIERRE BOULAY, MSc'84, is president of S.S.M. Inc., a research and development firm which recently won the 1986 Canadian Software Award and is among the finalists in the Product of the Year category of the Quebec Chamber of Commerce Mercuriades '87 contest for its SSM/PROCUL program.

YVES LAQUERRE, BSc'86, is the first Canadian winner in the American Society of Agricultural Engineers Deutz-Allis national Student Design Competition. He is now working as an engineer with B. R. Choinière Ltée in St. Thérèse, Que.

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IN MEMORIAM

THE 1900's

ESTHER LETITIA MARIA RYAN, BA'06, at Willowdale, Ont., on 30 Nov. 1986.

HAROLD W. WOOD, BA'09, at Montreal, on 27 Feb. 1987.

THE TEENS

A. MARGARET MACKINNON, BA'10, at Cornwall, Ont., on 20 Feb. 1987.

MRS. T.N. ALPERT, BA'18, at Houston, Tx., on 15 Aug. 1986.

THE HON. LAZARUS PHILLIPS Q.C., BCL'18, LLD'65, at Montreal, on 30 Dec. 1986.

THE '20s

E. ARNOLD BRANCH, MD'20, at Toronto, Ont., on 4 Dec. 1986.

GORDON M. McINTYRE, BSc'21, at Sarnia, Ont., on 28 Feb. 1987.

WALTER A. REDEL, MD'22, at Dolton, Pa., on 24 Nov. 1986.

MITCHELL STEINE, BCom'22, at Montreal, on 24 Feb. 1987.

RENE DUPUIS, AppSc'23, at Montreal, on 7 March 1987.

ANGUS M. GRAHAM, BCom'23, at Richmond, Que., on 31 Jan. 1987.

ARTHUR L. FARNSWORTH, BSc'23, at Cornwall, Ont., on 11 Dec. 1986.

JACOB F. FELDMAN, MD'23, at Los Angeles, Ca., on 15 Nov. 1986.

LINDSAY PERCIVAL WEBSTER, BCom'25, at Montreal, on 21 March 1987.

G.W. HOLDEN, MSc'24, PhD'27, at Montreal, on 30 Dec. 1986.

JACOB J. WECHSLER, MD'25, at Bronx, N.Y., on 16 Sept. 1986.

J. FOREST RUTHERFORD, BSc'26, at Toronto, Ont., on 25 Dec. 1986.

ARTHUR A. HAIG, MD'26, at Lethbridge, Alta., on 14 Nov. 1986.

NORMAN L. HIGINBOTHAM, MD'26, at New York, N.Y., on 12 Nov. 1986.

ROBERT S. CONN, MD'27, at Vancouver, B.C., on 12 Oct. 1986.

ISABEL F. CRAIG, BA'27, MA'37, at Ottawa, Ont., on 11 Jan. 1987.

WILLIAM H. HOOPER, BSc'27, at Burlington, Ont., on 1 March 1987.

MARY KORENBERG, BA'27, MA'29, at Montreal, on 6 March 1987.

RALPH C. SILVER, BSc'27, MSc'29, at Ottawa, Ont., on 24 Jan. 1987.

R. GORDON AITKEN, BSc'29, at Kingston, Ont., on 25 Feb. 1987.

KENNETH GORDON CHISHOLM, BSc'29, at Mississauga, Ont., on 15 Jan. 1987.

SAMUEL SOLOMON FEINER, BCom'29, at Del Ray Beach, Fla., on 5 Jan. 1987.

FRANCIS O. GALBRAITH, MD'29, at Calgary, Alta., during Dec. 1986.

WILLIAM H. MEULLER, MSc'29, PhD'30, at Montreal, on 29 Nov. 1986.

THE '30s

LAWRENCE H. FREIMAN, BA'30, at Palm Beach, Fla., on 29 Dec. 1986.

HERBERT H. WARREN, BCom'30, at Ottawa, Ont., on 9 Jan. 1987.

JOHN J. DAY, BA'27, MD'31, at Ottawa, Ont., on 8 Feb. 1987.

LYON J. KORENBERG, BSc'27, MD'31, at Montreal, on 2 Dec. 1986.

RONALD RICHARDSON, MSc'31, PhD'33, at Oshawa, Ont., during May 1986.

FRED E. DUGDALE, MD'33, at New Haven, Conn., on 5 April 1985.

DAVIDSON DUNTON, Arts'33, at Ottawa, Ont., on 7 Feb. 1987.

JOHN E. NICKSON, BCom'34, at Whitby, Vt., on 28 Jan. 1987.

FLORENCE H. (JONES) SARGENT, BA'34, at Thunder Bay, Ont., on 10 Dec. 1986.

DONALD G. BARTON, MD'35, at Concord, N.H., on 20 Oct. 1986.

GERALD BRONFMAN, BCom'35, at Montreal, on 13 Dec. 1986.

SIR WILLIAM MAYCOCK, MD'35, at London, England, on 19 Feb. 1987.

F. LYLE PATTEE, Law'35, at Burlington, Ont., on 31 Dec. 1986.

HAROLD T. SOUTHWOOD, DDS'35, at Victoria, B.C., on 6 Oct. 1986.

ALEXANDER P. LOOMIS, BEng'36, at Pointe Claire, Que., on 8 March 1987.

CHARLES CLAYTON BOURNE, BSc'33, DDS'37, at Montreal, on 31 Dec. 1986.

JAMES C. MAGUIRE, BEng'37, at Lucknow, Ont., on 10 Dec. 1986.

RODERICK F. SPARKS, BEng'37, at Old Chelsea, Que., on 23 Dec. 1986.

DORIS E. (MARSH) DAVIDSON, BA'38, at Montreal, on 1 Feb. 1987.

RUTH (COHEN) SICHEL, BA'38, at Montreal, on 11 Jan. 1987.

JOSEPH F. MATHYS, Eng'39, at Montreal, on 17 Dec. 1986.

UNA SHECTER, MA'39, at Montreal, on 5 Dec. 1986.

THE '40s

DANIEL ALBER, BA'40, at Montreal, on 8 Jan. 1987.

JOHN CAMPBELL DICKISON, BA'38, MD'40, at Montreal, on 18 Feb. 1987.

EDWARD DE GREY, BEng'40, at Eganville, Ont., on 8 Feb. 1987.

GLADYS M. BEAN, BA'40, DipPE'41, at Montreal, on 18 Dec. 1986.

CLERMONT H. DUSSAULT, BSc'41, at Roxboro, Que., on 24 Jan. 1987.

KENNETH A. CAMPBELL, MD'42, at Vancouver, B.C., on 5 Dec. 1986.

ARCHIBALD F. CAMERON, DDS'43, at Lancaster, Ont., on 12 Jan. 1987.

WILLIAM E. STOBO, BEng'43, at Montreal, on 8 Dec. 1986.

MATTHEW J. WATERMAN, DDS'43, at Vancouver, B.C., on 3 Oct. 1986.

PEARL (GARFINKLE) LEIBOVITCH, BA'40, DipSW'45, at Montreal, on 20 Feb. 1987.

CYNTHIA MARY ELVA ("HONEY") BRINK, BN'47, at Montreal, on 16 Jan. 1987.

KENRICK L. S. GUNN, MSc'47, PhD'50, at Kingston, Ont., on 14 Feb. 1987.

FREDERICK W. LANE, BSc'47, at Glace Bay N.S., on 27 April 1986.

WINIFRED LAURA OGILVIE, CertNurs'47, at Ottawa, Ont., on 3 March 1987.

JOHN C. WELDON, BA'47, PhD'52, at Montreal, on 27 Feb. 1987.

G. PEARL (ANDERSON) BOAL, DipPT'48, at Brampton, Ont., during Sept. 1986.

ALEX S. GRAYDON, BA'37, BCL'49, at Meaford, Ont., on 8 March 1987.

JOHNSTON S. HEPBURN, MA'49, at Queenstown, Md., during Dec. 1986.

THE '50s

R. LYLE BRENNAN, BSc'43, MD'50, at Kingston, Ont., on 8 Dec. 1986.

JAMES L. DUGAN, BCom'51, at Ottawa, Ont., on 16 Feb. 1987.

EDWIN P. ALBURY, DDS'52, at Nassau, Bahamas, on 4 Jan. 1987.

WILLIAM JOHN COMMON, BA'48, at Montreal, on 24 Dec. 1986.

EDGAR H. LIGHT, BEng'52, at Timmins, Ont., on 9 Oct. 1986.

ROZA (CYNBERG) KROL, BA'52, MSW'58, at Montreal, on 6 March 1987.

RICHARD O. PEACH, MD'54, at Olney, Ill., on 6 Dec. 1986.

MICHELINE J. (ALARIE) STEELE, BLS'54, at St. Catharines, Ont., on 14 Feb. 1986.

JANET (McKEAN) FLOHR, DipPOT'55, at Senneville, Que., on 6 March 1987.

JAMES TOI HING, DDS'55, at Toronto, Ont., on 9 Dec. 1986.

DOUGLAS R. MINNES, BSc'56, at Chelsea, Que., on 9 Dec. 1986.

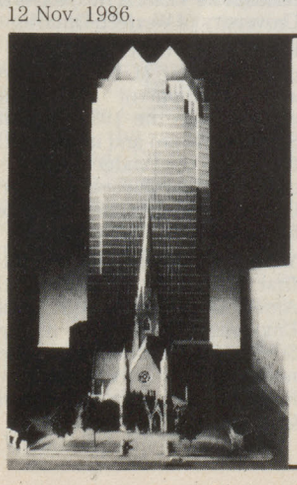
ROBERT A. NEWTON, BScPE'50, DDS'54, MD'58, at the British Virgin Islands, on 22 Feb. 1987.

ANNA MARIA RIEDEMANN, BSc'58, at Montreal, on 30 Oct. 1985.

PATRICIA (STANFIELD) COVERT, DipPt'59, BPT'67, at Halifax, N.S., on 10 Nov. 1985.

THE '60s

CLIFFORD WONG, BArch'60, at Hong Kong, on 30 Mar. 1987.



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Pratte — Morrissette (514) 285-5858

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IN MEMORIAM

STUART WILLIAM CORP, BEng'61, at Delta, B.C., on 28 Jan. 1987.

IMRAN KHAN, BSc'57, MD'61, DipAnaes'67, at Dollard des Ormeaux, Que., on 28 Feb. 1987.

GRAEME W. BELL, BA'62, at Coventry Works, England, on 28 Sept. 1985.

SIDNEY LECKER, BSc'58, MD'62, DipPsych'67, during Oct. 1986.

BRIAN P. McCLOSKEY, BArch'62, at Ottawa, Ont., during Jan. 1987.

DR. J. KEITH JOBLING, MA'63, at Montreal, on 9 March 1987.

CLARKE E. LEVERETTE, BEd'57, BLS'63, at London, Ont., during Oct. 1986.

ROBERT LITVAK, BA'57, BCL'63, at Knowlton, Que., on 1 March 1987.

GARTH SMITH, MSW'63, at Picton, Ont., on 8 Jan. 1987.

BARRY ZUCKERMAN, BSc'63, at Willowdale, Ont., on 7 Jan. 1987.

KAVUDAVADI S. KUCHELA, MSc'65, PhD'68, at Montreal, on 17 Jan. 1987.

WILFRID B. LEWIS, DSc'69, at Deep River, Ont., on 10 Jan. 1987.

THE '70s

BARBARA UPTON, BN'71, at Gibson's, B.C., on 26 Nov. 1986.

ROY C. NESS, MEd'74, at Senneville, Que., on 17 Dec. 1986.

BARBARA A. COHEN, MEd'76, at Silver Spring, Md., on 5 Nov. 1986.

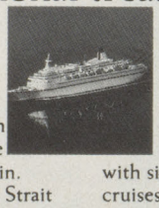
RONA DAVIS, BA'77, at Montreal, on 2 Dec. 1986.

KENDRICK J. HUTCHINS, BSc'79, MSc'82, at Rochester, Mn., on 16 Oct. 1986.

THE '80s

IAN DOUGLAS CARNEGIE, DipMan'81, MBA'84, at Montreal, on 11 Jan. 1987.

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Mabel Gladys Bean 1918-1986



The life of Dr. Gladys M. Bean, BA'40, DipPE'41, was in part the story of women's athletics at McGill and in Canada. In the late 1940s and early 1950s most U.S. universities were struggling to establish women's athletics, while at McGill, a dedicated and capable staff were refining and expanding a program that had been in place almost since the first women students entered McGill in 1884. One such person was Gladys Bean.

Dr. Bean's passion for athletics developed during her McGill undergraduate years and continued as a McGill physical education diploma graduate. She was motivated to do further studies at Columbia, U.C.L.A. and the University of Michigan, concurrent with her work as an instructor in the department of physical education at McGill. It was here that her interest in the involvement of student leaders grew. Her initiatives guided the development of the Women's Athletics Association. In spite of an almost non-existent budget, she introduced "get fit" classes, new intercollegiate sports, and annual events such as the McGill Water Show, now a popular tradition in the aquatics program.

Her dynamic efforts nurtured synchronized swimming throughout Canada. When her teaching, administration, and coaching duties increased, more responsibility was shared with the students. This involvement of students was a goal that Gladys Bean saw as a unique quality of a McGill education.

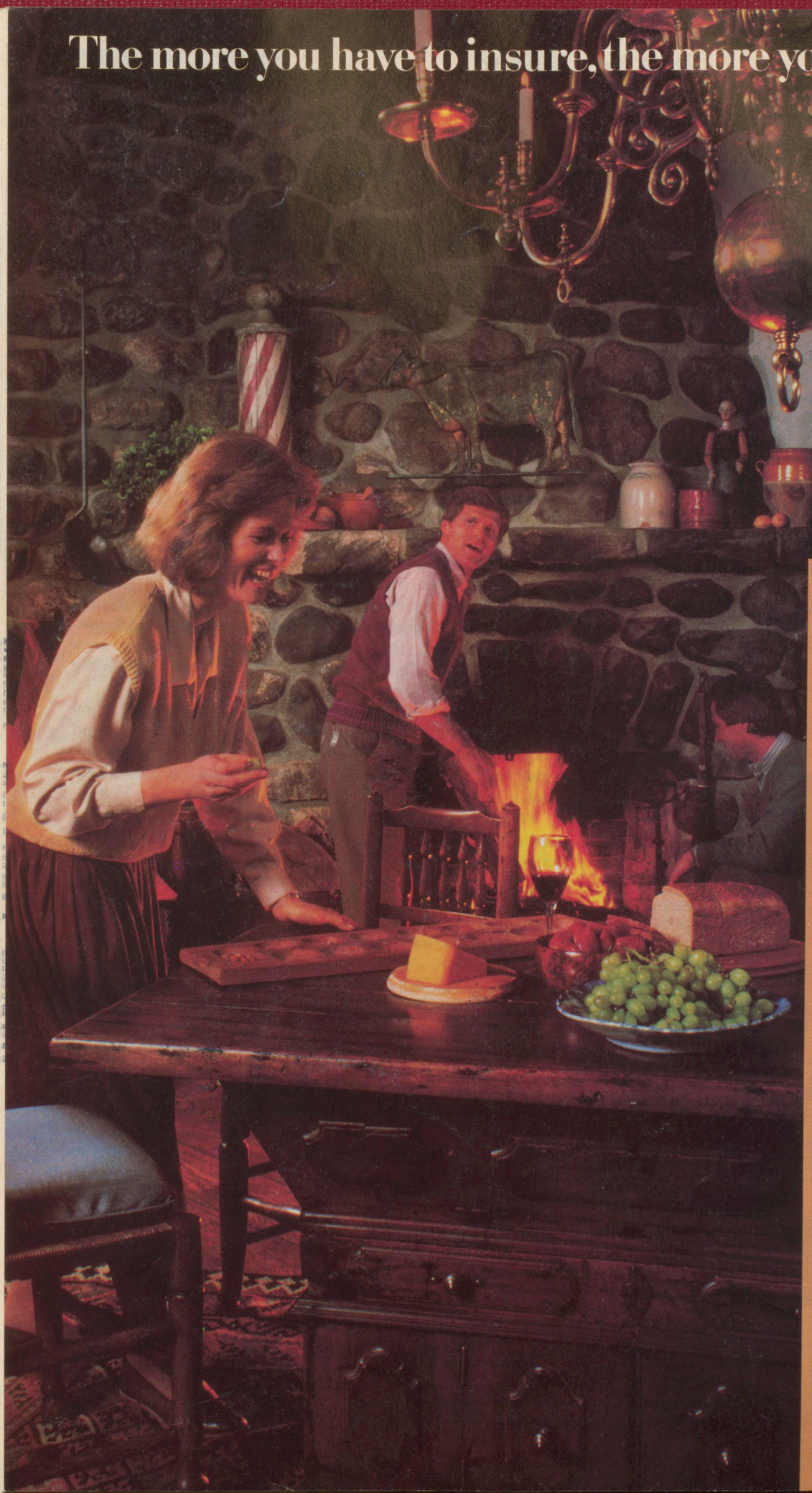
The dramatic increase in enrolment in the 1950s was followed by reduced budgets and rising costs in the 1960s. But Gladys Bean never despaired and effectively kept McGill in the forefront of women's athletics. Her encouragement helped to make McGill students more active in athletics than at any other Canadian university.

In 1966 she was appointed the fourth Director of Women's Athletics, Physical Education and Recreation for her alma mater. Then after ninety-two years of almost separate but parallel programs, the men's and women's departments were integrated in 1976, and Dr. Bean was appointed Assistant Director of Athletics for McGill. Among her specific assignments was the coordination of the emerging Sports Club Program, the newest element of the complex and extensive McGill athletics program. She retired in August 1983.

Her professional accomplishments in more than forty years of service to McGill reflected her quiet confidence and positive outlook, and included notable examples of leadership on a local, provincial, and national basis. She was honoured for distinguished service with the R. Tait MacKenzie Award, and for her leadership by many national, provincial and intercollegiate athletics associations, including the Collegiate Inter-university Athletic Union Austin-Mathews Award for her outstanding contribution to women's athletics in Canada. Canadian university athletics lost a dear friend on Dec. 18, 1986 when she died.

PATRICIA DAVIS
Director, Ontario Women's
Inter-university Athletic Association

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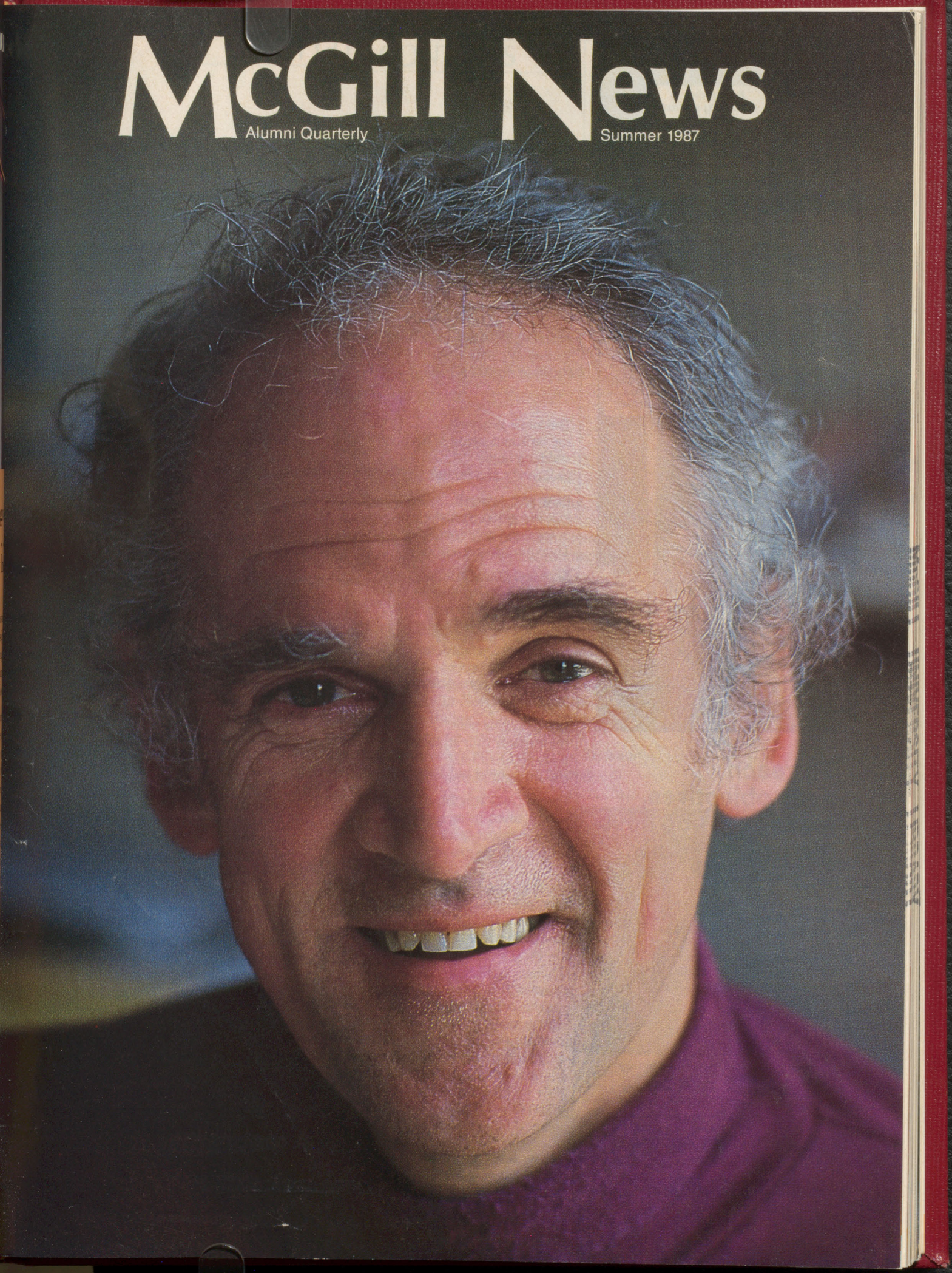
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McGill News

Alumni Quarterly

Summer 1987





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LETTERS

Rona Davis is alive and well!
In the last issue Rona Davis, BA'77, was noted in the *In Memoriam* section. Both Ms. Davis and the *McGill News* were victims of somebody's morbid sense of humour. We are pleased to report that Rona Davis is alive and doing very well.
– Editor

In Tribute to Dudek
The writer attended a poetry reading by Professor Louis Dudek of selections from his latest book Zembla's Rocks *(reviewed Spring'87). The following is a tribute inspired by this evening.*
– Editor

The smile is boyish,
the rock and swing of his body
stabbing home
profundity and humor.

Plato and Aristotle
join the group, genial
in toga and aphorism.
They have found a buddy.

Eliot and Pound ripple
like waves on his tongue,
their words sudden
with momentous change.

He refracts the wisdom
of the world, probes
our exposed conscience
like a shock.

Oh, generous poet,
the earth is your student,
flowers thrust into,
the sunlight of your thought.

Forever may you forge
new planets, bring together
substance and spirit
with enduring grace.

Mona Elaine Adilman, BA'45
Montreal

Roddick raves.
Dr. Frost's marvelous article on Sir Thomas Roddick in the *McGill News* (Winter 1986-87), encapsulates the prodigious contribution this medical serendipiter made to . . . McGill. [Those] who read about Sir Thomas for the first time may have questioned [the value of] . . . his accomplishments. If anything, the debt we graduates owe Roddick has been understated. Roddick was the greatest medical figure in Canada in the last quarter of the 19th century . . . he was the giant every university would like to have had . . . It is the reputations of a gifted few and the hard work of the many other outstanding scholars that build a university's tradition. To . . . this tradition Roddick and a small number of other world class scholars in McGill's history, belong. The gates bearing his name, through which thousands pass annually, symbolize Sir Thomas's constant presence and the quiet stability of McGill.

Joseph Hanaway, MD'60
St. Louis, Mo.

Readers rave on.
Thanks for enlightening us on the many treasures stored in the McGill libraries (Spring 1987). I recall the thrill of finding the original manuscripts of some of Leonard Cohen's early poems in the McLennan library basement, and learning that he too used white-out, typed poorly and misspelled the occasional word.

Dan Pope, BA'83
West Hartford, Conn.

Serving All Jewish Students
Re: "The Campus Chaplaincy and the Search for Truth," (Winter 1986-87). As Hillel Chaplain to all universities and CEGEPs in Montreal, I feel that a comprehensive description of Hillel is required – for indeed it is not a "political" organization.

The mandate of Hillel is to serve Jewish students representing a community which transcends denominational lines. Jews live in a pluralistic society and have pluralistic expressions of their religious concerns.

Hillel offers a wide range of programs which try to nurture the needs of all students from all walks of life. Although it is an apolitical organization, it remains open to varying political points of view. Moreover, it raises some issues which may also be discomforting to hear. The program has cultural streams which give rise to a richer perspective of religious issues and critical phases of life.

Hillel provides numerous services, from counselling for students and their families to Jewish Festival programs; kosher canteens to emergency housing; a chapel to the Task Force on Ethiopian Jewry – and much, much more. These are just some of the ways Hillel encourages maximum creativity and participation among students.

Rabbi Israel L. Hausman
Hillel Chaplain
Montreal

CONTENTS

COVER

Philosophy with a human face **10**

When McGill Professor Charles Taylor speaks, it's not only his students who listen

by Peter O'Brien

Rhodes scholar, political candidate, acclaimed academic, internationally renowned philosopher – Charles Taylor's life and work have impressed world leaders and students alike, and have helped to bring a new understanding to the philosophical and political issues of our day.

FEATURES

The Class of '87 **14**

photographs by Harold Rosenberg

They say a picture is worth a thousand words. This year's spring Convocation, in which over 4,450 graduates received degrees, diplomas and certificates, provided many scenes of joy, family pride and revelry. Our photographer has captured a few of those very special moments.

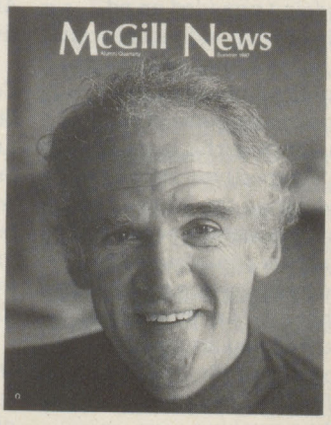
Rumpole at the Ritz **16**

John Mortimer in conversation with Donald MacSween

Renowned in England as a successful lawyer, playwright, novelist and screenwriter, John Mortimer became known in North America through his comic mystery series, ''Rumpole of the Bailey.'' Like his adapted-for-TV character, Mortimer has outspoken views on – well just about everything. The *News* caught up with Rumpole's alter ego while he was visiting McGill to deliver the Beatty Memorial Lectures this spring.

DEPARTMENTS

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Cover: Philosophy with a human face. Professor Charles Taylor is not only one of McGill's most popular faculty members, but a respected political thinker and internationally-acclaimed philosopher. Photograph by George Zimbel.

EDITORIAL

Spring convocation (actually, convocations as there were five of them) has come and gone once again, leaving in its wake a renewed sense of purpose. Those of us involved in the daily routine of university academic or administrative work, can easily lose sight of what a university stands for. Convocation – with all its pomp and ceremony, regally garbed dignitaries, fresh-faced graduates, rousing speeches and spontaneous displays of pride and emotion – brings our raison d'être into sharp focus again.

This year's convocation speakers exhorted the Class of '87, to look beyond the immediate fulfillment of their own needs and do something worthwhile for society.

Canada's Ambassador to the U.N. Stephen Lewis, LLD(hon), asked the graduates to devote some time, no matter how little, to working towards social and economic justice for developing countries.

Diplomat, journalist and politician Gérard Pelletier, LLD(hon), noted that society pays for the major portion of students' university education. While many may feel upon graduation that "now somebody owes them a living," this is in fact the moment when the hard work of putting something back into society must begin.

Emeritus Professor Dr. Maurice McGregor, a native South African and long-time McGill faculty member, described returning to work in his native land, and in so doing provided an admirable example of what individuals can do to improve the lot of humans under even the most difficult circumstances.

Dr. McGregor explains some of his views on South Africa in this issue. In preparing the "Perspective" article he submitted two drafts to the *News* – the first an objective analysis of the South African situation, the second a more subjective, anecdotal reaction to it – with the comment that his "family tribunal" had panned the first and approved the second. We agreed with the tribunal and think you will find his column particularly thought-provoking.

* * * *

This issue is all about "leaders," some better known than others, but all remarkable in their respective fields. Universities are often called ivory towers filled with people who have retreated from the realities of life and whose work has little practical application. But the people featured here prove this premise wrong.

William Chalmers, a truly unsung hero, invented plexiglass in a lab at McGill in 1931. Plexiglass, of course, has become indispensable to modern technology and society. But as impressive, if less dramatic, was Chalmers' subsequent work on fish oils, and vitamins A and D, which helped Canadians meet nutritional requirements during World War II. Clearly, Chalmers' contributions to society did not stop after his own convocation.

McGill's Charles Taylor is one of the most highly respected political philosophers in the English-speaking world – his opinions sought by academics, politicians and journalists. But writer Peter O'Brien describes other facets to the man. That he is appreciated as much by his students as by his peers, is confirmed by the fact that he was recently awarded the Noel F. Fieldhouse Award for Teaching. And he has taken his theories and put them into practice, running on several occasions as a federal NDP candidate.

And what could be more down-to-earth than weeds. Montreal writer Wendy Dayton introduces Macdonald College's Dr. Alan Watson, who has helped develop a bioherbicide to eradicate the aggressive weed velvetleaf that attacks corn and soybean crops across North America. You can almost hear the collective sigh of relief from the farmers.

Finally, Sylvia Gold, President of the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, shows us that a university degree need not be the end, but rather the beginning of one's life's work. A Macdonald College teaching certificate was the modest, but solid foundation for this woman who is now in a position to influence and change the nature of our society.

So graduates would do well to mark the words of this year's convocation speakers, and follow the other McGill graduates, in truly using their education to better themselves *and* society.

Ann Vroom

McGill News

Volume 67 **Number 3** **Summer 1987**

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Raptor's respite, Himalayan heights, residents' rights



Courtesy Dr. David Bird

Dr. David Bird releases a snowy owl after the bird was rehabilitated at the Raptor Centre. The Macdonald College centre is part of a newly formed union for the treatment of birds of prey.

McGill graduates will be on three expeditions to Mount Everest and K2 in the coming months. **Liz Nichol,** BA'70, of Colorado Springs, Colo., is one of five women on the fifteen-member, **1987 American-Everest North Face Expedition.** Says Nichol: "Our main goal is to get up and back safely, but one objective is definitely an American woman on the summit."

At the same time, Montrealer **Geoff Creighton,** BCom'84, is part of the twelve-man **China-Everest 87 Expedition** that will try the North Ridge of Everest during late summer and early fall.

Stuart Hutchison, MD'86, belongs to a fifty-member, Canadian-British-Polish team that will attempt the first winter ascent of K2, the peak estimated to be higher than Everest. Of the extreme winter conditions he expects to encounter, Hutchison says, "we'll never complain about a Montreal winter again."

The two month-old strike by the Federation of Interns and Residents (F.I.R), which affects all Quebec teaching hospitals, has generated little media attention or public concern. One reason says Association of Interns and Residents (A.I.R.) of McGill president, **Alain Thibault,** MD'86, is that interns come under essential services legislation. "Our action has had no impact on patient care — this was by choice. We have respected the letter and spirit of the law."

Among the F.I.R.'s demands for their next contract with the provincial government, are binding arbitration, and reasonable "on-call" hours. **Dr. Lorne Cassidy,** Director of Professional Services for the Montreal General Hospital, says that more than twenty-four hours on the job is too long and leads to "burn out," but adds, "a teaching program involves commitments, and prolonged hours are part of that." Cassidy, who believes the government should show flexibility, says the F.I.R. has been very professional but, "their tactics *do* affect patient care." Nevertheless, the interns are prepared to maintain the strike through the summer months.

"Birds of a feather . . ." could well be the motto of the new **Union de Réhabilitation des Oiseaux de Proie.** The Union, including McGill's Macdonald College Raptor Research Centre, the Quebec City Zoo, and the University of Montreal's Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at St. Hyacinthe, has been created to expedite treatment for sick, injured and orphaned birds of prey. The Union has an educational component as well. Raptor Centre director **Dr. David Bird,** MSc'76, PhD'78, says the institutional co-ordination is one step in alerting people to environmental dangers that threaten raptors. Advises Bird: "Birds of prey are like barometres for man. If the environment is not fit for them, it is not fit for us."

The longstanding, harmonious relationship between McGill and the **University Club of Montreal,** (U.C.M.), may be in jeopardy. Founded in 1907, the U.C.M. was the university's faculty club until 1923, when the present McGill Faculty Club was founded. Over the years the university has maintained close ties with the U.C.M., holding numerous functions there.

But after the all-male U.C.M. narrowly defeated a resolution to admit women members this spring (the 69-50 vote in favour fell short of the required two-thirds majority), McGill moved into action. The senior administration agreed that the university will undertake no further official business at the U.C.M., nor pay the membership fees of university officers, until the policy of excluding women members changes. "However, we understand that steps are being taken by a number of U.C.M. members that could lead to a reversal of the policy this fall," said **Principal David Johnston,** "and I hope that that will be the case."

"I wasn't looking to leave McGill," says **Dr. Kelvin Ogilvie,** "but to return to Acadia University." Thus one of McGil's "brightest stars" is departing Montreal for the quieter life in Wolfville, N.S. Director of the Office of Biotechnology genetic and anti-viral researcher, holder of the first C.P. Chair in Biotechnology Ogilvie is respected internationally.

After thirteen "wonderful" years at McGill, Ogilvie didn't have a hard time deciding to return to Acadia, where he first studied: "Nova Scotians spend their first twenty years trying to leave the province, and the rest of their lives trying to get back."

NEWSBITS

After fifteen years as director of the **McGill Centre for Continuing Education, Professor Alistair Duff,** is retiring to become president of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. During his tenure, enrolment at the centre has almost doubled. • **Charles Krauthammer,** BA'70, has won the Pulitzer Prize for commentary. He is a senior editor with the *New Republic* and a columnist for the *Washington Post.* • Princeton University in New Jersey has named **Harold Shapiro**, BCom'56, as its president. A Montreal native, Shapiro joins Princeton from the University of Michigan where he was president since 1984. • Internationally-acclaimed composer **R. Murray Schafer,** will be a visiting professor of music during the winter semester. • **Professor Yvon Rivard,** of the Department of French Language & Literature, won the **1986 Governor General's Award**, for French-language fiction, for his story *Les silences du corbeau.*

Reclaiming a long lost hero

William Chalmers, PhD'30, cherishes the West Coast, where he has spent most of his eighty-one years. From his Point Grey home in Vancouver he can survey the ocean below, the North Shore mountains across English Bay, and the city itself, with its bridges, dome and docks – always entertaining to the eye.

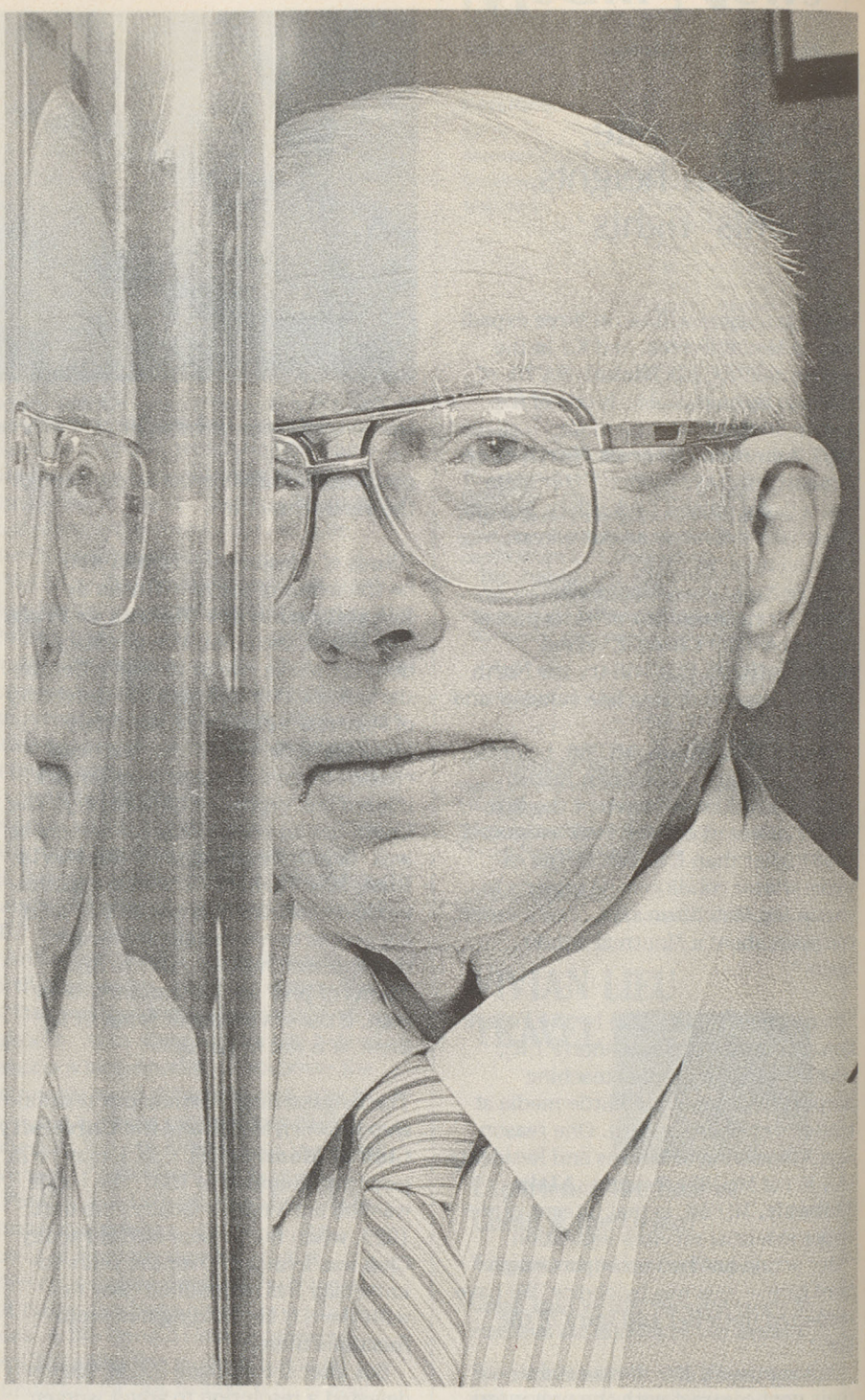
One morning while enjoying the view and feeding the raccoons that often visit from the nearby woods, Chalmers received a phone call from McGill University. It had been fifty-seven years since he finished his chemistry studies there, and almost as long since he last visited the university.

Was this *the* William Chalmers, who had earned his PhD in 1930, asked Dr. Jack Edward of the chemistry department? Indeed it was. And was this the student who, in a McGill chemistry lab, invented plexiglass? Yes again. Thus it was that after over half a century, one of the university's greatest, unheralded — in fact, unknown — heroes was, at last, rediscovered by McGill.

It is hard to imagine a world without plexiglass, the omnipresent substance that looks like glass, cuts like wood and has the strength of steel. But between 1927 and 1930, as Chalmers patiently mixed the compounds that would produce the substance, he didn't know what the short or long term results would be. "I hadn't the faintest idea what would happen. I didn't know it would be so beautiful and transparent. But after I made it, I realized it had tremendous commercial possibilities."

Born in Scotland in 1905, Chalmers moved as a boy to Nanaimo, B.C., where his father, a saddle-maker, found work in the mines and made harnesses for the pit ponies. Later in Vancouver, the elder Chalmers set up a leather goods business in which his son worked. Young William was among the early students at U.B.C.'s new Point Grey campus, earning an Arts and Science BA in 1926, followed by an MA in 1927.

"There was no doubt, even during my high school days, that I was interested in chemistry," says Chalmers. "I had a labat home – much to my mother's chagrin. Even when I started up business in Vancouver in 1934, my chemical laboratory was in the basement."



Harold Rosenberg

Fifty years ago, in a chemistry lab at McGill, William Chalmers invented the substance that became known as plexiglass.

Funded by a National Research Council (N.R.C.) scholarship, Chalmers travelled to Montreal in 1927 to work under Professor George Whitby, a synthetic rubber expert, in the new field of polymer chemistry – literally, the joining together of organic compounds to make new substances. It was "pure" science then: the priority being to understand exactly how various molecules bonded, not the creation of a particular product. "It was a wonderful field for someone like myself, who was interested in working with organic compounds. Very little was known about it," says Chalmers. After the first year, Whitby left for Ottawa. Nominally under Whitby's direction, Chalmers continued to work on his own in the area of methacrylics.

"I had a dandy lab available to me – Dean Ruttan's own . . . I was brought up in

the Presbyterian way and was accustomed to not too much money and lots of hard work,'' laughs Chalmers. ''So during those years I did work hard and made a lot of compounds.'' Whitby gave direction, but it was his student's persistance that led to that first test tube of plexiglass.

Neither Whitby nor McGill seemed particularly interested in Chalmers' new substance, in fact few seemed convinced by his new theory of polymerization. It was Chalmers himself who appreciated the potential of plexiglass and pushed for a patent. The N.R.C. negotiated to sell the first rights to the German firm of Rohm & Haas in 1931. Later the patent was sold to the British giant, Imperial Chemical Industries. The price: $5,000. ''Unfortunately McGill was left out of the picture,'' says Chalmers. ''I'm sorry for that, because of course the university contributed so much.''

Chalmers received a N.R.C. travelling scholarship to Germany, worked with Nobel Prize-winning polymer pioneer Herman Staudinger, and published a significant paper on acrylics in 1934. Then he disappeared from the research scene.

The reason? Simply put, the times were not right. Plexiglass was used for items like hairbrushes and furniture, but remained under-utilized until World War II. However during the Depression, Chalmers' priority was work, and research seemed a poor financial prospect. ''And I wanted to go back to my home on the West Coast,'' he says. In Vancouver Chalmers began a chemical business with Arthur Gallaugher, PhD'32, and prospered until his retirement in the early 1960s.

During the half century since Chalmers' McGill days, the university built one of the world's strongest polymer chemistry departments — yet none of the faculty knew his name. Whitby was credited with the invention of plexiglass. ''There was nothing dishonest about this,'' says McGill polymer chemist Leon St. Pierre. ''The plexiglass came from Whitby's lab, under his direction . . . just as I get the credit for students working in my labs under my direction. Had Bill Chalmers stayed in polymer chemistry, we would have heard of him.'' This is not to belittle Chalmers' contribution in the least. St. Pierre says that his contribution to polymer chemistry was a robust one, and that his work ethic is an inspiration. ''He has always been a successful man.''

When Chalmers finally returned to McGill in May, he and the chemistry faculty quickly established a mutual admiration society. ''I was treated royally,'' he says. ''McGill has always been a good memory and will continue to be so.'' For the chemists, it was a joy to meet and honour one of their pioneers.

William Chalmers is not one to dwell on the past. But it would not be surprising if he allows himself an occasional moment of un-Presbyterian self-satisfaction, when thinking of closing the circle that began fifty years ago in a ''dandy lab'' at McGill.

HUGH WILSON

Winning the war on weeds

''Paradoxical isn't it?'' says Dr. Alan Watson of Macdonald College's department of plant science, ''to actively encourage dsease . . . to think of disease as being good.'' The ''disease'' to which he refers is ir fact a bioherbicide – a natural weed-killer developed at the college. And thanks tc Watson and his colleagues, some 10 million acres of corn and soybeans throughout North America (850,000 in Quebec alone) will, in the future, ripple languidly in the breeze, safe from the noxious weed velvetleaf. Watson's goal is to develop many such bioherbicides for the countless weeds that attack crops across the continent.

The use of bioherbicides (*bio* indicating the use of a living organism; *herbicide* a substance used to kill weeds) is a relatively recent technique in biological control. ''Unlike the classical type of bio-control, which involves locating and introducing a natural enemy – whether it be fish, a plant pathogen (disease) or insect – and letting it attack the weed, bioherbicides are extremely focused and of particular use in cultivated fields. The idea,'' says Watson, ''is to identify such an organism or pathogen, grow it in large quantities, and

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Courtesy Alan Watson

Look Ma, no velvetleaf! On the right, Dr. Alan Gotliebs's row of soybeans was sprayed with a chemical herbicide and still became choked with velvetleaf. On the left, Dr. Alan Watson's row was treated with the bioherbicide, and the soybeans grew unhindered.

apply it.'' But the bioherbicide is not left entirely to its own devices. The environment, the weed *and* the pathogen are all carefully controlled and manipulated to enable the attacker to carry out its function most effectively. Nothing is left to chance.

The robust weed velvetleaf has long been the bane of the corn-soybean system. Its lengthy seed dormancy and tolerance for herbicides have made it a major problem for farmers, and chemical herbicides have proven ineffective.

The process that led to the development of a potent bioherbicide against velvetleaf was ''a series of chance encounters at critical moments,'' says Watson. In 1981 he bumped into Dr. Alan Gotlieb, a professor of plant pathology, and an old acquaintance from the University of Vermont. The two decided to work together if an opportunity arose. When Gotlieb identified the pathogen *Colletotrichum coccodes*, a natural enemy, on a sample of velvetleaf the project was underway.

From *C. coccodes*, Watson and Gotlieb developed a bioherbicide which, under laboratory conditions, proved to be highly effective against velvetleaf. ''It caused a disease to appear on the innoculated leaves as well as a premature dropping of the diseased leaves,'' says Watson. ''Finally the plant died.''

Yet the bioherbicide was not always successful in destroying velvetleaf out of the lab and in the field. While considerable damage occurred, eradication was not total. For example, sometimes only the lower leaves were affected, which meant the pathogen could not spread further up the weed. Thus the velvetleaf grew higher and stronger. Somehow growth had to be contained so the pathogen could complete its work.

Fate once again took a hand. While visiting the U.S. Department of Agriculture Research Laboratory in Frederick, Maryland, Watson happened to see research on thidiazuron, a chemical growth regulator that causes stunted growth in velvetleaf. ''I realized that using thidiazuron in combination with *C. coccodes*, might actually act synergistically to fight the weed.''

Indeed thidiazuron did keep the weed stunted, increased leaf growth and allowed *C. coccodes* to complete eradication. Eventually the researchers perfected the simultaneous application of the two agents and a serious blow was struck against velvetleaf.

The Macdonald program for the propagation of novel biological herbicides to counter specific troublesome weeds has now entered its developmental and implementation stages. According to Watson, it is at this point that close collaborative efforts between the university and industry, with its expertise in formulating chemical pesticides, should begin in earnest.

Watson's research into bioherbicides has reaped a number of rewards. The velvetleaf bioherbicide has been awarded the first Canadian patent in the biological control of weeds, and its development has become the cornerstone of a burgeoning weed control program at the college. As well, it was central to Watson's success in obtaining funding for the construction of a new Plant Pathogen Containment (Quarantine) Facility. Completion of this unit, one of several in North America, is scheduled for the fall of 1987.

And his ultimate goal? That one day a farmer need only walk into an agricultural store and spin a few dials on a vending machine to obtain the optimal tank mix of bioherbicides for the particular weeds in his fields. Now there's a visionary at work.

WENDY DAYTON, BA'67

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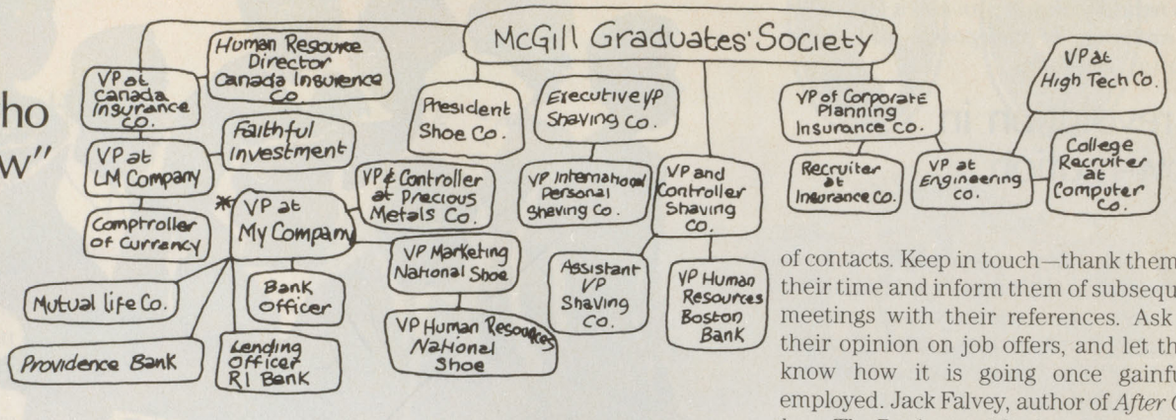
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A window on the world

"... its who you know"



This diagram shows how Chris Mellen parlayed several leads from the McGill Graduates' Society into a large network of contacts that helped him find a job.

They say "it's a jungle out there" in the job market: too many graduates and not enough jobs. Chris Schon of the Canada Employment Centre (C.E.C.) at McGill agrees that, statistically, the employment situation for graduates is mediocre. But he has some advice: don't be discouraged by the numbers. "McGill has what I call a mystique – the administration would probably prefer to call it a reputation," says Schon. "Either way, it is real and impressive." He explains that the university's name can open doors that are otherwise closed. Employers respect a McGill education, and graduates should invoke it.

Schon also recommends what seems these days to be a forgotten line of attack: organization, hard work and gumption. He says to take advantage of all resources available and maximize them. One resource is the McGill C.E.C., which also benefits from the university's reputation and has an excellent record for low and middle management placements. But, says Schon, nothing can replace networking – finding and using contacts.

One McGill graduate did just that. Starting from scratch, Chris Mellen, BA'85, "networked" his way to employment in Boston. The Graduates' Society of McGill was a key resource that he slotted in to his job-search structure. So impressive was his strategy that his story was reported in the *Wall Street Journal's National Business Employment Weekly*, which said "Chris Mellen gave new meaning to the phrase, 'It's who you know.' " Mellen recounts how he parlayed a few names into a complex network of job possibilities and business contacts.

In April 1985, my studies at McGill were coming to an end. The next "semester" would bring on the real world, and I knew only that after a summer of travel, I wanted to work in the Boston area. But with a B.A. specializing in finance and human resource management, I didn't know exactly what I was looking for. The challenge of the "Job Search" was facing me square on – how was I going to conquer it?

My first attempt left me pretty beaten up: I sent out twenty resumés and cover letters to prospective employers, most resulting in the usual "we'll keep you on file" responses. I answered ads, but there were no bites. Yet by November I had a job with the State Street Bank & Trust Company in Boston and a large list of professional contacts, all of whom I made while searching for employment. And along the way I learned that looking for work need not be a hit-and-miss proposition.

I found two methods of approaching the job search. One is to rely on external factors, by answering advertisements, or applying through employment agencies. The other is to decide what field or organization interests you, and pursue employment by networking contacts made through interviews. One can use both techniques. In fact, my job came through a contact who told me of an advertised position.

The combination of "informational interviewing" and networking is an effective way to job-hunt. The purpose of an informational interview is not to ask for employment but to gather information, improve your interview skills, and make contacts. While a job offer may indeed come up, your objective is that face-to-face meeting. An executive once told me that, "contacts are everything. Who you know will get you ahead of hundreds of resumés." And there is no better way to find out about a company or field than talking with an individual therein.

During the interview ask for additional names, each one to be added to a list or chart that organizes the growing number of contacts. Keep in touch—thank them for their time and inform them of subsequent meetings with their references. Ask for their opinion on job offers, and let them know how it is going once gainfully employed. Jack Falvey, author of *After College: The Business of Getting Jobs* says that "[you] may find it hard to believe that some senior management types would clear their calendars for an hour or two just to talk to a student, but they do it all the time." Take advantage of this willingness.

I started my search by asking friends and relatives to set up meetings with people in their companies, which resulted in a few informational and formal interviews, and two job offers. Neither was interesting, so I searched on.

Needing another source of contacts, I decided to meet with McGill alumni employed in the Boston area. I returned to my alma mater in Montreal and met with the Director of the Graduates' Society, who recommended alumni contacts and discussed job-search strategy with me. Armed with a few more names, I returned to Boston ready to continue networking.

I was certainly not impressive in all my conversations. Interviews take practice, but the point of the process is to learn and improve. Through networking I was able to arrange interviews with several "senior management types." McGill was not my only source of contacts, but it led to twenty-seven interviews, one of which indirectly led to my present job. Toward the end of my job search I met fifteen people in one week!

The networking process can start anywhere with just one reference. Ask each contact for at least two names, meet with them, and the process will soon snowball. The sheer volume of contacts will almost certainly open up all sorts of possibilities, bring job offers and provide useful and interesting information.

You are presently, as Falvey puts it, "self-employed with a deferred income." If you work at it full-time, your chances of finding your ideal job will be greater – and you will enjoy getting there. So if you are in a dilemma on how to go about looking for a job, consider this method. Contacts are everything. It may take some time and much effort, but you must realize that it is *your* job to find a job.

CHRIS MELLEN, BA'85

This regular column provides a forum for the exchange of viewpoints and ideas among readers.

A revolution in slow-motion

Dr. Maurice McGregor emigrated from South Africa to Canada and McGill in 1957, where he has since served terms as Physician-in-Chief at the Royal Victoria Hospital (1974-79) and Dean of Medicine (1967-72). He has recently returned to Montreal from a three-year term as dean of his old medical school in Johannesburg. He was named Professor Emeritus of Medicine at McGill's Spring Convocation.



Gail Geltner

"Tiny flecks of white in a great black crowd . . . we found ourselves uplifted and surrounded by friendship."

"What is a guy like you doing in a place like that?" The question was bluntly asked by a close friend after I had agreed to serve a term as Dean of Medicine at Witwatersrand University in South Africa.

This question really meant, "How can you associate with those apartheid people" when most of the 'decent' world is withdrawing from all contact with them?" I assured him that at least ninety percent of South Africans have never cast a vote for the party which has been in power since 1948 and are as opposed to apartheid as any Canadian.

Witwatersrand University is open to all and has steadfastly opposed apartheid before and during the dark age of Nationalist Party rule. It is an institution worth working for because, whatever the political future, there is and will be a vital need for a black educated class to run the already advanced South African "first world" society.

My first year in Johannesburg, 1984, was the last year in which it seemed possible that the government might seize the reform initiative. Substantial apartheid legislation had been suspended, including the removal of the ban on black students at our medical school. Black enrolment rose immediately to thirty percent of the incoming medical class. However, during that same year, the black townships erupted. Sporadic revolts became a continuing revolution and repression escalated steeply.

The soldiers of this revolution are the local school children, the unemployed youths who, while fighting with an inspiring disregard for danger, are capable of blood-chilling violence. How are school children turned into shock-troops?

It is simple. Citing local grievances and using exhortation and coercion, their leaders conduct school boycotts. The kids fill the streets. With Molotov cocktails and stones they provoke confrontation with police, who respond with whips, teargas, and rubber bullets. The ensuing battle completes the conversion. Thus since 1984 the townships have been scarred with burned-out buildings, and littered with gutted automobiles. It has taken the army to bring some control to the situation.

Do not ask *when* the revolution will start. It started at least two years ago. We forget that revolutions, like the Russian and French, were really slow-motion events. When we study these revolutions, the time scale has been collapsed, leaving the impression of a cataclysmic event, usually centered around a single episode such as the fall of the Bastille.

But it was not like that. In France there had been outbreaks for years before the fall. And Nero didn't fiddle out of indifference while Rome burned – there was nothing else to be done. During the Nazi Blitz, when they weren't putting out fires, Londoners lived their normal lives. And so do South African academics. But between lectures, the realities of the revolution press in.

An example was a funeral at Alexandra, a black slum on the northern suburbs of Johannesburg. In March 1986 police and army gun-fire had brought casualties and deaths. The inevitable funeral for fourteen of the dead followed. Funerals often become political rallies as well as sad and solemn events.

Because our medical school had supported a clinic in Alexandra since the late 1930s, it sympathized with the people of this township, and identified with their grief. We believed that a white presence might diminish the chance of violence.

Accordingly, several bus-loads of students with a few staff, half white and half black, and all nervous, went from our university. The ceremony was very moving. We few whites were rapidly swallowed by the mass of black people – tiny flecks of white in a great black crowd, mourning the dead who had died at the hands of young white men in uniforms. We found ourselves uplifted and surrounded by friendship.

What has happened to the government's reform initiative? One continually hopes they may rediscover it. But the paradox is that many blacks in leadership positions now say apartheid can't be reformed. Reforms which we were pressing for, such as ending segregation in hospitals, were opposed by the black and white "left" as strongly as they were by the white "right." Reforms make the status quo *look* better, without actually achieving the hand-over of power to blacks. Thus reform is, by nature, counter-revolutionary.

What of the future? The present suggests escalating attrition. But other scenarios are possible. Although the government is clearly not strong enough to restore permanent law and order to black streets, it is also too strong to be "toppled." Once this is realized, there will be an abatement in violence, and an opportunity to resume reform and begin serious dialogue.

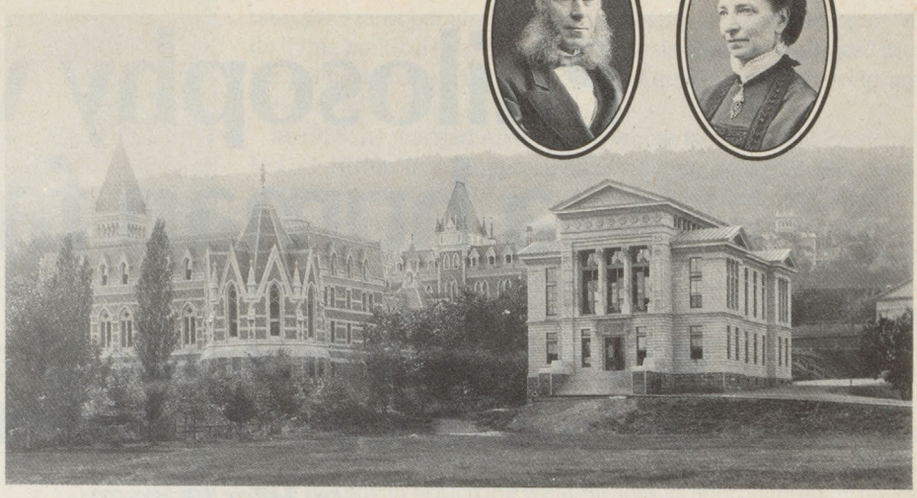
Whether government will have the courage to seize this initiative, and black and white leadership the wisdom to negotiate, remains to be seen. But neither side can win. Unrest will persist until significant power has been shifted from white hands to black. The longer this takes, the greater will be the already great suffering. One can only pray that exhaustion may bring compromise before chaos.

MAURICE MCGREGOR
Emeritus Professor of Medicine

The Redpath legacy







Peter Redpath, 1871, Grace Redpath, 1870

The Redpath Museum circa 1882

Notman Archives

Most monuments seem lifeless. But McGill is replete with creative memorials to the lifetime endeavors of an extraordinary succession of men and women. Consider the Redpaths — John, Peter and Grace.

John came from Scotland in 1816, three years after James McGill died. Trained as a mason, he had no fortune but the skill in his hands, and a keen intelligence. As building contractor, entrepreneur and later sugar refiner, he built up a considerable fortune by mid-century. He needed it, for his first wife bore him ten children, his second - the lovely Jane Drummond - seven! (Her portrait, by Antoine Plamondon, is one of McGill's finest works of art.)

Peter followed his father into the sugar business and increased the fortune. He also inherited from his father a love of poetry, for which John had been well-known through his frequent recitations. This interest broadened into a love of books, and of learning generally, including the new worlds of science. His first donation to McGill, made in 1870, was the endowment for a Chair of Natural Philosophy, which we now call Physics. Later, with his permission, the Chair was re-assigned to Pure Mathematics, and continues so today.

When Principal William Dawson stimulated English-speaking Montreal by reviving interest in the Natural History Society and its museum, Redpath began to realize the function of a teaching museum in a university. Such an institution would serve as a repository to excite general curiosity, and also provide learning experiences essential for young scientists. Peter Redpath decided to equip McGill with such a facility, and in 1882, when the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science met at the university for the second time, Dawson was able to show them the splendid new Redpath Museum. "Its staff," wrote Louis Stevenson, "praised the new building for being the most modern building of its day, especially constructed for museum purposes." It was the only such building in Canada in 1882. Today the solid classically-lined bulk of the Redpath Museum still dominates the McGill campus, and the rich collections within still fulfill their original teaching function.

Peter Redpath's love of books was shared by his wife Grace who had returned to Montreal with him after his student days in England. Together they not only planned a new library building for McGill, but they participated in the choice of its rich ornamental details, both inside and out, making the great reading room of the Redpath Library an elegant architectural treasure.

Seventy-one years later, in 1953, when the university library had outgrown its new accommodation, and the collections were moved south to a newer Redpath Library, the former reading room came into its own. It became University Hall, a place of carved wood, a great hammer-beam roof, glowing stained glass windows, and great spaces where the portraits of those whom the university delights to honour can be displayed with dignity. Needless to say, Peter and Grace Redpath are among them.

In 1982 the hall was thoroughly refurbished and enhanced by the anonymously donated great organ of the classic French style. Meanwhile the newer Redpath Library had changed again and had become the undergraduate library — the busiest spot on campus.

Peter and Grace enriched their library with many books, including the *Redpath Tracts*, an invaluable series of early English printed materials, collected over many years by Peter himself. He was the most scholarly of McGill's great benefactors.

Many of John's business papers are to be found in the university archives. He founded the fortunes which made the donations of Peter and Grace possible. Redpath Museum, Redpath Hall and Redpath Library are monuments to a trio of remarkable people, and all three buildings are as full of life today as when they were first opened.

DR. STANLEY B. FROST
Director, History of McGill Project



The inauguration of the Redpath Library October 1893.

Philosophy with a human face

When McGill Professor Charles Taylor speaks, it's not only his students who listen

by Peter O'Brien

It's not uncommon for a professor to be generally known by his first name, to head off with a few students for a quick meal at a local greasy spoon, or to wander the stacks in an old, ratty pair of sneakers. But when you learn that this same person also counts among his friends and associates the Pope, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Robert Bourassa, and Sir Isaiah Berlin, this notion of familiarity can be a bit dizzying.

Charles Taylor, BA'52, professor of political science and philosophy, is indeed an uncommon person. He has all the academic achievements one could hope for: a Rhodes Scholarship; the distinguished Chichele Chair in Political Theory at All Souls College, Oxford (the Chair is currently held by former McGill student Gerry Cohen); his two-volume *Philosophical Papers* recently published by Cambridge University Press; as well as lectureships around the world, and a host of other prizes and awards.

> "... at family gatherings we all laugh and call him our certified family genius."

Yet he is perhaps best known for his enthusiasm, his ability to listen attentively to the most bewildered of student questions, and his excitement when talking about the politics of language, or the role of philosophy in contemporary society. "Charles Taylor is the most engaging and challenging lecturer I've ever had," says McGill student Dominic Marini. "He's able to leap millennia at a single bound, and can contrast Montesquieu and Aristotle off the cuff." Another student states: "He can even make arcane statements from the middle of Hegel's writings as straightforward as a recipe for chicken soup."

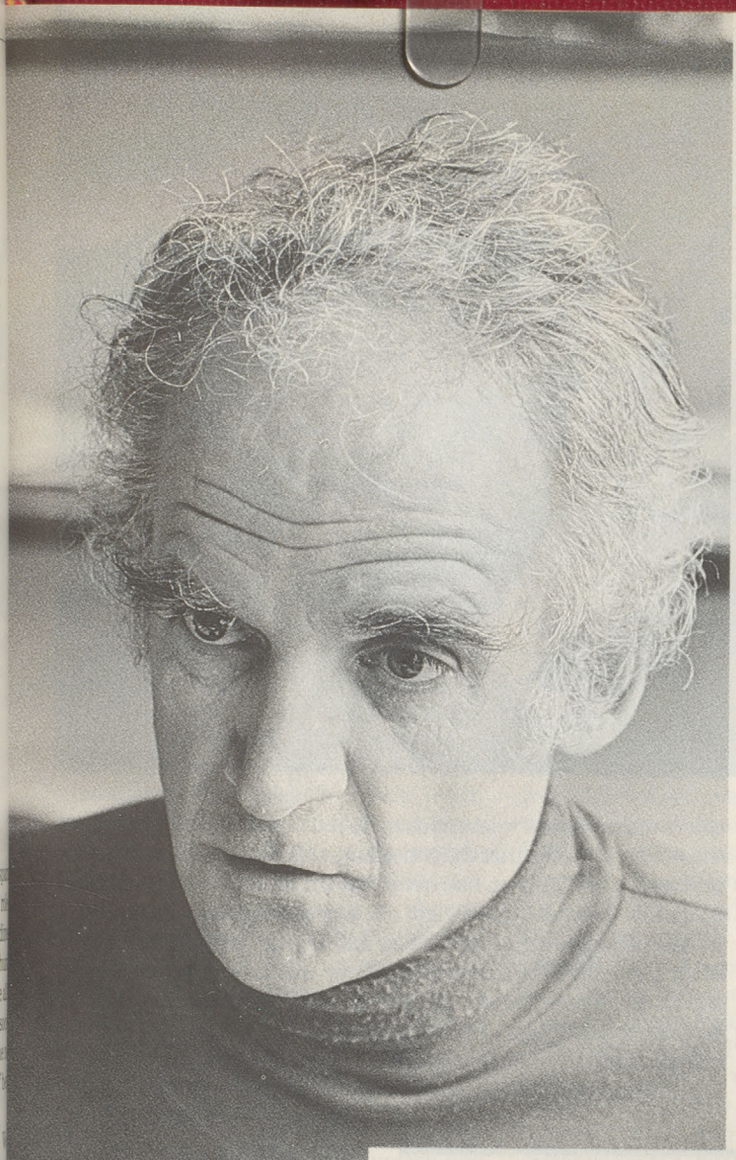
Taylor was born in 1931 into a privileged Montreal family. With a French-Canadian mother and an English-Canadian father, he grew up acutely aware of the French-English dichotomy of the city, a fact that remains seminal to his thinking and writing. Throughout his works there is an attempt to reconcile disparate ways of seeing the world. In one essay he states that the role of theory is to discuss "the relevant features in the different dimensions" of political science, so that we can see how the human character, economic relations, and ideological divisions are all interrelated. This sympathy for the cross-cultural nature of society may also be behind other essays, in which he talks about the need for "tolerance" and "harmonious relations" as a way of better understanding the diverse pathways of philosophy.

After graduating from McGill, Taylor worked with the World University Service. He learned as much about practical politics from his adventures as a Vienna field officer during the Hungarian revolution – which included working with refugees – as from reading books. During his Oxford years, he was active in a variety of political and philosophical ventures, including the founding of the *Universities and New Left Review* (later the *New Left Review*). This journal also counted among its founders the brilliant young historian E. P. Thompson, and during the 1960s it was the most influential European voice of socialist politics.

After he returned from Oxford in 1961 with a Doctor of Philosophy in hand, Taylor began teaching at McGill and entered politics. He became vice-president of the Federal NDP Party, and president of the Quebec NDP, and although he ran four times federally – once against Pierre Trudeau – he never won a seat.

Why didn't he run for the Liberals, when he knew he would be a sacrificial lamb for the NDP? "I didn't see that very significant changes could be made through the Liberals. I wanted larger changes." Among these NDP-influenced changes were medicare and a more humane industrial policy, things he is still passionately concerned with.

Many of Taylor's students gained firsthand political experience



by volunteering to work for him on his campaigns. The book that he wrote as a result of his involvement, *The Pattern of Politics*, was one of the most popular political texts of the 1970s. As he says: "To do living political theory you have to be in some way plugged into the political process. Otherwise you get quite wrong and irrelevant levels of abstraction."

In 1956, he married Alba Romer whose father taught French at McGill. He has five daughters, all of whom attended McGill. Gretta Chambers, Taylor's elder sister and a prominent Montreal political commentator and journalist, says family is the most important thing in his life: "He doesn't treat his children as potted palms. He doesn't try to mold them – it's all by example . . . At family gatherings we all laugh and call him our family's certified genius."

Taylor is well known for his ability to travel comfortably between the academic world and nuts-and-bolts politics. These days he is seen on both French and English television, and is often quoted in the press, discussing both national and international policies. He is not shy of criticizing what he sees as shortsighted or faulty economic theories: "Our danger in Canada is the opposite danger of the one that exists in the U.S. There is so much fuzz and muddle and shallow thinking – if 'thinking is even the right word – in *our* politics. In the United States you have a different and very serious problem: a powerful conservative ideological wave that has locked up certain portions of the population which may prevent them from adjusting intelligently to the latter half of the 20th century. We can see this happening now."

This sounds like a pessimistic theory coming from someone whose reputation is as one of the most optimistic and value-oriented of philosophers. Says Taylor: "It's just conceivable that with the right kind of industrial policy we might avoid the consequences of this decline, but the consequences *may* even be worse than we imagine. We may really face hard times, such as high levels of unemployment. In this way we're dependent on economic management south of the border, which at the moment is just terrible, non-existent."

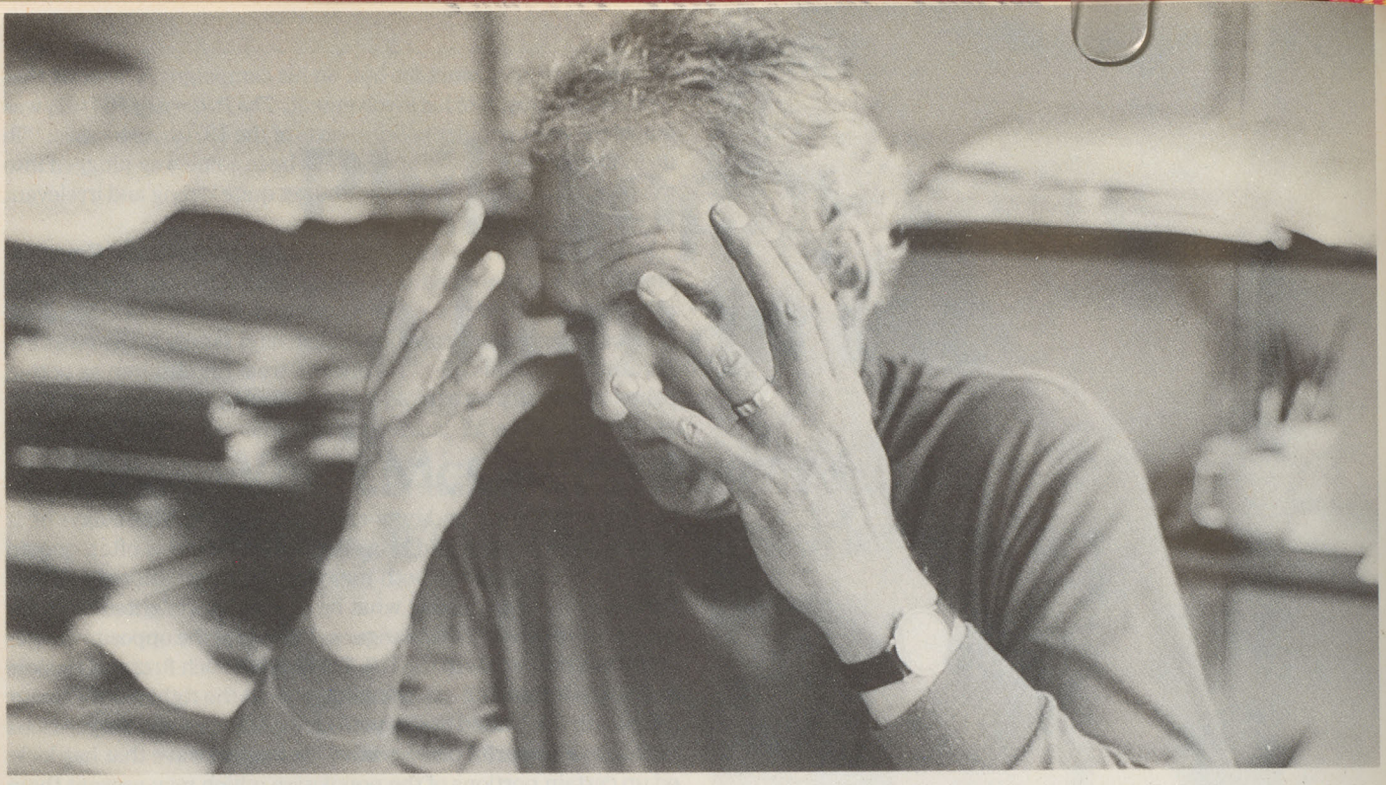
> "Hegel was radioactive material when Chuck first took him up . . . now he is part of the essential curriculum in university courses."

For most philosophers, political realities and family life often seem to be only minor sidetracks of much more ponderous topics. Yet Taylor's concern for these things often shows up in his philosophical writings, making his most complex notions of personal and political freedom somehow more comprehensible. In his essay "The Concept of a Person," for example, he says he is concerned with the "range of human feelings like pride, shame, guilt, sense of worth, love and so on. When we try to state what is particular to each of these feelings, we find we can only do so if we describe the situation in which we feel them . . ."

This sort of refreshing and *human* speculation is unusual in the rarefied air of contemporary philosophy, yet seems to be a Taylor trademark. He is well known for his resistance to the dominant notion that human beings can be seen as scientific objects, and is one of the most articulate defenders of the humanist tradition in political philosophy. Words such as "meaning," "spiritual," "moral," and "intuition" appear throughout his writing. According to Taylor, "man is a self-defining animal," who by nature resists being slotted into the "brute data' of science.

This theory, which studies the "common meanings" embedded in social reality, is eloquently laid out in his important 1971 essay called "Interpretation and the Sciences of Man." The essay has

George Zimbel



George Zimbel

been the source of inspiration for many young political philosophers, including James Tully, now an associate professor in McGill's departments of political science and philosophy, and currently graduate program director of the former: "That essay really got me interested in political philosophy. I was a student at the University of British Columbia at the time, and for me it was an important statement against a very scientific, value-free notion of man."

For Tully, the influence of Taylor remains central: "He was one of the first people to bring European political theory to the English-speaking tradition. Hegel was radioactive material when Chuck first took him up. Now, partly due to Chuck's work, (including his 1975 book *Hegel* and his 1979 book *Hegel and Modern Society*), he is part of the essential curriculum in university courses."

> "I think the constitutional issue is extremely unimportant. I wish Trudeau had never started the damn thing!"

Those who meet Taylor are often impressed by his vitality and lack of pretension. This is particularly notable in a profession known for having, in the words of respected journalist and academic Michael Ignatieff, "more than its share of fussy pedantry." Yet of course Taylor's theories do have their detractors. Bernard Williams, formerly the provost of King's College, Cambridge, and a close friend of Taylor's, is nevertheless concerned that he is perhaps too concerned with the big issues, and not enough with "the microcircuits on the philosophical fuse board." Richard Hamilton, MA'83, an ex-student of Taylor's currently doing his PhD in political theory at Carleton, says of Taylor's politics, "like Trudeau, his thought *tends* toward centralism. Yet the problem with centralism is that it eradicates cultural differences. Centralists are not very enthusiastic about regional power, but of course these divergent elements are often the most vibrant, creative elements of a country."

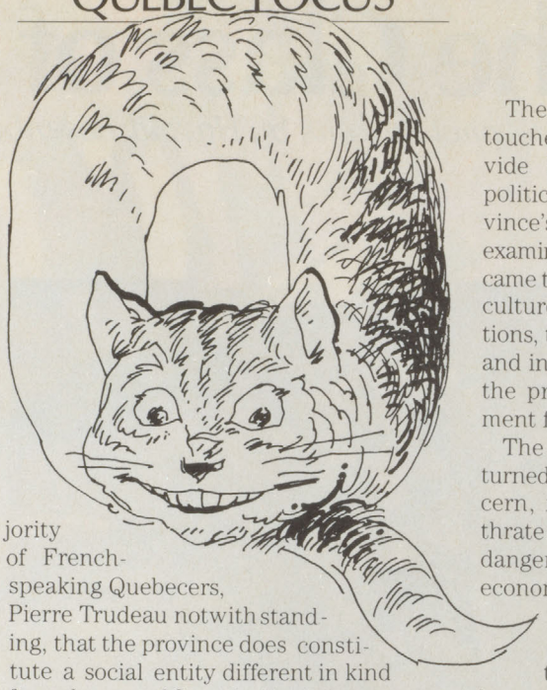
Although his critics sometimes accuse him of being so, Taylor is not all optimism and blind faith. He has a refreshing objectivity about such questions as the Meech Lake Accord, which he considers much more irrelevant than do most political commentators these days: "I think that the constitutional issue is extremely unimportant. I wish Trudeau had never started the damn thing! It makes a whole lot of trouble for us, and not very much good can come from it. And of course sometimes a bad mistake can come of it. A movement of one percent in the employment rate does us infinitely more good than twenty-five Meech Lake Accords! This obsessive concern by Quebec politicians – including Trudeau and Levesque – with the constitution is not only mistaken, I think it's unhealthy."

At the moment, Taylor is working on a book of major importance – so much so that he calls his essays already published only "a kind of fragmentary and provisional exploration" of this much more ambitious project. This book concerns nothing less than "the modern identity – the set of ideas which we take for granted about who we are: such things as inwardness, freedom, nature, and fulfillment." Although there is a religious grounding to much of his work so far, this has not always been clearly in evidence. Taylor believes that the spiritual premises of his argument will become more apparent with his new work, for as he says: "Much of the source of my thinking about human beings is Christian, Catholic, theistic, if I can use that range of terms."

According to Tully, this book "is the great work that everyone's been waiting for. If anyone can pull this debate of 'who we are and what we can do' into the 1980s and 1990s, it's Chuck."

Throughout his writings and dealings with people, he remains one of the most attentive and engaging commentators on contemporary thought and political process. He is able to keep both his students and his fellow philosophers always at their most alert, and at the same time has not lost sight of the human elements behind even the most complicated of philosophical theories. As Gretta Chambers says, "He has intelligence of the intellect as well as of the heart."

Defining the "distinct society"



Georgine Strathy

For all the agonizing that went on in press and political circles, Quebecers at large did not get truly caught up in the political debate that swirled around the Meech Lake Accord and its aftermath. They watched rather than participated in the discussion that was carried on between the "talking heads" of Quebec's political and intellectual elites.

There was, to be sure, a flurry of interest in the wake of Pierre Trudeau's polemic, as much for the personalized abuse contained in his message as for its constitutional content. English-speaking Quebecers tended to support Mr. Trudeau's views in much greater numbers than did francophone Quebecers. The constitutional reservations of French Quebec were in the main not based on the emasculation of federal government powers, but on the Quebec government's conditions for signing and whether they were strong enough.

When Quebecers were polled on the subject at the end of May, the majority of respondents thought Quebec should come into the constitution but found fault with the Meech Lake entry papers. The principal reasons given for this hesitation had to do with language. Newspapers, radio and television were flooded with cries of alarm about the minimal protection being offered the French language in the conditional package upon which Premier Bourassa and the other first ministers had agreed.

The language issue kept cropping up in relation to Quebec as a "distinct society." A recurring theme expressed by "political thinkers" critical of the agreement was that "distinct society" should be defined in terms of language. This view is based on the theory that only if Quebec has exclusive jurisdiction over the langauge issue does its recognized distinction mean anything. Those who held that position came to be called the "Quebec connection."

Its counterpart, the "Canadian connection," those experts who in the main supported the Quebec government's original position, believe that Quebec's distinctiveness derives from a wider range of institutional, legal and demographic differences. They claim that precise definitions automatically become limitations.

It is an article of faith among the vast majority of French-speaking Quebecers, Pierre Trudeau notwithstanding, that the province does constitute a social entity different in kind from the rest of Canada. Until this distinction was actually agreed upon in the Meech Lake Accord, it was generally supposed that such recognition would in itself represent a genuine victory for the fundamental fact of the Quebec reality. Once Meech Lake sanctioned recognition, however, the meaning and interpretation of "distinct" suddenly became suspect. It was said not to be clear enough. Precise definition was called for. Exactly what makes Quebec "distinct" and how would the "distinctiveness," once defined, be enhanced, or better protected, by the proposed new constitutional formula?

While the rest of the country worried about the possible balkanization of national programs, Quebec argued about how to describe itself. The fact that the very vagueness of the language made the concession more or less acceptable to other parts of the country began to be viewed as a strike against accepting it as it was. There is a segment of Quebec opinion which feels that anything so easily won must be worth very little.



The definition debate, although it touched off no mass movements, did provide interesting insights into current political and social values. As the province's distinctive characteristics were examined for constitutional relevance, they came to include not only language, but also culture, the civil code, international relations, the school system, multiculturalism and institutions like the Caisse de dépôt, the province's publicly operated investment fund.

The ramifications of this introspection turned out to be wide indeed. There is concern, for instance, over the Quebec birthrate which has fallen to a level seen as dangerous, even disastrous, for both the economic health of the province and the continuation of the distinct society as it now exists. With its birthrate the lowest in Canada, Quebec is a long way from holding its own. What has this to do with the constitution?

For starters, it makes immigration an issue which no Quebec government can afford to leave entirely to chance or federal politicians. But an extrapolation of an effective immigration policy raises other social and cultural questions. If Quebec's numbers were to be kept up mainly through immigration, the demographic mix which now accounts for the distinct nature of Quebec society would surely undergo a fundamental change.

Masses of new arrivals who were obliged to speak French in order to earn their livings and educate their children would perhaps not alter the language and look of Quebec. They would not, however, relate in the same way to a whole slew of cultural and historical values that have made Quebec what it is. Could the province's French face simply become a mask? Strong words perhaps but, nevertheless, a faithful reflection of a deep concern that Quebecers are coming more and more to address.

Premier Bourassa touched on the issue when he was defending Quebec's need for flexible national programs. A social program like daycare, he explained, would have to be flexible enough to allow the inclusion of child care measures which encouraged Quebecers to have more children in order to address the birthrate problem. This kind of provincial "initiative" relates directly to the "distinct society" Quebecers are determined to preserve.

The constitution per se may not have been on every Quebecer's lips and mind. But the Meech Lake debate confirmed for most of them the distinctiveness of their society, however defined.

GRETTA CHAMBERS, BA'47

The Class of '87

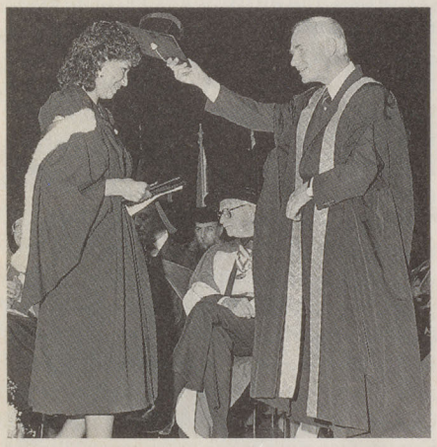
photographs by Harold Rosenberg



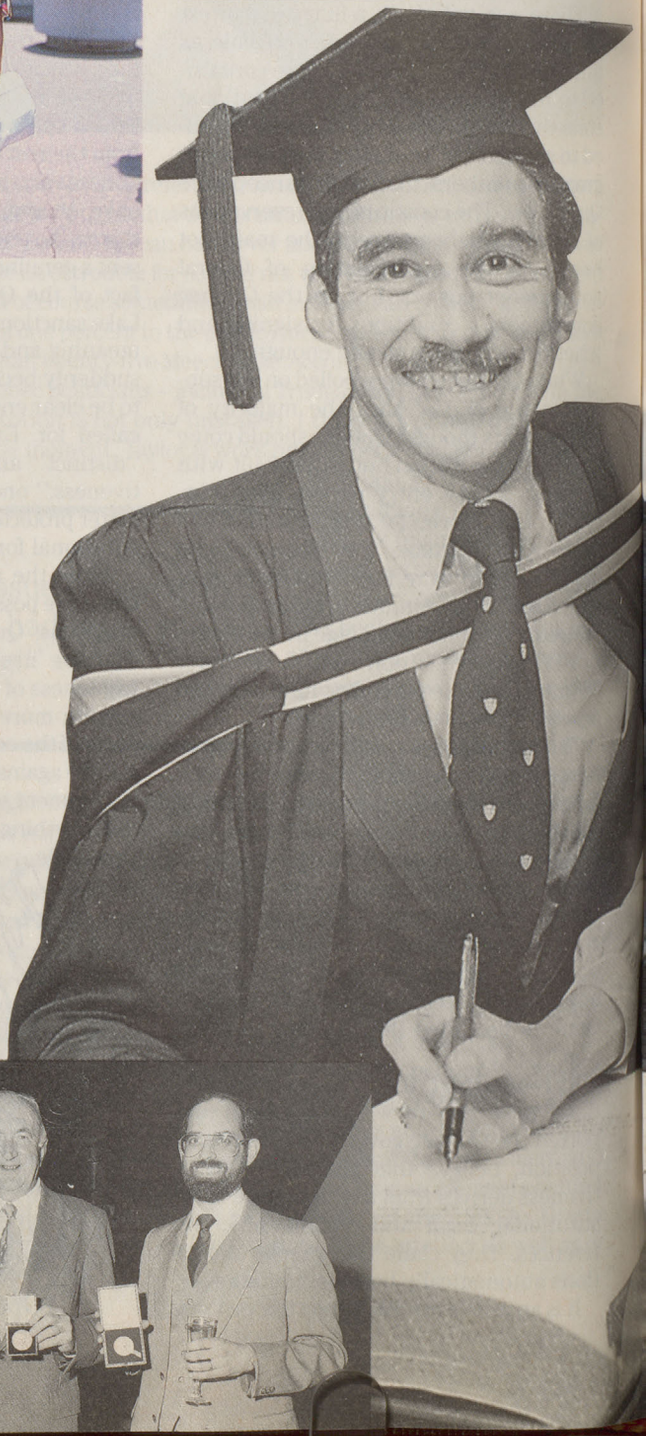
Dentistry graduates Juraq Benko (right) and Daniel Chenette. Said Benko, "Graduation is like colliding with a brick wall at 100 mph – though you can see it coming in the distance, it still hits you with a big bang."



Like sister, like sister (and sister and sister). Three of the four Amin siblings have graduated as doctors from McGill, with the fourth to start her medical studies here this fall. From left, Shreyasee, Smita, MD'87, Sushma, BSc'80, MD'84, and Jayshree, BSc'75, MD'79.

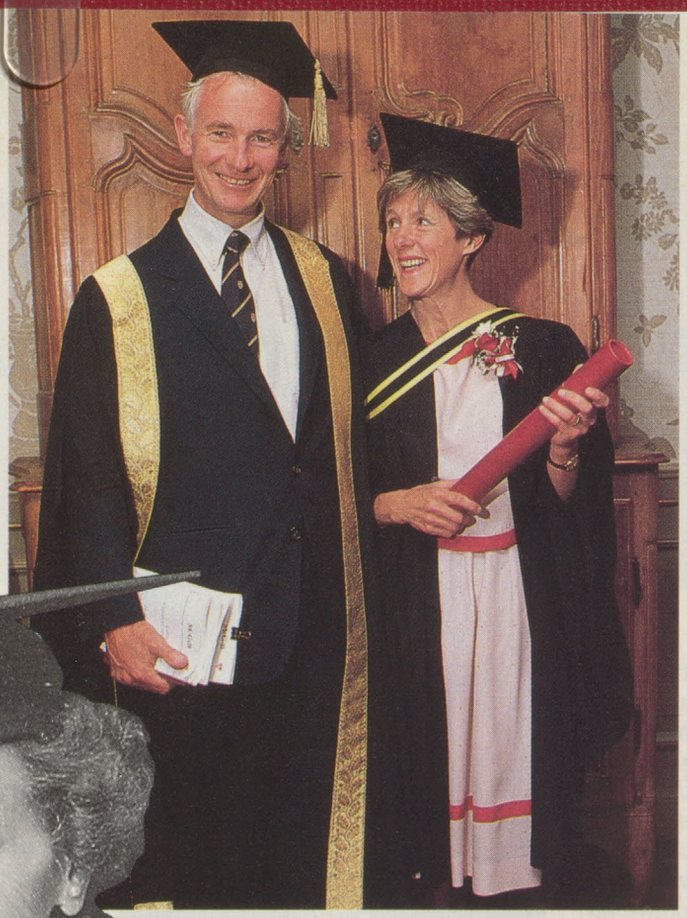


Principal David Johnston confers a Bachelor of Social Work on Bella Petawabano, of Baie-du-Poste, Quebec. Ms. Petawabano is the first Cree to receive a BSW from McGill.



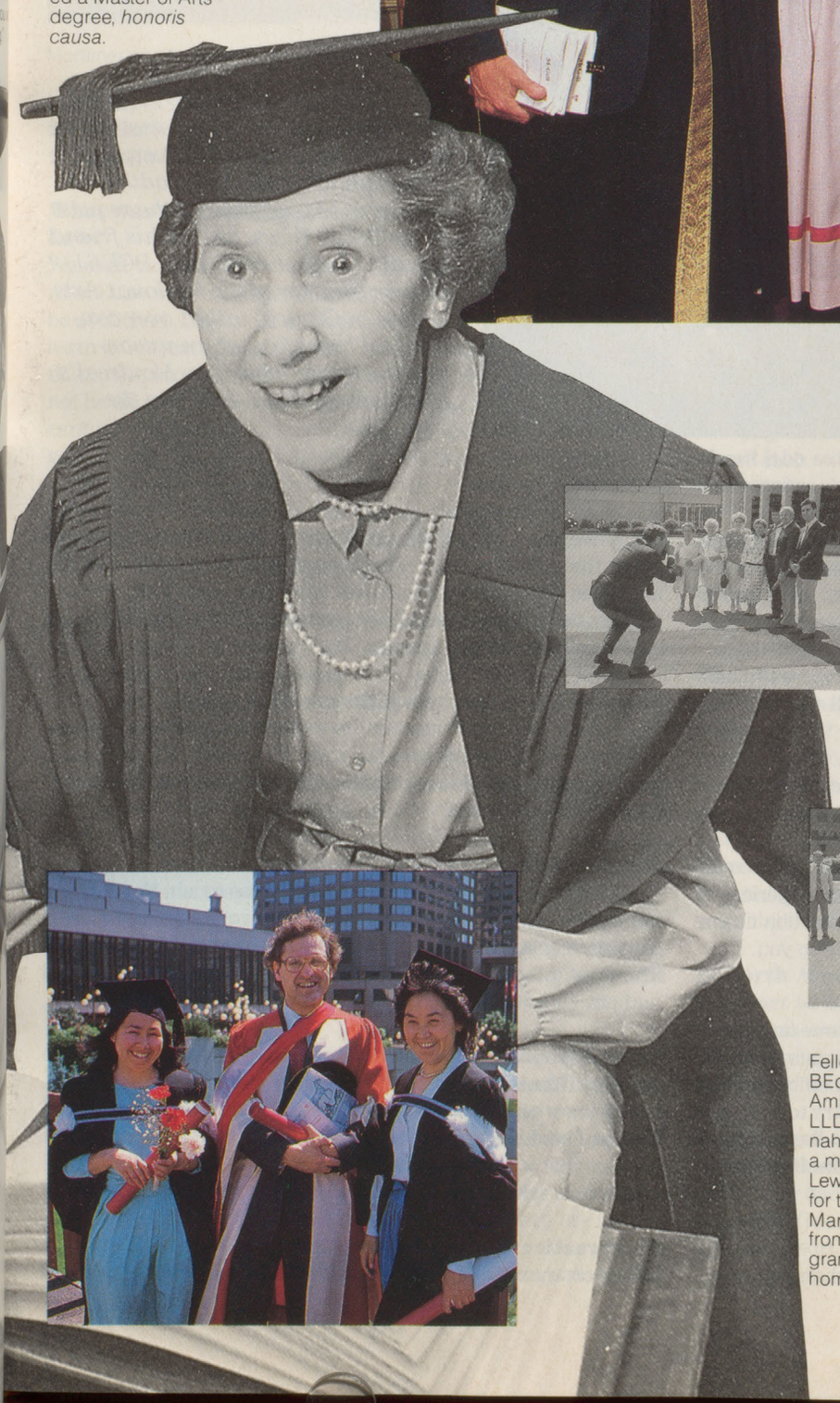


The Faculty of Law had a very special ceremony this Convocation. Lawrence B. Trenholme, centre, great grandson of William Norman Trenholme, the first recipient of the Elizabeth Torrence Gold Medal, presented the Faculty with the medal won by his great grandfather in 1864. He is flanked by the oldest living Torrence Medal winner, Senator Carl Goldenberg, BA'28, MA'29, BCL'32 (left), and the 1987 winner, Greg Bordan, BCL/LLB'87.



There were many proud families at Convocation this year, but none more so than this happy couple. Sharon (Downey) Johnston, who made the Dean's Honour List, shows her newly earned Masters of Science (P+OT) degree to beaming husband, Principal David Johnston.

Registrar Jean-Paul Schuller and former Associate Registrar Margery Paterson, BA'62, were all smiles at Convocation, after Miss Paterson was awarded a Master of Arts degree, *honoris causa*.





Everyone becomes a freelance photographer for Convocation . . . "Say cheese!"







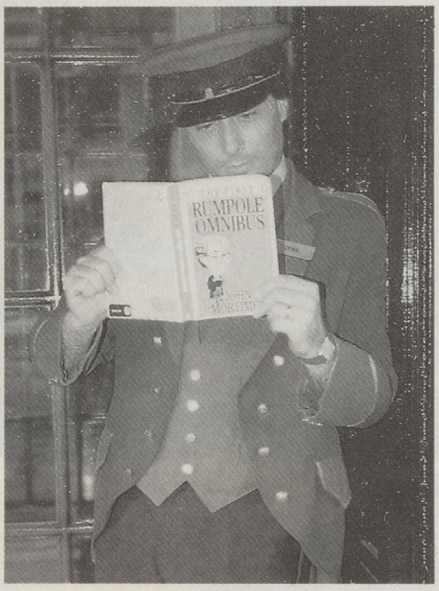


Fellow degree holders Mary Elijassiapik, BEd'87, of Inukjuak, Quebec, (left), Canadian Ambassador to the U.N. Stephen Lewis, LLD(hon), of New York, N.Y. and Betsy Annahatak, BEd'87, of Kangirsuk, Quebec, share a moment in the sun. Convocation speaker Lewis exhorted graduates to consider working for the cause of developing nations. Betsy and Mary, two of the three first Inuit to graduate from the McGill/Kativik Teacher Training Program, will concentrate their efforts closer to home.

Rumpole at the Ritz

. . . John Mortimer in conversation with Donald MacSween

McGill welcomed as the 1987 Beatty Memorial Lecturer, *the distinguished British barrister and writer, John Mortimer, Q.C. He spoke to overflow audiences in the Leacock Auditorium on "The Art of Advocacy" and "Clinging to the Wreckage" – brilliant and hilarious recountings of experiences and insights gathered in the courtroom and as a playwright, novelist and biographer. Mention of a few of his many accomplishments* – Rumpole of the Bailey, *the adaptation for TV of* Brideshead Revisited, *his most recent novel/TV-series,* Paradise Postponed – *is enough to recall the breadth and success of his writing. At the request of the* McGill News, *he and his friend Donald MacSween, BA'56, BCL'61, former Director of the National Arts Centre in Ottawa, talked over continental breakfast, at an uncontinentally early hour, in Montreal's Ritz Carlton Hotel. Here are the highlights:*



Even the doorman at the Ritz finds Rumpole irresistible.

Can one expect to be morally improved by consuming art?
Well, that's the great censors' argument: "If you say the arts are morally uplifting, you must also admit they can be morally degrading." But the arts are not morally uplifting in that sort of way. What the arts do – should do – is to increase your understanding of the world you live in – your reactions to beauty – but mainly your experience of being a human person. All that needn't necessarily lead to better behaviour.

As a lawyer you acted for the defence in "obscenity" prosecutions. There's not much that isn't presentable these days.
Yes but you don't have to top it. The most erotic themes you could write – I mean Rumpole doesn't have very many erotic experiences – concern people who never take their clothes off. You don't have to do all these things just because they're available to you.

But should they be available to you?
My objection to censorship laws is that you can't frame one that is not also going to restrict works of art or politics; it is a legal impossibility. And the courts should not be asked to enforce these things – they are matters of personal taste. As you try to do it, the law comes into disrepute because it is made to look ridiculous. There *is* a risk in allowing people to say what they like. But the risk of not allowing them to do so is greater.

Do you write with a pen?
Yes, never a machine. Press a button and you can change a name, say, throughout a book. You shouldn't do that. Go back and see what the name sounds like everywhere it appears. Worse, machines obliterate your mistakes. They should be kept. Worst of all, I am very unmechanical and I would know the machine could erase everything I had written.

Should a university teach the creative arts?
Yes, but you can't teach someone to write. It is something you have inside your head; either you can do it or you can't. All you can do is to help students to look into themselves, be themselves, try to discover who they are.

How important to writing is reading?
Well I think it is very important not to read too much. Not contemporary literature, especially when you are young. It is easy to be overladen by a lot of influences – a strong voice is hard to escape. The most difficult thing is to find your own voice. So read dead authors. Or go to the opera, or art galleries. Involve yourself in life.

Universities aim students at diplomas; does this struggle for certification corrupt the urge to create?
I don't know whether diplomas should be given to anybody. I read Law at University, not Literature. But I *read* everything, just because that was what I did – it was a way of living. My literary experience is self-taught. And it all went into the divorce court.

Was practice as a lawyer time well spent as a writer?
Its importance was that I met a wide variety of people. I learned





Harold Rosenberg

Mortimer on Mortimer: "The best playwright ever to have defended a murderer at the Central Criminal Court."

how people spoke under conditions of stress; divorce, imprisonment, death. Usually not simply, but very elaborately. They cover up their emotions with lots of clichés.

What was the training process involved when you "read" Law?

We used wonderful books called "All You Ever Wanted to Know About Law in a Nutshell." That's all you need. Law faculties should be abolished. Law is not a fit subject for university. Anybody can learn it: it's just an exercise in memory. It doesn't come to life until it is connected with real people in real situations. Lawyers should not be allowed to read law. Much better – as happened in the last century – to read classics, or history, or philosophy. Rumpole only got a fourth with great difficulty . . . reading notes from his cuffs.

The valuable thing about universities – certainly Oxford when I was there – was what you did that had nothing to do with your degree. I acted. I went to the Slade Art School and drew naked ladies in the Ashmolean Museum.

And is this a picture of today's Oxford undergraduate?

No. He's terribly, sickeningly, job oriented. And the lawyers are the worst. Commercial firms sweep down in first year, head hunt, and carry them off to end up in commercial business. There are no more Rumpoles.

You write novels and biography: is it the same exercise?

Absolutely. I can't tell the difference between fact and fiction. I wrote *Voyage Round My Father*. I now don't know what lines I invented for my father and what he actually said. He's become a character to me. I regard Rumpole as real; I regard my father as fictional. There is no such thing as factual writing. I don't write factual interviews; I write a sort of account of what happened. Once you select what you are going to use, the order you put it in, the process becomes artistic.

When we speak of someone being "laughed out of court," we have in mind the power that flows from the ability to expose the ridiculous. You have this power to reveal the human comedy. But doesn't society take you less seriously as a result?

The truth of life, certainly, is that it is comic. All our pretensions and plots come to dust. That doesn't mean that they are not noble. You can be comic and noble at the same time. Comedy expresses the truth about life; I don't think seriousness does. The most important art should make you laugh – at something that is true about our situation. And if you can do that, then that is what you *must* do. I don't know if it means giving up the hope of being taken seriously; I don't think it matters.

Is Britain laughing a lot?

Mrs. Thatcher doesn't laugh a lot. In fact, I don't think she has the slightest sense of humour about anything. Britain is going through a sad time. It is hard to laugh.

But Britain not laughing isn't Britain. A. P. Herbert, P. G. Wodehouse, Gilbert and Sullivan, Flanders and Swann – the heritage of laughter at one's own expense. But now, what about [the satirical magazine] ***Private Eye*** **– it seems much more corrosive.**

Yes it is, but our satire is a great strength – one of the good things about English life. *Private Eye* does irresponsible things; but it does manage to keep people sane. And [the TV show] *Spitting Image* is very, *very* unkind – I'm a little puppet constantly doing interviewing, adapting things for TV – it's all very reassuring.

Canada worries that its cultural identity fades under the glare of American influence. Can a nation have identity without art?

Part of yourself includes where you live and what country you belong to. Nothing could be more English than Rumpole, or have a bigger following in America. You just have to be from wherever you're from; and as much as you possibly can. Canadians, it seems, claim some difficulty knowing quite who they are. But even if what it is that you are is something that doesn't quite know what it is, you should be true to that.

In North America critics are read as consumer's guide – what art to buy. Is this the case in Great Britain?

Americans are much more respectful of critics than the English. One factor may be that there are many more of them in England. But I don't know what the function of a critic is.

Do you read them with profit?

No, never. I rarely read them through. I look and see whether they are good or bad. I can tell a good notice from a bad one by sniffing the paper. Good notices are as embarrassing as bad notices: good ones are a sort of reprieve . . . and bad notices you remember!

New boss, old friends



Rick Kerrigan

A long-time friend of the university and former president of the McGill Graduates' Society, **Douglas Bourke** has recently been appointed president of the McGill Fund Council.

Welcome to Martlet House

Last May, Principal David Johnston announced that the Board of Governors had approved the appointment of Douglas Bourke, BEng'49, as President of the McGill Fund Council and as Special Advisor to the Principal on Development and Alumni Affairs.

After studying at McGill, Doug worked in Ontario and Montreal, where from 1972-81 he was president of Drummond McCall Inc. He has served on the executive of the McGill Society of Toronto, as president of both the McGill Society of Montreal and the Graduates' Society, and as a Graduate Governor since 1980, in which capacity he was a member of the Principal's Task Force on the Future of Private Giving. One of his main responsibilities will be the implementation of this report.

In addition to his extensive involvement with McGill, Doug is presently president of the Montreal General Hospital Centre and is Campaign Chairman for the Fraser-Hickson Institute. We wish Doug success in his challenging new job.

Reunion '87

Reunion '87 is shaping up nicely with about one hundred individual class parties planned from September 17th through to the 20th. This year we salute graduates of classes ending in 2 and 7, especially the 50th year class of 1937 and the 25th year class of 1962.

The Annual Awards Dinner will take place once again at the Saint James's Club on Thursday evening, September 17th. The Honours and Awards Committee, chaired by Graduate Governor Richard Pound, BCom'62, BCL'67, recently announced this year's award winners: Award of Merit (gold medal) to Gretta Chambers, BA'47, a distinguished political journalist and graduate governor; Distinguished Service Awards to Mary Brebner, BA'68, former president of the McGill Society of Toronto, Jean McHarg, BSc(HEc)'60, for her long involvement with Macdonald College, Richard Jack, MD'62, president of the McGill Society of Great Britain, and Professor Derek Drummond, BArch'62, for his outstanding work among our branches. Jane Hood will be made an Honorary Life Member of the Graduates' Society as will Gavin Ross. Student Awards will be presented to former Students' Society President Paul Pickersgill, Deena Aziz, BA'87, and John Hale, LLB'87. A special award will be presented to Carlyle Johnston, BA'50, BCL'53.

The perennial highlight of Reunion Weekend, the Leacock Luncheon, will be held at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel on Friday, 18 September. Our guest "lecturer," noted monologuist and humorist Barbara Whitley, BA'40, will match wits with Moderator and Governor Donald MacSween.

Reunion Chairman Gael Plant, BA'61, Vice-Chairman François de Grandpré, BCL'70, and their committee have announced a few changes for Saturday. Since the kick-off for the Shaughnessy Cup football game between McGill and Concordia has been postponed until 3 PM, a special lecture given by Chemistry Professor David Harpp and his colleagues will take place at 11:30 AM, followed by a family lunch at Douglas Hall, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary! A special half-time show will be presented in the McGill stadium by the combined bands of the North-Eastern Shriners.

For those who are not football fans, Professor Derek Drummond will give a lecture at 2:30 PM on the changing architecture of Montreal followed by a concert featuring some of McGill's music students, at Pollack Hall at 4:00 PM.

A party is planned for Saturday night in The Alley at the Students' Centre on McTavish Street. This event will appeal particularly to the 5th and 10th reunion classes but all are welcome.

Our traditional inter-denominational chapel service will take place Sunday morning, followed by the ever-popular closing luncheon at Gibby's in Old Montreal.

Apart from private class parties, special receptions and dinners given for the 25th, 50th, 55th and later classes, all graduates and friends are welcome to participate in Reunion activities. For further information, please call Jo-Ann Daviau at (514) 398-3554.

GAVIN ROSS
Executive Director
of the Graduates' Society

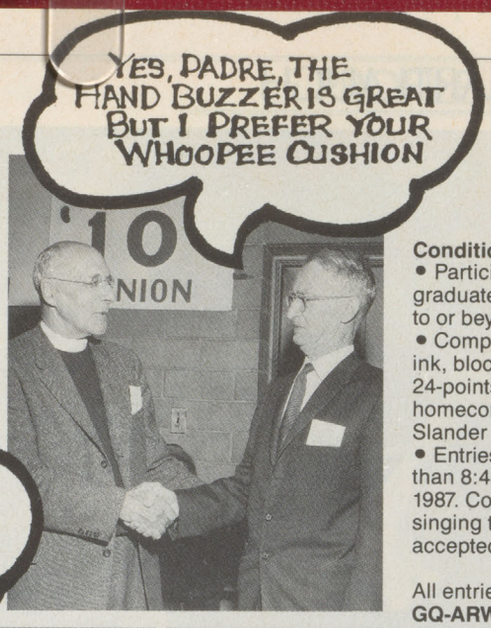


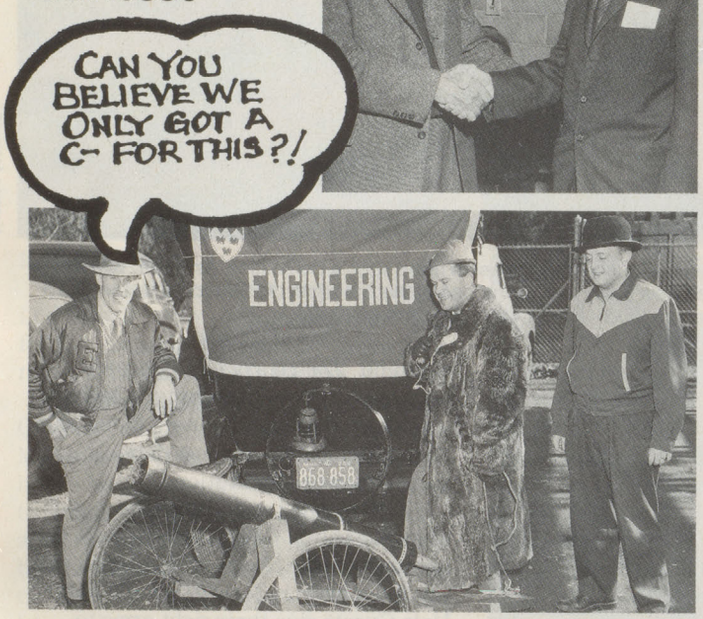
Bill Engleberg

"Avast, me hearties!" President of the **McGill Society of Montreal** Michael Conway, BCom'79, DipAcct'80, (left) and cruise coordinator Robert Fetherstonhaugh, BCom'78, DipAcct'80, rechristen the inappropriately named "SS Concordia," before setting sail on the first annual International Fireworks Harbour Cruise.

The Great Quasi-Annual Reunion Weekend Caption Contest

REUNION WEEKEND September 17-20, 1987





Conditions

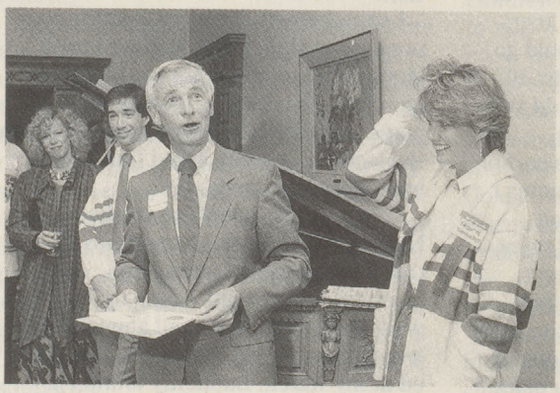
- Participant must be a McGill graduate (or know one), and close to or beyond legal drinking age.
- Complete captions in green ink, block letters, and minimum 24-points in height for thirsty homecomers. Humour preferred. Slander acceptable.
- Entries must be received no later than 8:48 p.m. on September 6, 1987. Courier, carrier pigeon or singing telegram submissions accepted.

All entries should be sent to:
GQ-ARW Caption Contest
McGill News
3605 Mountain St.
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 2M1

Finalists must answer the following skill-testing questions:
1. In which article of elegant male attire did James McGill slumber?
2. What ever happened to "Nick" Daniloff anyway?

Winner receives a life-time subscription to the **McGill News** and an evening on the town with any recently appointed Martlet House official – "dutch" of course.







Name

Address

Postal Code

Year

Zodiac Sign

Telephone



Leacock would have loved it . . .

MARTLAUGH



Notman Archives

"I will not conceal the fact that I should like to serve upon such a committee. And am well aware that, when the committee gets really well going, one of the first signs of its succes will be that it will put me off it." Stephen Leacock, *McGill News*, December 1920.

. . . they're at it again. Black gowns in the sun, funny hats, memorable speeches, and over-heated, bankrupt parents – it's convocation and the spirit of McGill's greatest pedagogue, jester, and cousellor fills the air.

It's finally time to leave the quiet still air of Gertrude's Pub, and there's only one thing to do. Leacock's "Lord Ronald" provides the prescription: "He said nothing; he flung himself from the room, flung himself upon his horse and rode madly off in all directions."

Graduation is a time of quiet reflection. A chance to recall important moments at McGill with loved ones. Like the time when Spike's mom came to visit and was taken to Henri Richard's tavern with the boys. She listened to the quiet bonk of heads on tables around her. At sundown Spike slid up to the bar and grabbed a handful of those tiny cellophane-wrapped sausages. Then later at the apartment, in her honour, Spike used six of the Shopsy pepperettes to make his special "grillade."

Take heart. These McGill moments are not over. Leacock tells us how to keep them alive: "Every graduate should go out into the world murmuring 'McGill.' At every social gathering he should keep on saying: 'When I was at McGill . . .' He should try to create in his mind a sort of mythical recollection (most graduates have it) that he was on the football team, that he took a gold medal (since lost through his wife's carelessness), that he was President of the Students' Council, and also, in spite of all this, that when it came to real fun he was one of the worst and hottest dogs in the place."

Leacock used to say he hated the Ontario farm his family settled on, hated the one-room school house attended, hated Upper Canada College where he also studied, but enjoyed being that school's head boy because, well, "Dickens never became head boy."

He got his BA at the University of Toronto, started writing for cash ("the best writers always wrote for money"), and went on to Chicago for a PhD: "the meaning of this degree," he said, "is that the recipient of instruction is examined for the last time in his life, and is pronounced completely full. After this, no new ideas can be imparted to him."

Just this morning, two full PhDs strolled on campus, both with their new lids on. They were recounting a fascinating tale about the lecture style of their esteemed professor. Very specialized language. Alas, this is a family magazine.

Yes, whenever McGill graduates get together they talk about their most memorable professor. Leacock knew this and often gave a splendid talk to alumni on "The Value of Imbecility in Education."

Leacock's own favourite lecturer was none other than Dean Moyse himself. Moyse used to give a famous lecture on Lichfield Cathedral, complete with maps. One day, after the Dean had given the lecture, Leacock asked him how it went. Dean Moyse replied:

"Marvellous! Simply marvellous! Never gave a better – or perhaps, if that's exaggerating – not often. Everything just right – map up on the wall, good light on it, hall almost dark – lectured on, didn't notice the time, looked at my watch. Suddenly found I'd been lecturing for an hour and a half! 'Well, ladies and gentlemen,' I said, 'shall I go on?' Not a sound! Absolutely absorbed! You could have heard a pin drop! Lectured on another hour and then said, 'Well I'm afraid I must stop,' and had the lights turned on! The audience seemed to start up into life – just like out of a dream! I heard one man near me say, 'Good God! has he finished?' . . ."

Thank goodness the Graduates' Society has found a way to keep Stephen Leacock from *ever* finishing. Each autumn, as part of the reunion weekend, *The Leacock Luncheon* is held. One informed alumnus, a lawyer who wished to remain anonymous, said "That luncheon's the best damn thing since the new constitution."

It's no wonder, with luncheon regulations like these: "1.4 – Luncheon is announced by the Maitre d'Hotel who will say 'Luncheon is Served,' after which Male Guests give their righ arms to Female Guests who begin eating. 3.2 – At Table, Female Guests reain their hats, removing their gloves after sitting down. No further clothing s removed before coffee. 8.1 – If food drops to the floor, borrow from the left.If a guest falls to the floor, this should be brought to his attention. 13.4 – Before dessert, all plates are removed from the Table. Dessert is ladled into the left hand breast pocket."

Look out Mr. Moderator, Spike's on his way!

SCOTT BISHOP, BA'86

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Sylvia Gold



By anyone's standards Sylvia Gold has already accomplished enough to fill one person's life time. But this slim, silver haired woman, who in April 1985 was appointed President of the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women for a five year term by Prime Minister Mulroney, is hardly through yet. Gold has never been at a loss for something to do, and this boundless energy has helped her become one of the more influential women in Canada.

How did a former high school teacher find herself on the prestigious "short list" for this national position? By following a non-traditional route to the top.

Instead of going straight to university, Gold earned her teaching certificate from Macdonald College and then taught highschool for five years before returning to McGill. On the day she wrote the last exam for her B.A. in geography, she was met by her husband, parents and three young children, theyoungest of whom had been born only a month before – certainly not a typical graduate.

Later, while studying part-time for her M.A. in education at McGill, Gold worked at the Montreal Teachers' Association. In 1975 she took a job at the Canadian Teachers' Federation (C.T.F.) in Ottawa while still finding time to complete her degree in 1981.

It was while on study leave from the C.T.F., working on her Ph.D. at the Ontario Institute for Sudies in Education, that she received a telephone call from the office of Secretary of State Walter McLean.

"In the first phone call they said they were looking for good candidates [for the Advisory Board], and did I have any suggestions," God recalls. "The second call was to arrange a meeting with the minister . . . when I arived he asked if I wanted the job." The Honorable Walter McLean says his reasons for selecting Gold were "her distinguished career as an educator as well as her leadership in the women's movement."

The fourteen-year old Advisory Council represents a broad range of women, including over 3,000 Canadian women's groups of varous sizes, from a new, tiny group of femnist grandmothers to large provincial organizations. It's mandate is to inform and advise the government and public on womens' issues from pornography to family law, day care to pension reform.

Unlike the National Action Committee on the Status of Women, a more aggressive umbrella organization which raises its own funds and has an elected executive, the federally funded Advisory Council consists of an appointed executive and a twenty-seven member board representing the cultural and economic diversity of Canadian women. It is independent however, because Gold insisted on autonomy when she accepted the position. Unlike her predecessor, a Liberal appointed by a Liberal government, Gold is an N.D.P. supporter.

Gold calls the research done by the Council "the motor" of the organization, and is proud of the many publications the Council has produced. Among them is the recent book, *Health at Home*, which discusses women as health guardians, and a follow-up to the 1980 study on battered women, to be published this summer.

Gold sees her job as Director of Professional Development for the C.T.F. as having been good preparation for her current position. There she had a similarly sized staff and also worked with a board. "I also had to learn to understand the various provincial, territorial and regional differences involved in a national organization," she adds.

Certainly, her position at the C.T.F. helped sensitize her to many issues that affect women such as job discrimination, unequal pay, and lower pensions when they have taken time out from work to raise a family.

The release of a study or discussion paper by the board often leads to speaking engagements across the country for Gold. These provide her with a chance to obtain input from the "grass roots" on womens' issues.

The extensive travelling involved in the job has taught Gold to pace herself, a key to reducing the stress inherent in her very demanding workload. Although she doesn't participate in any specific exercise program, she cross-country skis and takes refuge in the family cottage, about forty minutes away from her home in the Glebe section of Ottawa. She also walks rather than taking taxis to appointments downtown.

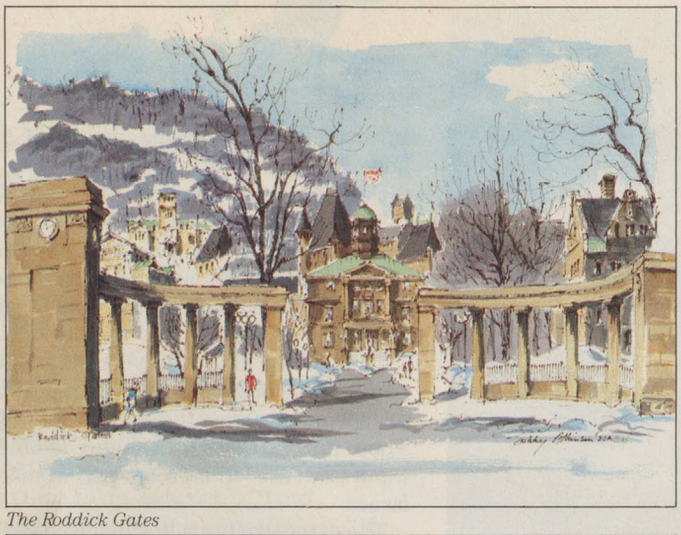
Gold sees the problems of child care for working mothers and better pensions for women as the two major issues to be tackled in 1987. "In many areas of the country, over fifty per cent of the households contain two working parents and school-age children . . . women are in the work force to stay," says Gold, "so as a society, we have no option but to provide quality childcare."

At the same time, it's important that homemakers not be penalized if they choose to stay home with their children. Gold feels it is necessary to instigate public discussion on pensions for homemakers, income security for part-time workers, and the sharing of pension credits upon dissolution of marriage.

The Advisory Council has set an ambitious agenda for the next three years, including studies of the participation of women in the labour force and of women and poverty. In the fall, the Council will start a comprehensive analysis of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to determine its legal implications for Canadian women.

If Sylvia Gold has her way, Canadian women will be in a much stronger economic and legal position when her mandate ends in 1990. Then, perhaps, she'll get back to the doctorate she still works on in her "spare time." Unless, of course, another fascinating job offers a new challenge.

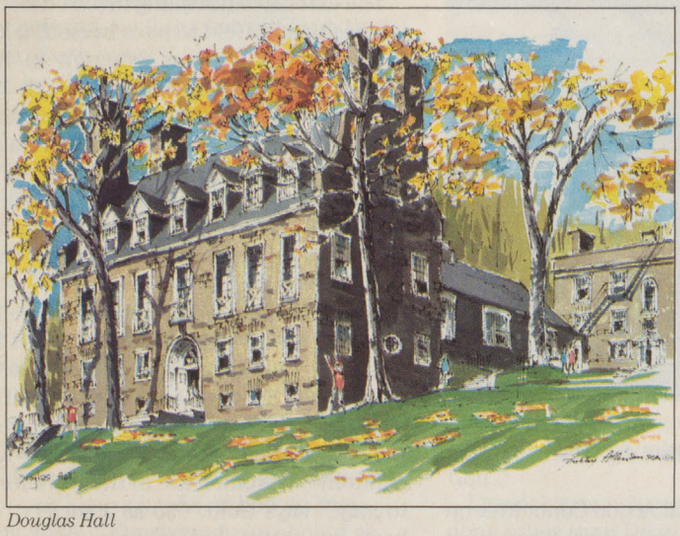
BARBARA FLORIO GRAHAM



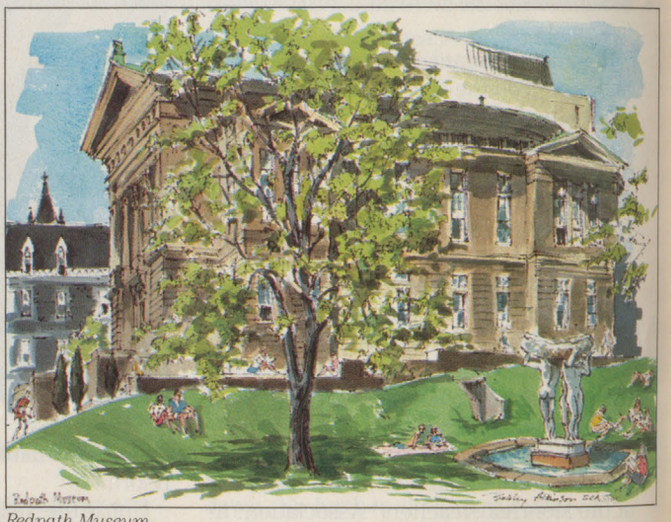
The Roddick Gates



McTavish Street



Douglas Hall



Redpath Museum

Illustrations reduced. Actual dimensions of lithographs
are 12½″ in height by 17″ in width
(10½″ × 14½″ image size).

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The Graduates' Society of McGill University

Association of McGill Alumni

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Scenes of Old McGill

The Graduates' Society of McGill University invites you to relive your memories of campus life. We have commissioned noted artist Bobby Atkinson to capture in watercolour four picturesque McGill scenes — the Roddick Gates, Redpath Museum, Douglas Hall and McTavish Street. These lyrical evocations of our architectural heritage, reflected in the light of the changing seasons, are available as a set of four in a limited edition of 1,000 photo-lithographs.

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About the Artist

Bobby Atkinson matured as an artist in Montreal. Her talent expressed itself through her love of the city and its architecture and led to the publication of two books of her watercolour sketches "Québec Mon Amour," in 1970, and "Québec, Nostalgie," in 1976. Her paintings are to be found in the collections of major Canadian corporations and in numerous private homes in Canada and the United States.

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Natives and Newcomers: Canada's "Heroic Age" Reconsidered, by Bruce G. Trigger, McGill-Queen's University Press, 1985, price $18.95 paperback

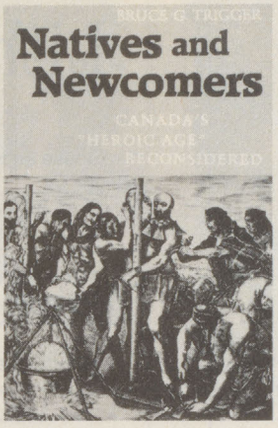
In a recent *Saturday Night* article, McGill anthropology Professor Bruce Trigger was ranked among Innis, McLuhan and Frye as academics who have contributed to Canadian self-understanding. This judgment was based in part on *Natives and Newcomers* which is a "re-examination of the framework within which the whole of Canadian history must be reconsidered."

It is customary to refer to the period from European discovery to 1663 as Canada's "Heroic Age," which explains in part why the history of this period has amounted to little more than "a chronicle of the pursuits of a chosen few," like Cartier, Champlain and Brebeuf. It was the indians however, who set the stage for this period, they who in considerable measure directed the movement of the other actors. The total history of the era is thus quite distinct from its the written record, and can only be fully re-constructed with the aid of archaeology, ethnography and other disciplines.

The different native nations sometimes went to war attempting to corner major trade routes. Increasingly elaborate burial forms incorporating glass beads developed, diffused westwards, creating an increased demand for European goods. Thus settlement patterns changed.

The early 17th century is also revealed as a time when other indian groups sought to curtail the fur trade to protect their own positions as middlemen. However behind all this jostling for position, says Trigger, it is important to remember that the "personal motive for trade was not for a man or his family to posses an inordinate amount of exotic goods but to be able to acquire prestige by giving them away." Such a strategy makes sense in the context of hunting-gathering societies where all possessions must be carried on one's back.

Natives and Newcomers also documents the destruction of the Huron, whose ranks were first decimated by epidemics (which they attributed to the witchcraft of the Jesuits), then split by the differential treatment accorded Christian and non-Christian chiefs, undermining the cohesiveness of their



confederacy which was finally engulfed by the Iroquois. The latter needed more territory in order to trap enough beaver pelts to satisfy their ever-growing desire for European goods.

Trigger's work is historiographical as well as historical. He shows how 19th century literature stereotypes indians as either "bloodthirsty" or "noble" savages, and how a "continuing insistence on disciplinary autonomy" among historians, archaeologists and ethnographers has resulted in there being no true "indian history" yet written in the 20th century.

Two questions still bother us however. The first concerns whether native peoples share our conception of time as history, or see in it something quite different, such as myth. This question is touched on but left unresolved. The second has to do with the idea of knowing something independent of the biases of any one discipline. If such knowledge is possible, we would like to know how – that is, what has Trigger done that no one else has accomplished before?

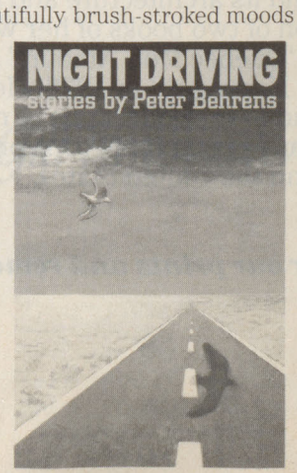
DAVID HOWES

Night Driving, by Peter Behrens, Macmillan, 1987, 182 pages, $17.95

The central theme of former McGill student Peter Behrens' fine first collection of stories is encapsulated in the title. Modern North Americans are a rootless bunch whose experience is typified by migration from one unsatisfactory setting to another. It is a migration performed, symbolically, after dark, when headlights illuminate only the next instant and we move blindly through the surreal landscape of the open road at night. We emerge, blinking at dawn, feeling we have endured a stark yet familiar truth. Occasionally, Behrens finds an image that lifts his theme into the existential realm: we are all displaced by "those western highways that go on forever, pointing like a needle to a line where everything disappears." But more often we are left enervated, like one of Behrens' characters, a tribute to his considerable powers of communication.

The atmospherics of these brief stories – set in a rich variety of North American locales with a slight concentration in Montreal – are a remarkable accomplishment. Behrens' has a shrewd eye for detail that enables him to sketch culture, character, and landscape with economy. "In Montreal" begins, "Downtown they struggled against winter, but in St. Henri they let the snow fall without fighting it," a sentence both defining a subtle cultural distinction and initiating an emotional tone. In "Voodoo Starfighters," a child watches his desperately unhappy, yet masochistically self-controlled mother roll her car window down: "[She] put out her arm and her palm is swooping and diving in the breeze." Like many of the stories "Voodoo Starfighters" is uncomfortably familiar. The story ends as the boy's Air Force father "streaks above us all, screaming." That final word typifies Behrens' technique of setting up a conventional narrative skeleton, giving nothing of the emotional flesh until the very end. The centre of gravity is shifted by the unexpected emotional response. Behrens' theme is often how people *really* react to the events of stories we have heard before.

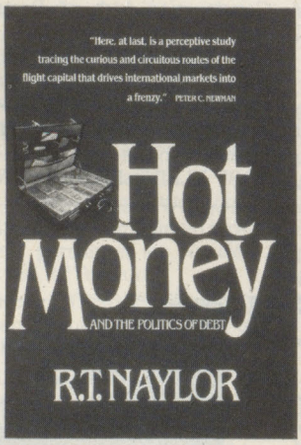
Some stories, like "Wedding Trip", are simply too slight to be saved by that one word in the climactic sentence. Others seem to exist for the sake of their beautifully brush-stroked moods alone.



Here lies, perhaps, Behrens' greatest weakness, arising out of one of his strengths: many stories are emotionally understated, evoking a hard-boiled, cauterised humanity grimly trudging onward. At times this Hemingwayesque reticence becomes oppressive, especially in "Antelope Season," and in "Wives," which just might actually *be* a Hemingway parody.

Night Driving has an unusually wide range of setting and detailing of character, but a very *narrow* emotional range. However in the best stories the emotional understatement becomes highly evocative and produces haunting fiction. These stories prove that Behrens has the ability to write within more complex emotional structures, and to move beyond the narrow but precise accomplishment of *Night Driving*.

DAVID MANICOM, MA'85.



Hot Money and the Politics of Debt, by R. T. Naylor, McClelland and Stewart, 1987, 463 pages, $24.95 hardback.

In *Hot Money and the Politics of Debt*, McGill economics professor Tom Naylor looks at the dark side of international finance. It is a world in which secret money sloshes around, looking for high-paying, short-term parking places, or foreign bank accounts in which to hide from prying eyes. As Naylor says, " . . . ultimately hot money and international debt are two sides of the coin of peekaboo finance – the arts and sciences of playing seek-and-I'll hide with the fiscal and monetary authorities."

The debt crisis, suggests Naylor, would not exist without the large-scale flight of capital to international hiding places. In this relationship hot money, which can be earned legally or illegally (for example from illegitimate drug networks), is deposited with international banks. They, in turn, make large loans to second and third world governments. Some of that borrowed money may be siphoned off by the political leaders (witness the Marcoses and their pilaging of the Philipine economy) and returned to the international hot money pool. It is left to the debtor state to pay off the loan to the banks, even though part of the money may never have been used.

How much hot money is lent to countries, how much is siphoned off, and how much leaves the country to rejoin the hot money pool? Naylor does not directly answer these questions — they are probably impossible to answer. Instead, he does show us the world of hot money: the shady financial dealings, the drug networks, the assorted financial havens.

The book profiles the financial affairs of debtor countries like Poland, Mexico and Argentina; drug-based economies like those of Bolivia and Columbia, hot money centres in Hong Kong and Switzerland, and individuals like the notorious Meyer Lansky, Roberto Calvi and Bernie Cornfeld. These examples are interspersed with tales of suspect dealings by, among others, the Vatican, the Moonies, the CIA and the Italian Freemason group.

Naylor does suggest a method to discharge some of the debt. Since countries use their foreign exchange reserves, which belong to all citizens, to pay debts that were generated by a few people and companies, why can the reverse not be done? A debtor state should repudiate those debts dumped on the public by the people who stole the money in the first place. In effect, he says, let the international banks deal with the real debtors directly.

Ultimately the book is slightly unsatisfying. The mass of material that Naylor presents is hard to marshal. He provides many vignettes, but it is not always clear how they tie into his theory of the connection between hot money and international debt. Links exist, but they are not always obvious – but then, isn't obfuscation the objective of this financial netherworld? Nevertheless, Naylor's outspokeness and cynical humour, coupled with his impressive documentation, make *Hot Money and the Politics of Debt* both a fascinating and disturbing book.

LORRI MACKAY

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1987

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Feb 1988. Combine the hightlights of these two unique vacation lands in a single program featuring the ancient wonders of Egypt with a cruise on the Nile River together with a big game safari in Kenya. Price: TBA

Tour 4 – Galapagos Islands
"Galapagos Islands Tour": March. See Quito, Lima, Cuzco, Machu Picchu, cruise Galapagos Islands and venture into Amazon jungle. Price: approx. $4,300.

Tour Host: David Lank

Tour 5 – China
April-May. Grand China and the Yangtze River Cruise plus Hong Kong. 25 Days (18 in China) visiting Shanghai, Xian, Beijing, Chongqing, Yangtze River cruise, Wuhan, Guilin, Guangzhou. Price: TBA

Tour 6 – Art Treasures of Russia
June 1988. Visit historic Moscow where our tour will include all the famous sights. Next on our itinerary: old Russian towns whose ancient monuments and priceless art treasures became public property and were carefully restored. This tour ends with Leningrad – home of the world-famous Hermitage Museum. Price: TBA

Tour 7 – Tibet
"Tibet Experience" plus Hong Kong. July 8-25: 18 days (12 in China) visiting Beijing, Chengdu, and Tibet. Price: TBA

Tour 8 – The Unusual, Exotic Orient – Land of the Golden Buddha.
Sept.-Oct. Visit Bangkok, Chaiang Mai, Rangoon, Mandalay and Hong Kong. 18 days. Price: TBA

Tour 9 – Ireland With a Difference: Part II.
Sept 29-Oct 12. Galway, Aran Islands, Connemara area, Yeats Country. Includes four days in Kinsale at the Gourmet Festival, tour of West Cork, Kenmare and up to the Dingle Peninsula, Burnatty Castle Banquet and other surprises. Price: TBA

For further information, call or write:

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TOURS 1,5,7,8
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Montreal, Quebec H3W 1X2
Tel. (514) 735-1641

THE '30s

J. GILBERT TURNER, MD'32, received the Distinguished Service Award of the Royal Victoria Hospital. Dr. Turner was the Executive Director of the hospital from 1947-1969.

A. HERMAN COLE, BEng'36, was invested with the grade of Fellow in the Society of Fire Protection Engineers (S.P.F.E.), in Cincinnati, Ohio, in May.

R. PALMER HOWARD, BA'32, MD'37, MSc'47, is currently writing a book about Sir William Osler's personal pathology reports in Montreal during the 1870s.

THE '40s

JAMES N. GRASSBY, BEng'39, MEng'40, has been appointed as executive director of the Laurentian University Development Campaign.

JOHN CARSTAIRS ARNELL, PhD'42, recently had his latest book *Steam and the North Atlantic Mails*, Unitrade Press, published in Toronto. He has written numerous books and articles on postal history.

B.S. RABINOVITCH, BSc'39, PhD'42, Professor Emeritus in chemistry at the University of Washington, has been elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London and was recently appointed Honorary Research Fellow of University College, London, England.

ROBERT S. MUMFORD, MD'43, has been elected president of the American College of Psychoanalysts, the honorary organization of physician analysts.

MARTIN ENTIN, MSc'42, MD'45, was honoured as pioneer in the field of hand surgery for life-long, meritorious contribution at the Third World Congress of the International Federation of Societies for Surgery of the Hand, held in Tokyo.

LESLIE GEDDES, BEng'45, MEng'53, DSc(Hon)'71, has received the Laufman-Greatbatch Prize from the Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation Foundation.

JOHN C. BECK, BSc'45, MD'47, MSc'51, was honoured with a mastership by the American College of Physicians.

MTRE MANUEL SHACTER, QC, BA'44, BCL'47, was elected by acclamation Bâtonnier of the Montreal Bar Association in May.

GEORGE W. WOODS, BCom'47, CA'49, is now the co-chairman of Toronto East General and Orthopaedic Hospital Inc.'s $10.7-million Emergency/Critical Care Building Fund Campaign.

ROBERT M. DUNTON, BEng'49, has been made a vice-president of Bombardier Inc.

PAUL M. MARSHALL, BCL'49, has been elected to the board of directors for North Canadian Oils Ltd.

CLIFTON R. MORRISON, BSc'49, has retired as a branch manager with Johnson Controls Ltd. and become manager of special services for Vanderwesten & Rutherford Ltd., of London, Ont.

PAUL PARE, BCL'49, has been elected to the board of governors of Timminco Ltd.

THE '50s

A. H. NEUFELD, MD'50, is now a professor emeritus in medicine at the University of Western Ontario and was recently granted senior membership in the Canadian Medical Association.

GERALD J. CLEARY, BCom'51, has been appointed corporate vice-president, finance, for the Ontario Paper Co. Ltd. and QNS Paper Co. Ltd.

SETH GROSSMITH, BEng'51, was awarded the Trans Canada (McKee) Trophy for outstanding achievement in the field of air operations by the Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute.

NIELS H. NIELSEN, BA'51, MA'54, is president of Princeton Management Consultants and has recently been elected to the Business Advisory Board of the school of business at Rider College in Princeton, N. J.

DONALD JAMES ROSS, BEng'51, has been appointed vice-president, operations and engineering for Interprovincial Pipe Line Ltd.

WINIFRED M. ROSS, MSc'48, MD'52, after a long association with the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation has "retired" to his second career of art history. He will be a mature student in the Department of Art at Queens University and can be found sailing this summer.

NORMAN S. ENDLER, BSc'53, MSc'54, has been awarded a Killam Research Fellowship by the Canada Council to write a monograph on interactional psychology and personality.

ALEX G. BALOGH, BEng'54, is president of Noranda Copper Ltd. and has been appointed to the board of directors of the Sanivan Group.

WILLIAM BARTOK, BEng'54, PhD'57, is the 1987 recipient of the American Chemical Society Award in the chemistry of contemporary technological problems.

D. R. GRIMES, BEng'54, is now president and general manager of the Manitoba Division for Wardrop Engineering Inc.

ROSLYN ROSENBLATT, BA'55, MSW'57, has become executive director of the PPG Industries Foundation in Pittsburgh, Pa.

LARRY SHICK, BEng'55, has been named director of the Price Waterhouse Information Systems Development Centre in Toronto.

ROBERT T. STEWART, BCom'55, has been appointed president and chief executive officer for Scott Paper Ltd.

TIM PORTEOUS, BA'54, BCL'57, has been appointed associate director of the Canadian Centre for Architecture in Montreal.

ALLAN A. HODGSON, BA'58, has been appointed a director of Alcan Ltd.

ROLAND BRETON, BCom'59, has been elected to the board of directors of The Laurentian Mutual Insurance.

WILLIAM S. HODGES, BEng'59, has been appointed to the position of president for the newly formed Howden Airdynamics Inc.

JULIE LORANGER, QC, BCL'59, was recently named by the Department of External Affairs as Canadian Ambassador to Spain.

THE '60s

THOMAS H. GRAY, BEng'60, has been appointed division manager at the Pontiac division of Consolidated Bathurst Inc.

JOSEPH HANAWAY, BA'56, MD'60, has recently published the second edition of his best-selling *Atlas of the Human Brain in Section*.

WALTER W. G. MILLER, BEng'60, was elected vice-president of the Society of Fire Protection Engineers in May.

J. A. SLOSARCIK, BEng'61, DipMan'68, has been appointed president of Pre-Con Co., a division of St. Marys Cement Corp.

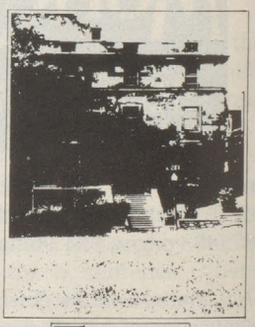
LAURENT HAMEL, BEng'62, has been appointed president of the corporation for St. Lawrence Construction Ltd. of Beauport, Que.

IAN HENDERSON, BSc'62, has joined the financial service consulting practice of The Coopers & Lybrand Consulting Group as a senior associate.

TOBI KLEIN, BSc'62, MSW'64,

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Canada's first certified psychodramatist runs a private practice specializing in sex therapy in N.D.G., Que.

RICHARD M. WISE, BCom'62, president of Richard Wise and Associates, has been elected president of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Business Valuators.

J. L. LYON, BEng'62, was appointed vice-president, chemicals, for Shell Canada Ltd. and president of Shell Canada Chemical Co.

JUDY MOSCOVITZ, BA'62, MEd'78, authored the *Rice Diet Report* which was on the New York Times best-seller list for three months and has appeared on American television shows including "Donahue" and "Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous," and is currently writing a new book on weight control to be published by Avon in 1988.

GARTH STEVENSON, BA'63, MA'65, is leaving the University of Alberta to accept a position as professor of politics at Brock University in St. Catharines, Ont. His book *The Politics of Canada's Airlines: From Diefenbaker to Mulroney* was recently published by University of Toronto Press.

R. A. TEOLI, BEng'63, MBA'71, was recently appointed a vice-president with CP Rail.

W. H. MICHAEL WILSON, BEng'63, has been appointed vice-president personnel for Nabisco Brands Ltd. of Toronto.

R. J. (Rudy) IONIDES, MEng'64, has been appointed president of Bechtel Canada Engineers Ltd.

STEPHEN MILLER, DDS'64, has been certified as a diplomate of the American Board of Orthodontics.

ANN OPZOOMER, DipOT'64, BScOT'78, MSc'81, has been appointed registrar for the Ontario College of Occupational Therapists.

PETER M. BLAIKIE, BCL'65, has been named to a Montreal advisory board for Royal Trustco Ltd.

P. M. de GRANPRE, BCL'65, was elected to the board of directors of both Guardian Insurance Co. and GRE Financial Ltd.

STANLEY L. SELINGER, BCL'65, has been appointed to the board of directors for Olco Petroleum Group Inc.

C. L. F. WATCHORN, BSc'65, has been appointed by the Sun Life Assurance Co. as vice-president and assistant general manager for Canada.

VIJAY S. DAYAL, MSc'66, is now a professor and vice-chairman of otolaryngology-head and neck surgery at the University of Chicago Medical Center.

MAXIMILIAN FERRO, BArch'66, has been advanced to the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects for notable contributions to the profession.

H. JOHN GREENIAUS, BCom'66, has been named an exectuve vice-president for Nabisco Brands Inc. and president of the International Nabisco Brands unit.

RICHARD KARPER, BEng'66, has joined Visway Leasing as vice-president and regional manager for Eastern Canada, and is located in Montreal.

E. V. DODGE, BEng'67, has been appointed vice-president marketing and sales for CP Rail.

W. BRUCE GILLIS, BSc'67, received appointment as Queen's Counsel for Nova Scotia.

NESS MOADEB, BSc'67, has been appointed to the board of directors of Royal Office Supply Inc. and has also operated his own accounting practice in Santa Monica, Calif., since 1974.

RICHARD J. PODSIADLO, BEng'67, has been appointed president of the newly formed Canadian Division of Nordisk Gentofte Canada Inc.

W. H. KEN MacGOWAN, BSc'68, has written the book *Motives – A Word to the Why's*, received Master and Doctor of Theology degrees and is Academic Dean at the Pentecostal Bible Training Centre in Uganda.

JOHN MAROTTA, BSc'64, DDS'68, assumed the presidency of the Ontario Academy of General Dentistry in May.

ROBERT NADEAU, BCL'68, has been appointed a partner in charge of Quebec for Stevenson Kellogg Ernst & Whinney.

MORDECHAI ROZANSKI, BA'68, was appointed dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Fairleigh Dickinson University in New Jersey in 1986: he was director of the Center for International Studies at Adelphi University in Garden City, N. Y.

BLUMA LITNER-ROSENSTEIN, BA'69, was recently appointed by the Governor General in Council to serve a three-year term as a member of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

ANTOINE A. MEO, BEng'69, DipMan'75, MBA'76, has been appointed a vice-president of Bombardier Inc.

JEREMY H. REITMAN, BCL'69, has been appointed to the board of directors for the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

STEVEN TARNOFSKY, BA'69, of Sacramento, Calif., has been appointed chairman of the advisory council for Kentucky Central Life Insurance Co.

THE '70s

LEE COHENE, BSc'70, has been reappointed as adjunct professor at Simon Fraser University, and is currently head of the United Way task force on the mentally ill in the community.

DEBORAH WEINSTEIN BA'70, co-directs Strategic Objectives Inc. which recently won a Gold Quill Award of Excellence from the International Association of Business Communicators.

RONALD EMERGY, DipMan'70, has been appointed vice-president, individual products and services for Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

NEWTON C. GORDON, BSc'66, DDS'70, has been promoted to professor of oral and maxillofacial surgery in the Department of Stomatology at the University of California in San Francisco.

ELIZABETH JANE "BETSY" HIRST, BA'70, was recently named vice-president of Beauregard, Hutchinson, McCoy, Capistran, Lamarre & Tremblay Inc., Quebec's largest public relations consulting firm.

MARTINE ANNE JAWORSKI, BA'70, of the University of Alberta, was the faculty member chosen this year for election to Alpha Omega Alpha, the international medical honor society.

GORDON MURRAY, BMus'70, has been named head of the harpsichord department at the Hochschule für Music in Vienna.

EARL LANDE, BSc'71, has been appointed vice-president, merchant banking for RoyNat Inc., and will be based in Toronto.

ERIC REICH, DDS'71, has been elected president of the Quebec Association of Orthodontists for 1987-1988.

RONALD N. RODECK, BSc'71, has been appointed general manager of the polypropylene film business for the Engineered Polymers Group of Hercules Canada Inc.

G. DeWOLF SHAW, BA'71, has been appointed director of institutional marketing and research for McCarthy Securities Ltd.

DAN AMADORI, BCom'72, has been appointed president and chief financial officer of The Kessler Group.

M. MYASSAR TABBA, MEng'72, PhD'79, has been listed in *Who's Who In The World*, and is now director of projects with Sharaco in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

JAK ALMALEH, BCL'73, has joined the law firm of Campeau & Cohen

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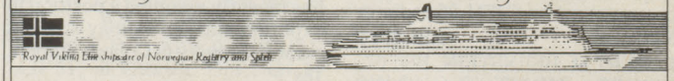


Discover the romance of the Tropics Nov. 11 – Dec. 1/87. Journey south of the equator to stroll Rio's exotic Ipanema Beach and take a cable car to the top of Sugar Loaf Mountain.

Sail through the rugged Strait of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego and Cape Horn. Visit Puerto Madryn and Buenos Aires – Argentina, Montevideo – Uruguay, Punta Arenas – Chile.

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and will be a member of the tax, estate planning and corporate departments.

RONALD C. WALKER, LLB'73, has been appointed vice-president and general counsel of Imperial Oil Ltd.

MARGARET (RENNIE) BLANK, BSc'74, is currently a credit officer with the Royal Trust Co. in Calgary, and the mother of a son and a daughter.

LOUYSE GAUVIN, BCL'74, has been appointed secretary of Northern Telecom Ltd. while retaining the title of assistant general counsel.

JANET M. (FINDLAY) HARKNESS, BSW'71, MUP'74, is executive director of the Ontario Home Builders Association, in Toronto, Ont.

RAYMOND N. SHWAKE, BA'74, is now a senior consultant on UNIX computer systems with the IRS in Washington, D. C.

JAMES C. ADAMS, BEng'75, has been named vice-president, property investments for St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of St. Paul, Minn.

JOEL OLANOW, MBA'75, has been appointed vice-president, client services for the Toronto office of Anderson Advertising.

LARRY ARSHOFF, BSc'76, has been appointed manager of new products for Winthrop Laboratories, a division of the Sterling Drug Co. Ltd.

GEORGE GATY, BSc'76, MBA'85, has been appointed manager in charge of commercial mortgage and construction lending activities of the Ottawa branch for First City Trust.

STUART GIBSON, BA'71, BCL'76, is currently working with Investors Syndicate Ltd. of Toronto, and recently received his Chartered Financial Planner designation.

JOHN F. GECI, MEd'76, has been appointed consultant in human resources and a partner with the Sobeco Group Inc.

ESTHER LEFEVRE, BA'76, is a clinical psychologist in private practice in the Town of Mount Royal, Que., and a contributor to *Psychology Notebook*, a commentary on CJFM-96 radio in Montreal.

ROBERT M. BERNSTEIN, BSc'67, PhD'72, MD'77, has been appointed chief of the department of Family Practice at the Ottawa General Hospital.

DONAT CHOQUETTE, MBA'77, has been appointed general manager of Thermoplast Systems Inc.

BEVERLEY HALLETT, BEd'77, has been appointed manager of human resources for Midland Doherty Ltd.

MAJOR ERIC L. REID, BSc'69, DDS'77, has been selected for a U.S. Army general dentistry residency program starting in July.

BOB SAVELSON, BCom'77, has been appointed director of product marketing for NCR Ltd.

JUDY COSMAN, BA'77, co-directs the Toronto-based Strategic Objectives Inc. which recently won the Gold Quill Award of Excellence from the International Association of Business Communicators.

R. R. BEATTY, MBA'78, has been appointed general manager, marketing for CP Rail IMS.

SHELDON BURSHTEIN, BEng'74, BCL'77, LLB'78, who practices intellectual property law with Blake, Cassels & Graydon of Toronto, has written a book on Canadian patent law, entitled *Patent Your Own Invention in Canada*.

J. M. DOUGHERTY, DipPubAcc'78, has been appointed chief financial officer for Transelectrix Technology Inc.

ALAIN H. DUBE, BCom'78, DipPubAcc'79, has been appointed vice-president, corporate banking for Canadian Corporate Funding Ltd.

JERRY M. GROSSMAN, BCom'78, is now a partner with Friedman & Friedman Chartered Accountants of Montreal.

CHARLES S. HAMEL, BEd'78, MA'84, has been appointed manager for corporate services in the Montreal office of Travelers Canada.

GAVRIL HERCZ, MD'78, is a staff nephrologist at Wellesley Hospital and an assistant professor of medicine at the University of Toronto.

JEFFREY SCHRIER, BCoM'78, DipPubAcc'79, is now a partner with Friedman & Friedman Chartered Accountants of Montreal.

NOHA D. TABBA, BA'78, DipEd'79, has been teaching English and was recently named program co-ordinator for the English program for medical students at King Saud University in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

JYOTSNA VAID, MA'78, PhD'82, has recently assumed a position in experimental psychology at Texas A&M University in College Station, Tex.

ERIC PUGASH, MD'79, has recently started a practice in plastic and reconstructive surgery in New Westminster, B. C.

THE'80s

GREGORY AIKINS, BA'80, has been appointed as the aide de camp to the Chief of the Defense Staff in Ottawa after five years at sea with the Pacific Fleet. He was recently promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

RICHARD J. BALFOUR, BCL'80, LLB'80, has become a partner in the law firm of Shrum, Liddle & Hebenton.

JEAN-PIERRE DE MONTIGNY, MBA'80, has been promoted to senior vice-president and director, corporate finance of Lévesque, Beaubien Inc.

MICHEL E. GUAY, BCL'80, has been appointed corporate secretary from the Groupe Val Royal Inc. of Montreal.

MICHAEL RATCLIFFE, BCom'80, has been appointed director of the consulting services division for Oracle Corp. of Canada.

BONNY WHITMELL, BScPT'80, gave birth to her first child, Malcolm David, in October, 1986, and is planning to open a physiotherapy practice north of Toronto.

WAYNE E. ROBERT TOWNSEND, BCom'81, MBA'83, was recently promoted to assistant vice-president of the national corporate division of Citibank Canada.

FRANCE MARTIN, BSc'82, recently became an Associate of the Society of Actuaries and is presently studying to write part 6 in May. She is the first female A.S.A. with La Sauvegarde Assurance Sur La Vie.

JEFFREY P. SPEAK, BCom'82, DipPubAcc'83, has been appointed vice-president of finance for Scottcomm Radio Inc.

JEAN TREMBLAY, MBA'82, has been appointed manager for the corporate financing division for Caisse Centrale Desjardins in Toronto.

RENEE VEZINA, BCL'82, has been appointed secretary for First Quebec Corp.

DAVID WINSTON, BA'82, runs Aryana Co., an oriental rug import business, in Montreal.

EYAL BARUCH, BEd'83, is currently working at McGill in the athletic complex. His responsibilities include hiring students for major athletic events.

TERRY GATES, BEd'83, is currently teaching high school in the new Cree town, Chisabiri, which was created for those displaced by Quebec Hydro development at LG2.

TIMOTHY S. BAIKIE, LLB'84, BCL'84, has recently been appointed assistant manager for listed company policy and regulation at the Toronto Stock Exchange.

BIANCA M. V. BIELSKI, BA'84, completed a MSc in urban planning at the London School of Economics in 1986.

MARIO IACOBACCI, BA'84, received a MPhil from Cambridge University in England and is currently conducting research in social policy at the Institute for Research on Public Policy in Ottawa.

CHRISTIANE LAHAIE, BA'84, has completed an MA in French literature at Université Laval and has written a collection of short stories. She began a PhD in May and will be working on a novel and a screenplay.

MICHEL MERCURE, DipPubAcc'83, has been made a partner with Friedman & Friedman Chartered Accountants of Montreal.

FRANCOIS PICOTTE, BCom'84, completed an MA in economics at the University of Toronto and is currently teaching economics at the Dongbein University of Finance in the Republic of China.

ANNE M. ADKINS, PhD'85, has joined the biology department at the University of Winnipeg and is currently teaching general microbiology. She hopes to start research on denitrification this summer.

HEATHER BRIEN, BSc'85, is studying medicine at Memorial University of Newfoundland and working part time as a physiotherapist at a private clinic.

SCOTT R. CHAPPELKA, BA'85, has recently been accepted into the Bank of Boston loan officer development program.

ARTHUR EVRENSEL, BA'81, BCL'85, LLB'85, has joined the law firm of Heenan Blaikie, and is practicing securities law.

GRANT McCREA, BA'82, LLB'85, MA'86, will be serving as law clerk to Mr. Justice Gerald Laforest of the Supreme Court of Canada for the 1987-1988 term.

HEATHER ANN ROSENTHAL, BCom'85, has spent the last eighteen months in Tokyo working for IBM WTAC and aquiring a taste for kabuki and kyogen. She will return to Canada this year.

MARISSA BEATA BIELSKI, BA'86, is studying law at Ottawa University.

SHAHINA JAFFER, BA'86, has moved to Toronto and is working in the labour relations field.

PIERRE DOMINIQUE HARVEY, PhD'86, is currently working under a NSERC-NATO fellowship at the California Institute of Technology. He played defense for the Caltech Beaver ice hockey team, and was the sixth best scorer in the South California College League. He and his wife Anne Marie Lawton are expecting a baby in October.

"... BUT NOT FORGOTTEN"

THE EARLY 1900s

WALTER J. E. MINGIE, MD'15, at St. Petersburg, Fla., on 19 April 1987.

ETHEL P. (PARRY) KUHRING, BA'16, at Ottawa, Ont., on 2 March 1987.

THE'20s

SAMUEL ROTHSCHILD, ARTS'20, at Sudbury, Ont., on 15 April 1987.

NATHAN P. SOLOMON, DDS'21, at Montreal, on 14 April 1987.

DAVID ROTHSCHILD, BA'19, MD'22, at Montreal, on 9 May 1987.

WALTER O. CHESTNUT, MD'23, at Hartland, N. B., on 8 Feb 1987.

HAROLD ALFRED HAMMAN, MD'23, at Calgary, Alta., on 9 May 1987.

W. H. McBRIDE, MD'24, of Island Pond, Vt., on 10 March 1987.

JAMES C. TRUEMAN, MSc'24, at Winnipeg, Man., during June 1986.

FRANK MILLINGTON, BCom'25, in Mexico, during Feb. 1987.

LINDSAY PERCIVAL WEBSTER, BCom'25, CA'28, at Montreal, on 21 March 1987.

J. EDGAR DION, BSc'26, at London, Ont., on 15 April 1987.

MANYA (RATNER) FRIEDMAN, BA'26, at New York, N. Y., on 26 March 1987.

MORRIS KATZ, BSc'26, MSc'27, PhD'29, DSc'71, at Toronto, Ont., during March 1987.

MALCOLM D. MacLEOD, BScArts'27, at Montreal, on 13 May 1987.

THE REVEREND JOHN R. WHEELER, BA'27, at Mount Forest, Ont., on 22 Dec. 1984.

WILLIAM HINN FONG, BSc'28, at Toronto, Ont., on 5 Oct. 1986.

ORMA (ASTLE) MOON, BA'28, at Montreal, on 2 June 1987.

DAVID ABER, BCom'29, at Montreal, on 16 Dec. 1986.

LEON C. SHELLY, BCom'29, at Scarborough, Ont., on 23 April 1987.

THE'30s

ROMA HELEN (TROWBRIDGE) AULT, Home Econ'30, at Ottawa, Ont., on 9 April 1987.

GILBERT W. BORIGHT, BCom'30, at Montreal, on 15 March 1987.

W. J. BASIL HUTCHINSON, BSc'30, at Ottawa, Ont., on 12 March 1987.

DONALD O. D. RAMSDALE, BEng'33, at Don Mills, Ont., on 24 April 1987.

FREDERICK TAYLOR, BArch'30, at San Miguel, Mexico, on 21 April 1987.

DONALD R. WEBSTER, MSc'30, PhD'33, at Pictou, N. S., on 25 May 1987.

H. W. BIGGAR, BCom'31, at Toronto, Ont., on 16 May 1987.

BENJAMIN HEITIN, BCom'31, at Montreal, on 25 May 1987.

PERCY ROBERTS, MD'31, at Toronto, Ont., on 22 May 1987.

KENNETH A. SHELTUS, BCom'31, at St. Lambert, Que., on 13 March 1987.

CLIFTON L. HALL, MA'32, at Morgantown, W. Va., on 24 March 1987.

CLIFFORD A. KEENAN, BCom'32, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on 31 March 1987.

G. O. CURRIE, ARTS'33, at Ottawa, Ont., on 27 April 1987.

G. W. "GIL" PAINTER, BEng'33, at Peterborough, Ont., on 16 May 1987.

GEORGE E. TURNER, MD'33, at Hamilton, Ont., on 27 April 1987.

MORTIMER WEINFIELD, BA'33, BCL'36, at Montreal, on 16 May 1987.

MORTON BLOOMFIELD, BA'34, MA'35, at Cambridge, Mass., on 14 April 1987.

ANNA J. FAUST, DipSW'35, at Winnipeg Man., on 26 April 1987.

SIR WILLIAM MAYCOCK, MD'35, at Bushey, England, on 19 Feb. 1987.

KENNETH H. MURRAY, DipPE'35, at Sherbrooke, Que., on 15 May 1987.

RHODA (De T JONES) BLACK, BA'36, at Regina, Sask., on 19 May 1987.

JUDITH (SPARKS) CRAWLEY, BA'36, at Old Chelsea, Que., in Sept. 1985.

HECTOR M. ESDAILE, BEng'36, at Delta, B. C., on 14 April 1987.

JOHN C. COLLINGWOOD, BEng'37, at St. John's, Nfld., on 16 Jan. 1986.

OSCAR DUSKES, BEng'37, at Toronto, Ont., on 15 April 1987.

EDMUND N. PARKER, BEng'37, at Sidney, B. C., on 23 March 1987.

MARY JOAN BRODIE, BA'38, at Montreal, on 23 April 1987.

CONSTANTINE H. KAPP, MD'38, at Winston Salem, N. C., on 29 July 86.

HORACE H. KOESSLER, MD'38, at Missoula, Mont., on 1 Feb 1987.

STANLEY G. MASON, BEng'36, PhD'39, at Grand'Mère, on 21 April 1987.

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VALERIA D. STEVENS, MA'40, at Ridgefield, Conn., on 5 March 1987.

WOLFE LIGHT, MD'42, BSc'38, at Montreal, on 27 May 1987.

WILLIAM E. NORRISH, BA'38, BCL'42, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., on 24 April 1987.

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FRANK J. EDWARDS, MD'43, at Edmonton, Alta., on 29 April 1987.

JAMES H. MACLURE, BEng'44, at Morrisburg, Ont., on 12 Dec 86.

BENJAMIN ALBERT, BA'45, at Hamilton, Ont., on 23 April 1987.

ROBERT N. COCKFIELD, BCom'45, at Montreal, in April 1987.

PAUL DUSSAULT, BSc'45, MSc'46, at Ottawa, Ont., on 1 March 1987.

EVELYN ROSALIE (SMALL) WILCHESKY, BA'46, at Montreal, on 17 April 1987.

JAMES M. NEILSON, MSc'47, at Kingston, Ont., on 3 Jan. 1987.

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CATHERINE C. McCORMICK, BSc'48, at Montreal, on 28 March 1987.

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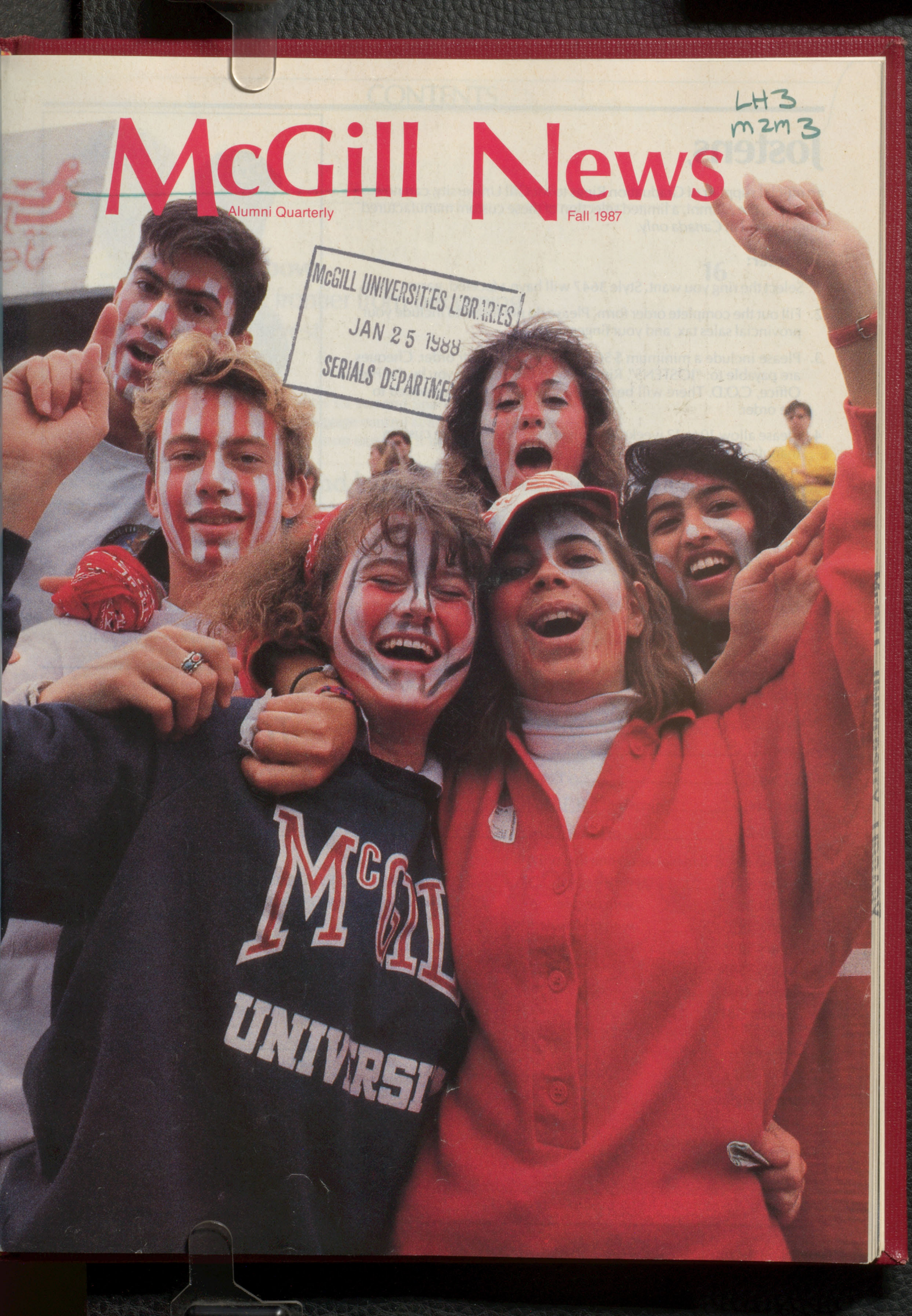
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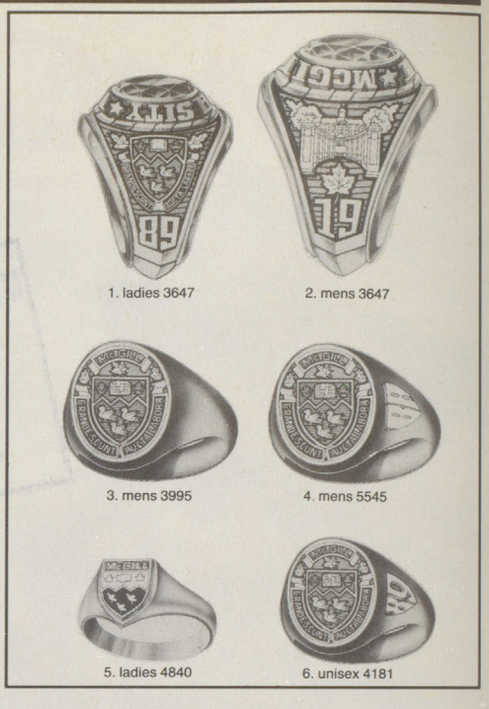
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Cover: Victory! War-painted McGill supporters came out in force to cheer their football Redmen on to a 31-20 win over arch-rivals Concordia, in the 13th Annual Shaughnessy Cup during Reunion Weekend in September. Photo by George Zimbel.

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EDITORIAL

It is time to celebrate the overwhelming success of the McGill Advancement Program. This three-year, $61-million campaign – the most ambitious in Canadian university history – surpassed its objective by $16.3 million, raising $77,368 million. This feat is a tribute to the individuals and corporations who gave so generously, to the volunteers and staff who worked so diligently, and to McGill, whose reputation and record of achievement inspired such generous support. It is a proud moment.

However, it is ironic, that at the very time we should be unabashedly celebrating this record-breaking support from the private sector, we are faced yet again, with a crisis in basic government funding. According to Ministry of Education figures, McGill is currently short-changed by $20 million a year, making it the most underfunded Quebec university. With a three-year, $30-million deficit, due to the historic funding formula, McGill faces an additional $10 million deficit this year, one that could rise to an accumulated $55-million by 1989.

In the past ten years the level of government support received by McGill has decreased by 21 percent despite a 19 percent increase in student enrolment. For 17 years tuition fees have been frozen. Thus McGill has pared its relative administrative costs to among the lowest in Canada, reduced academic staff, delayed salary increases, and carried out extensive fund-raising. But there is a limit to the cutbacks that can be made before the quality of education declines. Endowment and private sector income was never intended to replace basic government support.

If McGill is to maintain its traditional high level of teaching, research and community service, it can cut no more. The Quebec government must act quickly to redress McGill's chronic underfunding. As Chairman of the Board of Governors Hugh Hallward has said, "There is one thing that MAP's $77.3 million is not – it is not too much money. It does not mean easy times even for awhile. The paradox is that McGill can enjoy major campaign success and agonize over an operating deficit at the same time."

* * * * * * * *

While we may be harassed by government tight-fistedness, we are regularly impressed by the generosity of our graduates. Two recent gifts prove the point: Dr. Joseph Nathanson's 3,500-volume collection of Lincolniana and Mrs. Regina Slatkin's ten Modern Masters tapestries. We are indebted to these and many other graduates who donate such valued and historic treasures to McGill. Our institution and the world community it serves are the richer for them all.

Our features in this issue look at two McGill centres, which differ in mission and subject matter but share a common goal of helping to unravel the complexities of modern living. The Institute for Air and Space Law and the Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law, are prime examples of how universities serve the world in a practical and meaningful way. It is interesting to note that the centres' directors come to McGill from opposite sides of the world, Nicholas Matte from Rumania and Margaret Somerville from Australia, bringing with them the diversity of culture and experience so essential to the spirit of our institution.

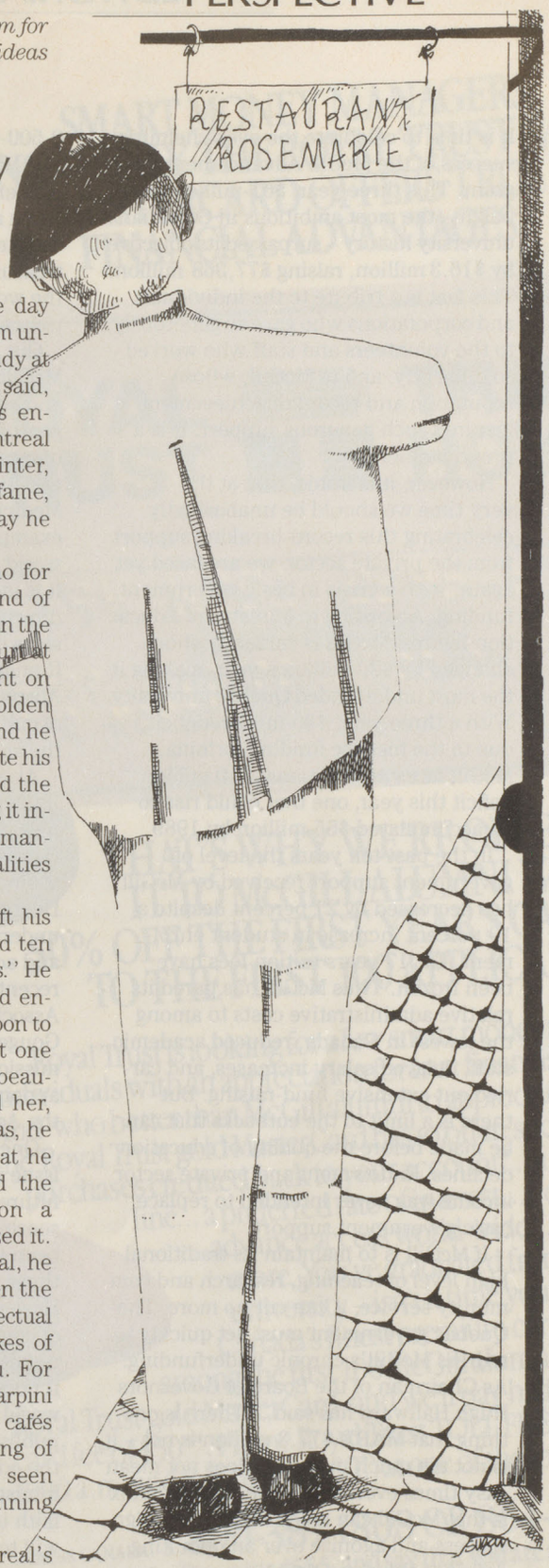
Another key to the vitality of our university is the regular appointment of new deans. In this edition Deans Ralph Barolet and Wallace Crowston outline their aspirations for the future of the Dental and Management Faculties. To underscore the importance of recruiting and admissions, a new deanship was recently created at McGill. Former Associate Dean of Students Helen Gougeon has been named Dean of Admissions. The *News* will report on her appointment and the reorganization of the Admissions Office in the next issue.

One last bit of news on the *News*. This issue is going to all graduates – as will all future fall editions. Since 1981, due to soaring costs, the alumni quarterly has been sent only to recent graduates and those who donated to the university. However, recognizing the importance of communicating with our alumni on a regular basis, the university has made it possible for us to send one issue a year world wide. The Graduates' Society as publisher of the *McGill News*, and we the editorial staff, appreciate the administration's support and continued faith in our publication. We know you will too.

Ann Vroom

This regular column provides a forum for the exchange of viewpoints and ideas among readers.

"The King of Stanley Street"



Suzan Ballmer

Luigi Scarpini came to Canada the day before I was born, but I didn't meet him until the day I arrived in Montreal to study at McGill. When we were introduced he said, "Enchanté," but it was I who was enchanted to meet a genuine Montreal character. Although he was a painter, bohemianism was his true claim to fame, for it was easier to find art in the way he lived than on his canvasses.

The last time I saw Scarpini, who for more than twenty years was a friend of many in the McGill community, was in the fall of 1982 while he was holding court at a table in the Coffee Mill Restaurant on Mountain Street. At fifty-four, his golden locks were greying at the temples and he had developed a bit of a paunch despite his frugal diet. The signs of age reflected the uneasiness of a man who was finding it increasingly difficult to reconcile his romantic conception of himself with the realities of an ever-changing world.

At the age of twenty, Scarpini left his birthplace of Perugia, Italy, to spend ten years "hitch-hiking in and out of Paris." He liked to tell stories about his alleged encounters with the famous—and the soon to be famous. On an Oslo street, went one tale, he was so taken by the striking beauty of a young woman that he told her, "Someday you will be star." She was, he said, Liv Ullman. It was in Oslo that he began to paint. But when offered the chance to cross the Atlantic on a Norwegian ocean liner, Scarpini seized it.

Within hours of arriving in Montreal, he found himself on Stanley Street, then the home of Montreal's artistic and intellectual community, which included the likes of Leonard Cohen and Pierre Trudeau. For most of the next twenty-four years Scarpini was a fixture on the streets and in the cafés of Montreal, earning the title, "King of Stanley Street." He could also be seen walking on the mountain or sunning himself on the lower campus.

His struggles to survive Montreal's legendary winters are chronicled in "The Winter of Luigi Scarpini," a chapter in Don Bell's *Saturday Night at the Bagel Factory*. Bell writes, "Somehow this transplanted Italian has been unscratched by the beatnik and hippie movements and remains true to old-style seigneurial bohemianism."

Scarpini's English was candy-coated with an Italian accent, and while his vocabulary was vast, his grammar was broken. He used his peculiar eloquence to detonate an arsenal of anecdotes that grew out of his travels and fertile imagination.

A bit of an urban beachcomber, Scarpini was forever finding souvenirs in other people's garbage or in condemned buildings. He kept a collection of slides of the people he befriended in Montreal and of many of the city's now lost buildings. Although the photography was amateurish, it was a beautiful and highly personal collection. Sadly, just as many of the buildings have been torn down, most of the people have moved on. But more than buildings and faces changed for Scarpini. He lamented the shrinking of the Stanley Street artistic community. While it never became possible to walk down a Montreal street with Scarpini and not have him run into someone he knew, most of his old friends began to move in better circles.

Nor were the cafes the same. He no longer went to the Carmen Espresso Restaurant, where he once had his own table, and both the Riviera and the Rosemarie restaurants were long gone. He was unhappy with the changes in the city's social fabric. "People who hung around twenty years ago without class, now live in Westmount with assumed class. Millionaires used to be well-educated gentlemen. The millionaires of today are not gentlemen and they are not even educated," Scarpini used to say. "And this makes a difference to the people who live below them."

In the end, routine was the only thing holding him in Montreal. "Routine is like a virus," he told me. When Scarpini finally left Montreal in 1982, it was largely because the city was no longer affordable. He refused to get a full-time job and it was getting harder to live his chosen lifestyle on the income gained from the occasional house painting job. He used to boast, "I live like a millionaire, but I haven't got a penny." He also said, "The highest degree of pleasure is coming from your intellect. That you have to work on . . . if people give up on that, they are cooked."

A lot of people scoffed at Scarpini's stories, but I believed them the way a child believes a magician. Still, it's hard to accept that he finally left Montreal. Now I wonder where he is and how he's doing. And I think about a conversation we had when I was finishing my final papers at McGill. "You have to decide whether you want to write or study or travel or work," he told me. "I want to be a bohemian like you, Luigi," I replied. "It's a good life," he said. But I wondered if it was true. There seemed to be a sadness in his eyes, reworking his face, coating his voice. It was then that I realized that growing old when you are alone and rootless is terrifying.

TIM FALCONER, BA'81

Sir William Macdonald



Inset: Sir William C. Macdonald, 1863.
The Macdonald legacy: left to right, the Engineering, Chemistry and Physics Buildings circa 1900.

Notman Photographic Archives

Move around incautiously at McGill and you will soon bark your shins on something called Macdonald. It is seldom that one man has intervened in so many of a university's activities, and each time with conspicuous and accumulative success. Whatever Sir William Macdonald gave a shove to, three-quarters of a century ago, is running faster and more purposefully now than when he first set it going.

The story outline is well-known: a poor boy made a fortune out of tobacco (the use of which he disapproved), and while he did moderately well by his relatives, he poured the rest of his great wealth almost exclusively (but always shrewdly) toward the betterment of McGill. Engineering, physics, chemistry—the buildings are still there as witness to his great benefactions. But it is important to know that he also endowed funds to support the operating costs of his buildings, and then he endowed chairs for the professors who should teach in them. But *then* he added an auxiliary fund to maintain the income from the endowments at 5 percent. He was a very canny Scot.

Was the Law School at McGill poorer because it had only part-time professors and administrators? Macdonald endowed two chairs in law, the holders of which were expected to be full-time professors. He also endowed three travelling law scholarships.

Was the McGill Normal School a mockery of all educational progress? He built a new Macdonald School for Teachers, out in the healthful fields of Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, added a school of Agriculture, and a school of Home Economics. He called it all Macdonald College, and set up an endowment of $2-million, in those days an immense sum.

The Ritz Carlton Hotel proposed to build itself on McGill's forecourt so Macdonald bought the land where the McLennan Library now stands. Never has a hotel site been put to better use! The south-east flank of Mount Royal was owned by three wealthy families; he bought them out, and today Macdonald Park is the home of McGill's student residences, gymnasium, hockey rink and football stadium. Every student who uses McGill's sports facilities has reason to bless the name Macdonald—and (forgetting for a moment the women in Royal Victoria College) so do all students in residence.

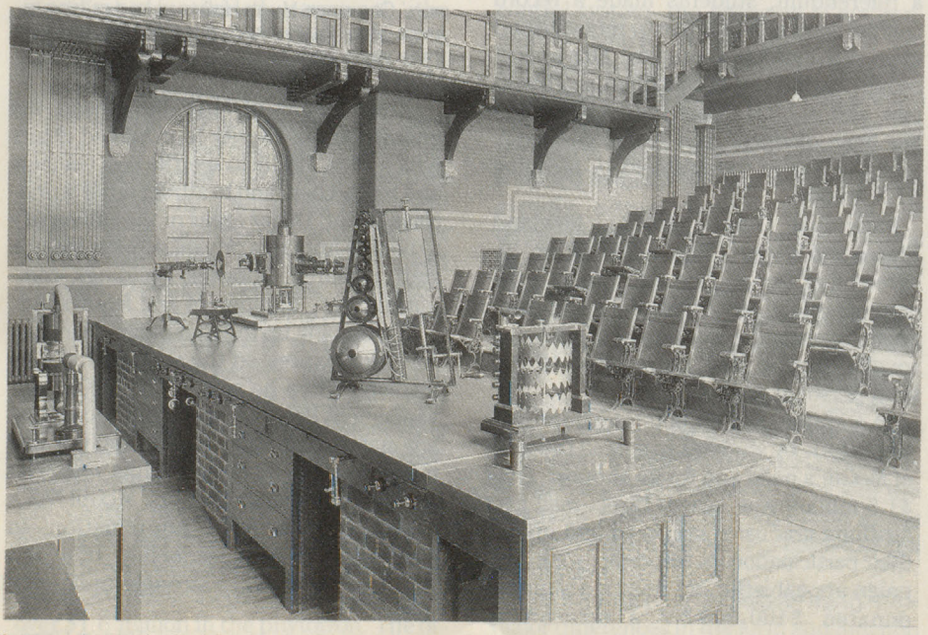
Macdonald endowed a chair in philosophy, and when the new-fangled science of psychology needed books, it was Macdonald who paid for them. He bought the Ferrier geological collection for the Redpath Museum. In his will, he remembered the Department of Music and left a generous donation to support it—and since in his day the students of music were almost all female, the women of R.V.C. were not entirely forgotten! He also included a healthy endowment for medicine.

One of his most thoughtful gifts was to provide a home for the Student Union. All women students, whether resident or not, were members of R.V.C., so they had their facilities, but the men had to use vacant classrooms for meetings, and lacked lounges altogether. So Macdonald built the Student Union on Sherbrooke Street and furnished it in grand style like a men's club.

Universities don't stand still. The "Old Union" soon became too small, the Macdonald Physics Building became inadequate, the School for Teachers was outdated, home economics as a subject was outgrown.

But all Macdonald's benefactions had in them the seed of regeneration: the "Old Union" is now the very fine McCord Museum (a new University Centre was opened in 1965); the old physics building is now the central library for the sciences and engineering (the new physics building is called the Rutherford); Education is now a full faculty back on the McGill campus; Agriculture is housed in a fine suite of buildings at Macdonald College; Home Economics has become the School of Dietetics and Human Nutrition, humming with research.

As for Macdonald Park, I heard this morning on the radio a member of the Redmen football team say that this year, they intend to make the playoffs. If they gave Sir William Macdonald his due, they would win the Vanier Cup.



Lecture theatre in the Macdonald Physics Building circa 1895.

STANLEY B. FROST
Director, History of McGill Project

McGill Advancement
Commitment to excellence

M.A.P. spells S.U.C.C.E.S.S.

In 1982, there was great concern in the McGill boardroom. A recent survey indicated that the university would need a minimum of $61 million from the private sector to see it into the 1990s. And a year later, when the most extensive fund-raising campaign in Canadian university history was launched, the big question was, "Could this unprecedented amount be raised?"

Those close to the university knew it had to succeed, for in the words of John Armour, vice-principal of administration and finance, "this was not a discretionary effort but rather one central to the university's well-being. If a campaign of this magnitude had not been started, McGill would have faced painful decisions about its size and missions."

The McGill Advancement Program (MAP) is now complete. In July of 1987, National Campaign Chairman F. S. Burbidge announced the final total of MAP – an overwhelming $77,368 million. This figure – $16.3 million over target – represents the largest amount of private support ever given to a Canadian university. In the aftermath of this record-shattering success the big question is "How did we do it?" Why did the private sector more than double its previous donations to McGill?

The answer, according to the campaign organizers, is found in both McGill's message and its messengers. "We impressed upon our donors that if Canada does not have enough trained people to compete with high-tech countries," said Burbidge, "we'll fall behind." McGill Chancellor Jean de Grandpré, BCL'43, said, "Our message was that knowledge today contributes as much to a nation's economy as do natural resources . . . that the research going on at McGill is as important as any taking place in the country."

The other secret of this campaign's success was its enormous volunteer participation. MAP enlisted 2,500 volunteers to solicit gifts for the university. "If there is any magic in fund-raising," said Hugh Hallward, BA'51, Chairman of the Board of Governors, "it is people. Enthusiastic and dedicated people made the difference for McGill."

The campaign was divided into sections – corporations, foundations and individuals – and in each segment key volunteers oversaw the recruiting of other volunteers. "This pyramid effect was highly successful in reaching large numbers of people and in stimulating overall donor response," explains Campaign Director John Heney, BCom'49.

The chairman of the Corporate Gifts section was Charles Bronfman, under whose leadership 6 gifts of $1 million or more and 45 gifts of between $100,000 and $1 million were raised. "Exceptional leadership was the feature of this segment of the campaign," said Principal David Johnston. "Here more than anywhere, peer solicitation counts."

While foundations are not generally big donors to capital campaigns, MAP proved the exception. "It is what is taking place at McGill that made the difference," said Foundations Chairman Charles Perrault, BEng'43, MEng'46. "Research and teaching within the university are more relevant to the outside world than ever before."

When the alumni, parents, associates, friends and campus community were combined, they represented the largest constituency in the campaign. Leading the appeal to our 90,000-strong graduate constituency was Principal and Vice-Chancellor David Johnston. He and his colleagues participated in more than fifty kick-off dinners in twenty-six cities in Canada, the U.S. and beyond.

On campus, in spite of a concurrent period of salary restraint, faculty and staff pledged over $900,000 to MAP. By way of a referendum, students made a record commitment of $4 million to renovate and expand the athletics complex. This project caught the interest of contributors off campus, and in total, more than $10 million has been pledged. And McGill governors took the lead in commitment by pledging $1.3 million.

Individual Gifts chairmen Rowland Frazee and Warren Chippindale, BCom'49, agreed that face-to-face solicitation is the cardinal rule in any successful major campaign, no matter what the size of gift being sought. During MAP there were 12,000 such personal appeals made.

In addition over 40,000 telephone calls were made by students to spread the word of McGill's need and invite support. Over $1.5 million was raised. Direct mail kept far-flung graduates informed and invited their participation. In response to one campaign appeal letter, an Austrian alumnus donated $100,000 for a scholarship endowment.

But donor response was not always as expected. When asked to consider a gift in the range of $50,000, one graduate responded with a cheque for $1,000 and a note which read, "Sorry to disappoint you, but I'm only 1/50th the person you thought I was!" Another graduate, asked by a student caller to consider a gift of $1,000 over three years, replied, "I haven't done much for McGill in the last ten years so I'd like to make my gift $3,000. Would you mind?"



Principal David Johnston (left), Campaign Chairman F. S. Burbidge and Board of Governors' Chairman Hugh Hallward had reason to smile when they kicked off the MAP Campaign three years ago.

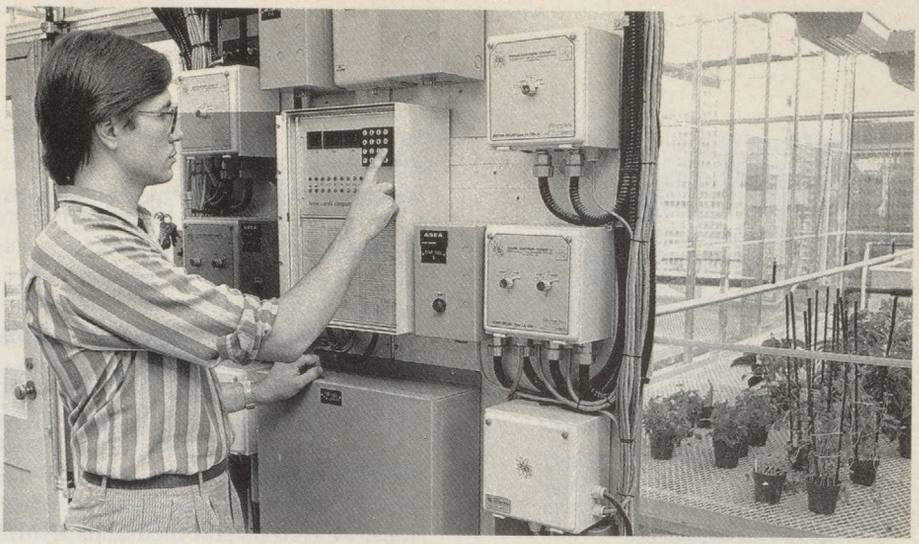
John Mahoney

Direct results of MAP have been the endowment of twenty-four named chairs which allow McGill to keep its best teachers and researchers and to attract other world-class talent. Other areas of the university to benefit from this private support include staff, research, libraries, buildings, computerization, equipment and fellowships.

In wrapping up the Campaign, Principal Johnston expressed the sentiments of all involved when he said, "The McGill Advancement Program was a full success by any standard one may wish to apply. It was made possible by a resounding response from volunteers and donors. McGill has a deep gratitude and appreciation to everyone who gave leadership, time and gifts to make McGill a stronger university today."

VIVIAN GEEZA

Now *this* is a greenhouse



Guy L'Heureux

Facility Manager Mark Romer adjusts the computer-controlled climatic conditions in the phytotron greenhouse atop the Stewart Biology Building.

While at first glance the flora may not appear as exotic or awe-inspiring as the extra-terrestrial plant in "The Little Shop of Horrors," the actual potential for plant biological research to be done in McGill's new phytotron is dramatic and exciting.

The McGill phytotron (*phyto* meaning plant) atop the Stewart Biology Building is the antithesis of the old greenhouse it replaced. As a research facility for the growth of experimental plants, the phytotron is unequalled in Canada for its varied environmental control systems. It joins only a few phytotrons of comparable scope and technical sophistication in the world.

The phytotron consists of three major components reflecting the differing needs of its users. These scientists include plant biochemists, physiologists, geneticists and ecologists. There is a tissue culture laboratory where hundreds of new plants can be propagated from a single individual, a research greenhouse that provides large areas of environmentally uniform growing space, and a room full of controlled-environment chambers. These units, which resemble brightly-lit, walk-in refrigerators, can precisely regulate all the major factors influencing plant growth. By integrating this range of equipment and support facilities under one roof, and providing the trained personnel, the phytotron is both a centre and a stimulus for research in plant biology.

Project Coordinator and Biology Professor Martin Lechowicz says the new phytotron is a good example of Canadian technical expertise. The growth chambers were supplied by a Winnipeg firm, Conviron, that dominates this market worldwide. The Mississauga-based Growers Technical Services, specialized North American engineering consultants, designed the greenhouse and offered advice on the overall project. The phytotron was constructed with a $829,000 grant from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) – the largest single NSERC grant ever processed by the University's Research Grants Office, reinforcing the fact that McGill's plant biology group is considered one of the strongest in North America. McGill is also investing over $1.6 million in the phytotron. The official ribbon cutting of this unique installation is planned to coincide with the second anniversary of the receipt of the grant next spring.

The nature of the facility makes it far more expensive per square foot than the usual university building project. Each chamber costs between $35,000 and $70,000. So far, there are sixteen chambers with space and services provided for sixteen more as additional funds become available. The price may be high, but as Phytotron Manager Mark Romer says, the Conviron chambers ". . . have taken the art of phytotronics as close to perfection as they can."

He notes that the computer-controlled chambers can maintain the below-zero temperatures of the Arctic or recreate the heat and intense light of a desert. Through the use of a specialized Danish computer control system, the precision of environmental control in the greenhouse approaches that of the Conviron chambers. The conditions in all growing areas are also monitored by a central computer in the phytotron office. Any malfunctions are reported immediately, and Romer is able to rapidly adjust factors such as air temperature, humidity, carbon dioxide levels and light, to assure that intended growing conditions are maintained.

The phytotron will be used for two main areas of research: evolutionary biology and plant molecular biology. The molecular biologists are concerned with plant functions at the cellular level and the genetic regulation of these processes. For example, in studying frost resistance they will use seedlings grown in the phytotron to see how chilling affects the functioning of cell membranes.

The evolutionary biologists study how major differences in the form and function of plants have evolved in various environments. One student will grow species of maple trees from North America and Asia to determine the basis for the variance in their growth rates in sunny versus shaded environments.

Other researchers will use a variety of *Arabidopsis mutants* (a small plant in the mustard family) to see how deficiencies in key metabolic functions affect the plant's overall growth and reproduction across a range of environments. All such investigations require growing plants under exacting and precisely controlled environmental conditions – something that could not be done in the outdoor experimental gardens or in the previous, antiquated facilities. Says Lechowicz: "McGill's researchers now have the capability of doing these experiments year in and year out, so the return on the research investment, in terms of students and equipment, will be greatly amplified."

For Lechowicz, one of the most exciting aspects of the phytotron is that it will be shared by more than twenty scientists, from inside and outside the university, who need access to the latest facilities for growing experimental plants. Each outside user will be sponsored by a host laboratory in the biology department. Lechowicz hopes that the investigators using the facility will be more likely to discuss their projects and ideas and to initiate collaborative research based on plants grown in the phytotron.

"Bridges have to be built between plant molecular biology and evolutionary biology," he says. "I see the phytotron as a vehicle to bring together these two major themes." As Mark Romer notes, the overall system is new and "we're only just getting on the road, but it has great potential."

JANICE HAMILTON

McGill's Faculty of Dentistry has always had the lowest budget of any Canadian dental school. Last year its full accreditation status was dropped to a conditional one.

But new Dean of Dentistry Ralph Barolet, BEng'54, sees the picture as anything but bleak: "I told the administration I was not interested in assuming the deanship to oversee the closing of the dental school . . . they would have to make dentistry a higher priority than in the past."



Barolet entered dental school at the Université de Montréal after working for twelve years as an engineer. Capitalizing on this background, he earned a masters degree in dental materials from Indiana University in 1972. He then began a fifteen-year association with the Université Laval teaching and doing clinical research in biomaterials and ergonomics. Barolet has been a visiting professor at the Université de Rennes in France, at the University of Alberta, and has taught at McGill in 1984 and 1986.

Despite a history of insufficient faculty and overcrowded, antiquated facilities, Barolet says, "I have never heard a bad thing about McGill dental grads." Perhaps part of the reason is the dedication of their small staff and the fact that McGill is the only school in Canada to have its clinics in a hospital setting. "Because of this hospital influence, the medical side of dentistry is probably better covered than at other schools," says Barolet.

As a result of a Canadian Dental Association request to all dental schools, McGill will drop its enrolment by 30 percent, from 40 to 24 students by fall 1988. Barolet sees this as a plus because as student enrolment decreases he has the budget to increase the number of full–time faculty. Funds are also being allotted for a major renovation of the dental clinic facilities at the Montreal General Hospital. "My main priority is getting back that full accreditation we lost a year ago . . . I am trying to put the faculty back on its feet so that it can face the 21st century with confidence." •

McGill rafters remember Fraser River triumph

"I cannot find words to describe our situation . . . We had to pass where no human being should venture."

From the Journals of Simon Fraser

British Columbia's Fraser River has become a highway for huge motorized rafts, which transport thousands of thrill-seeking tourists through its rapids each season. Few of the passengers respect or appreciate the power of the river; they are there mainly for the thrill of the ride. But this summer's rafting accidents in B.C. served to remind us just how treacherous those glacial-fed, western rivers can be. Indeed, twenty-two years ago, before whitewater became the rage, almost no one ventured very far down the Fraser — it was just too big, too rough and too dangerous.

So, in 1965 when five second-year McGill medical students undertook to navigate the length of the Fraser from its Mount Robson headwaters to the Pacific, 850 miles away, it was serious business. Although no one had made the entire trip before, (the Nor'Wester Simon Fraser portaged much of the river early in the nineteenth century), a first descent was not their reason for going.

The group members, who celebrate the twentieth anniversary of their graduation this year, earnestly explained to the *Montreal Star* at the time, "that the purpose of the trip is to stimulate interest in the historical foundations of the nation." However, today Mark Longhurst, BA'62, MD'67, admits, that "we had the feeling that this would be our last chance for real adventure before taking on the responsibility of being doctors. We did it for the challenge." Duncan Anderson, BSc'63, MD'67, says they were also inspired by Hugh MacLennan's *Seven Rivers of Canada*, and keen to see the west.

Now these fellows weren't "tenderfeet." Anderson, Longhurst, John Hoey, BSc'63, MD'67, and Michael Stanger, BSc'63, MD'67, all had canoeing experience, while Eliot Scull, MD'67, had rafted rivers in North and South America. But the Fraser was another matter. Although immensely powerful, in places it appears tranquil, the smooth – flowing surface belying layers of currents and undertows beneath. Sometimes its potency is overt, with huge whirlpools and boils of water rising in the sheer canyons. It is often underestimated.

"For the Fraser, we were green," says Longhurst, "so green it was a joke." Hoey agrees: "We definitely didn't understand what we were getting into." Nevertheless, the McGill Fraser River Expedition members prepared well for the unknown. They researched the river, read Simon Fraser's journals, poured over available maps and charts. They planned to switch from Chestnut canoes to large multi-chambered rafts for the big water. The Graduates' Society supplied film, and *Weekend Magazine* bought the magazine



John Hoey, Mike Stanger and Duncan Anderson raft a flawless line through Hell's Gate on the Fraser River in British Columbia.

rights to their story.

In Vancouver, the students used basic chutzpah to marshal more money and supplies, $6,000 worth in all. They were almost too successful. From the food wholesaler Kelly Douglas, a subsidiary of Nabob, (they marched in to see the president, on the excuse that Anderson owned five shares!) they received so much food that they ended up gaining weight during the trip. "Green" perhaps, but they impressed everyone with their zeal. By the time the expedition got underway at Tete Jaune in late July, it had become a national media event.

Their first obstacle was the Grand Canyon rapids on the upper Fraser, in which many an "Overlander" perished en route to the Cariboo gold fields a century earlier. Lacking confidence, the group asked a local river boat operator to wait below the canyon in case the canoes flipped. The arrangement proved unnecessary — their skills were good enough to negotiate the narrow, winding canyon.

After Prince George, in new fifteen-foot Canova rafts, the students rowed towards the most dangerous part of the trip. Fed by many tributaries, the Fraser's power increases as it flows through the desert-like interior of B.C. In French Bar Canyon, where high, sheer walls bracket fifteen-foot waves, they felt that power.

Rowing first, Scull and Longhurst negotiated the upper canyon, but then found themselves being sucked into a whirlpool at the bottom of the rapid. "We didn't have any choice in the matter," says Longhurst. "I remember looking down into the vortex, seeing nothing but black, and thinking, 'this is going to be it.' " When the river disdainfully spat the raft out intact, they realized that on the Fraser, success and catastrophe can depend entirely on the will of the water.

The final obstacle was Hell's Gate Canyon which, like the Fraser itself, can be meek or terrifying. Here, where the huge volume of water narrows to only seventy feet wide, but 300 feet deep, a boat can be sucked down into the swirling darkness, smashed against the jagged walls—or allowed to pass through uneventfully.

Initially, they decided to portage the rapids, but after talking it over, changed their minds. "There was something about the ethic of the thing," says Longhurst. "Some inner drive that said you had to do it." Anderson recalls simply that "it was a very quiet dinner the night before Hell's Gate."

In the end, the river proved forgiving. Again Longhurst and Scull led the way, but caught a strong current heading towards a wall. Realizing the danger, they rowed hard into a back eddy, upstream, and along a safer route. Hoey, Anderson and Stanger then proceeded to raft a flawless line through the Gate – and almost anticlimactically, the worst was over.

Back in the canoes after Hope, the rest of the trip through the Fraser Valley to Point Grey at U.B.C. had the air of a triumphant march as the students completed their historical first—and then headed back to school.

In an age where adventurers seek out ever more extreme challenges simply to surpass the last, the McGill Fraser River trip, even twenty-two years later, has a youthful feel about it. The young boatmen displayed spontaneity, not a calculated desire to go one-up. A Vancouver Sun editorialist best summed up that spirit: "Here, for these refreshing young men who saw a challenge and rose to it, were adventure and risk, living history and romance."

HUGH WILSON

Insights on bulimia

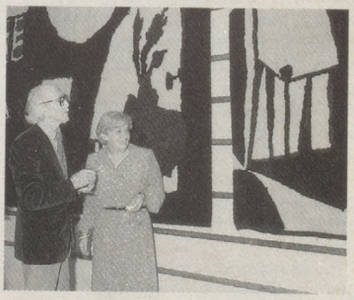


Suzan Ballmer

A new half-hour video, *Bulimia and the Road to Recovery*, co-produced by McGill and Concordia University graduates, reveals the alarming ease with which women can fall prey to the eating disorder bulimia. Recalling the first time she forced



Umph! It was true grit in action last April as McGill and Princeton carried on a century-old tradition of rugby play. McGill's first and second teams took the game honours then, as did their second and third teams at a rematch in Princeton, N.J., this September. Starting in 1874, when McGill met Harvard for the first intercollegiate football game in North America at Cambridge, Mass., McGill has continued to play exhibition games with their Ivy League counterparts. "McGill has a good reputation as a touring side," says McGill Rugby Club President Frank Magdick, who noted that many of the club's seventy players are hoping to make it to the Mardi Gras Tournament in New Orleans next February. Adds Magdick with a smile, "The social aspect is an important part of the game." •



The halls of McGill have recently received an artistic shot in the arm, thanks to the generosity of New York art gallery owner and McGill graduate Mrs. Regina Slatkin, BA'29. Her exceptional gift is comprised of ten vibrant tapestries, reproductions of works by modern masters, handwoven in India and France, presented to McGill last June. After a six-week exhibition in the Macdonald Harrington Building, as the inaugural show of the newly opened School of Architecture Exhibition Room, the tapestries have been judiciously placed for all to enjoy in major buildings around campus.

McGill's collection of Ten Modern Masters, admired here by artist Louis Muhlstock and Ann Cihelka, displays the diversity of style, colour and texture of contemporary tapestries. It includes, among others, designs by Roy Lichtenstein, Frank Stella, Joan Miró and Pablo Picasso. •

At a simple, understated ceremony in July, the first W. F. Hitschfeld Fellowship was presented to Gu Lian Sheng, an engineering student from the People's Republic of China. The award is a $25,000, three-year grant presented to an international graduate student studying at McGill.

Principal David Johnston spoke with passion of the late Walter Hitschfeld, PhD '50. McGill philosopher Gregory Baum and the vice-president of the Canadian International Development Agency, Lewis Perinam, were among the guests. The crowd was full of international students, professors, and a cross-section of the McGill community. Walter Hitschfeld meant something to each one.



Vienna-born, Hitschfeld was sent to England to escape Nazism, but like many immigrants, was imprisoned as a fifth-column threat. In 1940, at seventeen, he was shipped under arms to Canada. At the Farnham internment camp he first benefitted from McGill when professors came to give instruction to young internees.

After his release, Hitschfeld studied engineering physics at the University of Toronto and embarked on a scientific career that brought him, in 1946, to McGill as a post-graduate student in atmospheric physics.

"To list his contributions to the university would be to attempt a history of McGill over the last thirty-five years," said McGill history professor Bob Vogel, MA'54, PhD'59. Hitschfeld taught in the department of meteorology, of which he became chairman in 1963, was appointed Vice-Dean of Physical Sciences in 1967, and in 1971 was named Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research. In 1981 he was made director of McGill International, the program dedicated to establishing relations between the university and the Third World. In this role Hitschfeld applied the wisdom, diplomatic skills, and international concerns he had aquired over the years as an administrator and international scholar.

It is fitting then that the W. F. Hitschfeld Fellowship is named for a man who himself came to Canada from overseas and contributed so much to his own and the world community. •

herself to throw up the food she'd just consumed, one young woman who is profiled explains, with unnerving banality, "I guess someone just suggested it and I tried it. It seemed like a good idea."

Bulimia is a "binge and purge" eating syndrome, a psychological disorder that can take control of young women's lives. Its victims gorge themselves on food, consuming as many as 10,000 calories or as few as those contained in a green salad, only to purge it afterwards through induced vomiting, excessive exercise or laxative abuse. Although different from anorexia nervosa, a starvation disorder, the ultimate goal of bulimia is still weight loss. Perhaps twenty percent of college women are affected by bulimia, and five percent of all North American females.

The video, which examines the origins of the disorder, is meant to help bulimics, and those around them, recognize and deal with their problem. Thus it will be distributed at C.E.G.E.P.s, universities and Centres locaux de santé communautaire, where female students are more likely to suffer from bulimia. The project received funding from Quebec's La Jeune Volontaire program, the Montreal branch of the McGill Graduates' Society, and the Rotary Club.

Bulimics tend to be high achievers who demand perfection in everything they do. They live in fear of having their problem revealed, usually hide it from their friends, and so feel isolated from the people around them. This stress manifests itself in eating binges. While the quantity of consumption does not always indicate one's bulimic tendencies, obsession with food, and the tendency towards harsh self-control does.

"We wanted to look past the media hype and take a holistic approach to examining the causes of bulimia," says producer Sandra Smith, who struggled with the disorder as a teenager.

Almost unknown twenty years ago, there are various reasons for bulimia. The media's portrayal of thin women as beautiful is a major contributor, but McGill psychologist Rosa Spricer, who also recovered from bulimia, and is featured in the video, says this only represents part of the problem: "Many of us don't have mothers who are comfortable with their bodies. We don't have good role models."

Spricer vehemently denounces dieting, claiming it only perpetuates the problem. "If we're leading up to a fast we have a natural tendency to feast," she says. She stresses the need for women to establish a good rapport with themselves, to accept themselves.

NANCY MCHARG

The Tories' socialist ambassador

They seemed unlikely political bedfellows: Brian Mulroney, the freshly-minted Conservative prime minister; and Stephen Lewis, former Ontario N.D.P. leader, self-described "unrepentant socialist, Zionist, feminist and Tory-basher." Yet in 1984, Mulroney surprised everyone by offering Lewis the job of Canadian Ambassador to the United Nations.

Why was he considered for the post in the first place? "I don't think it's very complicated," says Lewis, who was awarded an honorary LLD at McGill's spring convocation, "it was in response to the patronage issue." A token gesture by the P.M. perhaps, but Lewis accepted, and the two have cohabited (almost) happily every since.

"Oh there have been moments of real tension, but there has been remarkable mutual accommodation," says Lewis. "We felt we should search for common ground, shouldn't push the things that lead to collision. There are differences, mostly



Harold Rosenberg

Ambassador Stephen Lewis delights the 1987 Graduating Class at McGill's Spring Convocation.

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At the end of a term of office, most deans relinquish their administrative duties with a sigh relief. Not so Wallace Bruce Crowston. After thirteen years of decanal responsibilities at York University, he has become Dean of McGill's Faculty of Management. When asked why he accepted the appointment, Crowston said simply, "I like deaning."

Crowston has a BASc from the University of Toronto, a MSc from MIT, as well as an MSc and PhD from Carnegie-Mellon University. He has worked as an engineer for Anaconda American Brass, in advertising for Union Carbide, and as a professor of operations and production management at the University of Alberta, MIT and York from 1973-86, where he was Associate Dean Academic and later, Dean of the Faculty of Administrative Studies. Director of the York Enterprise Development Program for seven years, Crowston also directed the University's exchange programs with universities in China and Thailand.



Drawn to McGill by the strength of its management faculty, Crowston sees the school's profile as distinct in Canada due to its emphasis on undergraduate teaching, its strong research ethic, and its dominance in international activities. The Faculty also oversees thriving MBA and PhD programs as well as the Management Institute.

Crowston has undertaken a strategic planning review to redefine the faculty's sense of direction. "There are so many opportunities that I feel you must pick a small number of areas and do them particularly well," says Crowston. He also hopes to redesign the undergraduate program and streamline the computerization of the faculty.

Carrying on his own interest in international business education, Dr. Crowston will continue as national co-ordinator for Phase I of the Canadian International Development Agency-sponsored China/Canada management programs, and will guide McGill through Phase II in their dealings with the People's University in Beijing. "If you look at which Canadian schools are really dominant on the international scene, I would say McGill is the leading one," says Crowston. •

behind the scenes, but the government has been pretty darn good."

Canada's international role has changed over the years. Gone are the days of the fanciful "honest broker" image, and glitzy Trudeau cameos on the international stage. Now Canada is involved internationally in a considered, perhaps more caring way. It is certainly compassion and emotion that Lewis brings to the international forum.

The U.N. Ambassador's job is to convey policy, not formulate it, so technically, Lewis is not responsible for Canada's stated positions. Moreover, he sidesteps issues he finds distasteful by simply not participating in those debates, leaving them to his colleagues at the Canadian mission "who are not hung up by my precious socialist philosophy." Thus, Lewis believes, he can be true to himself and his political masters. NATO, cruise missiles and other sundry items aside, there is much to agree on.

Lewis admits to being "perhaps helpful" with policy on issues like Central America and Africa. Certainly the latter is now a major focus, joining nuclear disarmament and trade as predominant Canadian concerns. "We have become strong in Africa because Canadians care about its plight," says Lewis. "There was such an outpouring of financial aid in 1984 [during the Ethiopian famine]—highest per capita giving of any Western nation, save Ireland." Lewis believes that Canada has a special role to play in Africa: "We are the only nation with equal access to francophone and anglophone countries. That is why we are probably the most favoured nation on that continent . . . in this respect we *can* be brokers between the developed and developing worlds."

Canadian participation on African issues comes in many forms. Lewis was appointed to chair the Ad Hoc committee of the thirteenth special session, which last year created the Program of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development. Subsequently, he was named a special advisor to the U.N. Secretary General on Africa. Canada consistently pronounces against apartheid, providing strong Commonwealth leadership in place of the intransigent Thatcher government.

In other areas, says Lewis, Canada makes important contributions: "Verification is becoming the *sine qua non* of arms control. Canada has developed extraordinary expertise in this field: kits and strategies for detecting chemical weapons use and the development of a space satellite for verification purposes . . . we produce the studies, we chair the working groups, we introduce the resolutions."

Unknown to most is Canada's leadership in international women's rights. "No other nation matches our commitment," Lewis says with pride. "It manifests itself in our speeches, in the U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, in the major role we play on the Commission for the Status of Women internationally." Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark is particularly strong on this front, says Lewis. "The issue of gender is at times more difficult than that of race, and needs single-minded, relentless pursuit, or nothing happens. As long as Clark is around, women's rights will be part of government policy."

While Lewis may downplay his influence in policy-making, his style and profile are helping change how Canada is perceived internationally. His impassioned speeches, in and outside the U.N., have made an impression – not always favourable. For strongly defending the role of the U.N. Lewis was attacked by the American conservative think-tank the Heritage Foundation. Pretoria, of course, has not viewed Canada's strong anti-apartheid position with favour, nor has the British government. Such criticism doesn't phase him in the least. Even at home he may be fiercely critiqued by his wife, *Globe and Mail* columnist Michele Landsberg. In May she wrote a piece on the murder of American Ben Linder by the Contras in Nicaragua, calling the Canadian government cowardly and complicit in its tacit support of the U.S. Central America policy. But Lewis and Landsberg, even when at ideological loggerheads, support each other's work fully. "It was a very tough article," says Lewis. "I was proud of her and loved it."

The job of Canadian Ambassador to the U.N. is a four-year term, and Lewis sees himself stepping down in 1988. "I like the job but am not crazy about diplomacy. I have to bite my tongue too often." He plans to write a book about his experiences at the U.N. which will be "analytical enough to be thoughtful and anecdotal enough to be libellous."

The relationship between the socialist ambassador and the conservative government seems to be working well. However, Lewis admits to wondering if a big break over policy is still to come. "I've spent my whole life abusing the Tories," says Stephen Lewis. "It's hard for me to suddenly be compatible."

HUGH WILSON

Revolution in the big brass band

The problem with "technological revolutions" is that most of the time no one knows there has been one until after the fact. Who remembers exactly when the microchip came out? The world of music may be undergoing just such a process right now. The revolutionary in this case is McGill music teacher Ellis Wean, who has invented a transparent mouthpiece for brass instruments which he says is "the most significant brass-playing development since the invention of the valve."

While brass musicians change notes by subtly varying lip and jaw positions, traditional brass mouthpieces make it impossible for players to see (or teachers to demonstrate) correct positions while playing, so brass students have always learned by trial and error. Wean's transparent mouthpieces, called Tru-Vu, solve this century-old problem.

At thirty-eight, Wean's professional qualifications are impressive. While still a Boston University music scholarship student, he played part-time with the Boston Symphony and Boston Pops before joining the Buffalo Philharmonic at age twenty. Principal tuba player with the Montreal Symphony Orchestra and a teacher at McGill's Faculty of Music since 1973, Wean has appeared as a soloist with the M.S.O, l'Orchestre Symphonique de Québec, the Plauen Symphony, and Leipzig Radio Orchestra. He has also won two major competitions – the 1979 C.B.C. National Music Festival and the prestigious 1980 International Tuba Competition at Markneukirchen, East Germany, where his performance so surpassed the other contestants' that the jury considered awarding only first prize – before prudently presenting second, third and fourth places to East Germans.

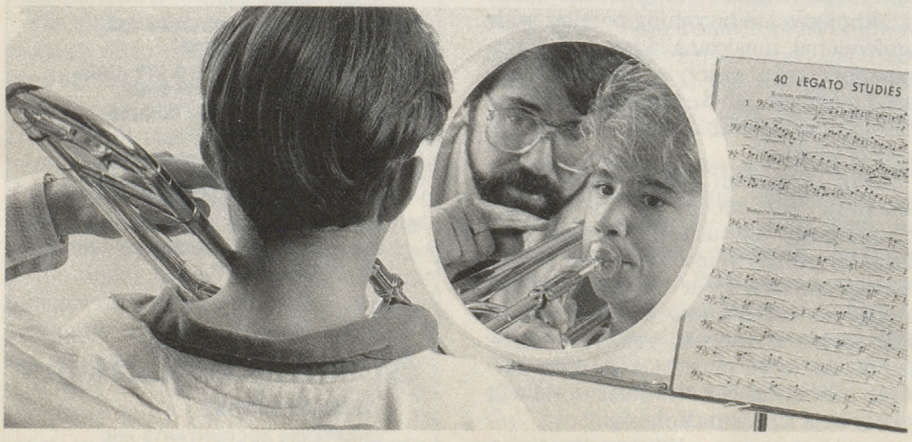
But even more impressive than Wean's musical background is his creative approach to solving an incredible range of problems while developing Tru-Vu.

Although brass players have discussed and experimented with the concept of transparent mouthpieces for years, the technical difficulties of producing them always seemed insurmountable. Instrumental mouthpieces are extremely precise performance tools. Good musicians can easily detect a sound difference if the cup rim diameter varies by 3/100 of an inch.

Intrigued by the possibilities of transparent mouthpieces since his student days, Wean asked a professional mouthpiece-maker in 1977 to copy a brass tuba mouthpiece in plastic. "Immediately I noticed it didn't produce a very good sound, parts of the viewing area were distorted and there was a fogging problem," he recalls. Wean "fiddled around" with his transparent mouthpiece sporadically, practising with it whenever he wasn't playing well. He eventually eliminated the fogging – with men's hair spray.

Finally, in 1984, he decided to try developing a line of high-quality transparent mouthpieces. First he asked a Montreal plastics company to copy a brass tuba mouthpiece – with one important innovation. He had the whole mouthpiece made of uniform thickness, which eliminated distortion.

When local machine shops refused or were unable to manufacture his prototypes, terming the job too difficult, Wean, who'd never seen a lathe until a few months previously, bought one and learned to operate it, using special rim-cutting tools he made himself. "I couldn't produce



Lawrence Clemen

Ellis Wean's innovative acrylic mouthpieces have revolutionized the teaching of brass instruments.

Abraham Lincoln. The very name conjures up many events and places: the three-sided cabin; the Gettysburg Address; the Emancipation Proclamation in Washington . . . and the Joseph N. Nathanson Room at McGill University. Yes, McGill.

Joseph Nathanson, MD'19, has been a dedicated collector of Lincolniana since helping his young daughter prepare a report on the American president half a century ago. After the Library of Congress Lincoln collection in Washington, D.C., Nathanson's is believed to be among the best in the world and valued at U.S. $400,000.

Although he taught medicine at Cornell University for sixty-two years, Nathanson has maintained a strong loyalty to McGill and always promised to "repay the institution which has given me my life work." He is a man of his word.



The collection contains 3,500 publications on Lincoln in 40 languages, original letters, copies of his campaign speeches, photographs and material concerning all periods of the assassinated president's life. As well, there are a great number of unique items, such as a lamp carried by Lincoln's supporters in the 1860 presidential campaign, a piece of the table cloth used at his wedding breakfast, and cartoons lambasting the president. One special item is the first Hebrew biography of Lincoln, printed in Poland, which Nathanson translated into English.

The handsome room which houses the Lincolniana collection in the McLennan Library, is the product of the concerted efforts of many McGill people, including Director of Libraries Eric Ormsby, Research and Development Librarian Hans Moller, and Planned Giving Officer Ann Cihelka. At the September 10 opening of the Nathanson Room there was genuine excitement as assorted American and Canadian dignitaries toured the collection. Extolling the value of this historic collection Principal David Johnston declared, "Lincoln's philosophy of striving to improve himself was reflected in his championing of individual rights. Analyzing the best leadership of the past (through this collection), may help to shape the future." •

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A window on the world

MARTLETS

a mouthpiece that played well for several weeks,'' he remembers, ''but I picked up bits of information as I experimented with different designs and concepts.''

Helped in sound-quality testing by his M.S.O. colleagues, Wean constantly modified and improved his designs, finishing his final prototypes for all instruments in early 1986.

When a computerized machine shop agreed to manufacture his mouthpieces if design drawings were supplied, Wean guessed what information would be needed. ''I assume my drawings were comprehensible,'' he smiles. ''The shop seemed to understand them.''

While touring with the M.S.O. that spring, Wean wrote the Tru-Vu Owner's Manual – a comprehensive brass-technique textbook that one U.S. educator calls ''worth its weight in gold.''

Wean has been involved in every step of the project—working with the manual editor and photographer, writing advertising material, designing his own labelling art work, overseeing machine-shop production and inventing an anti-fogging solution. While he now admits he might have hesitated to start the job had he realized the time and effort involved, his dedication has resulted in a remarkable product.

Last spring Wean successfully introduced his mouthpieces at two international music conferences, and he'll exhibit at several more symposia this winter. ''Initially, some players resisted the idea of analysing their technique with a Tru-Vu,'' he reports. ''Musicians are taught that creatively 'thinking' the music achieves the best results. But this method doesn't work for everybody. And musical interpretation can occur in many different ways. I think I've convinced people that it isn't impossible to 'think' the music in mechanical terms.''

The Tru-Vu's potential seems unlimited. Besides the huge school-music market, the mouthpieces are becoming popular with professional musicians who prefer the superior comfort of acrylic, and marching-band members, whose brass mouthpieces become uncomfortable, or stick to their lips in cold weather.

North American brass players and teachers introduced to Tru-Vus are unanimously enthusiastic. Typical is a Texas university music professor, Henry Howey, who writes that ''for beginners, the improvement is dramatic and heartening; with advanced students, results are exceptional. As more musicians discover Mr. Wean's mouthpieces, the brass world will surely beat a path to Montreal.''

HEATHER KIRKWOOD



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Riding high in "la francophonie"



Canapress Photo

Prominent leaders at the Sommet de la francophonie agreed to agree: left to right, Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko, Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and French President François Mitterand.

Although Quebecers seem satisfied with their provincial government, Robert Bourassa's Liberals appear shaky in one significant area of Quebec's public life. There have been lingering doubts about the premier's commitment to language and culture, the traditional leitmotivs of Quebec politics. Under his regime, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs plays a much less prominent role than under previous administrations. And Bourassa's indecision about the "irritant" of French-only commercial signs has been interpreted as a ploy to avoid the language/culture issue altogether.

With the Meech Lake Accord, and the Sommet de la francophonie this fall, Bourassa has emerged as an able defender of Quebec's French fact in a Canadian and international context.

At Meech Lake, Quebec's distinctiveness was recognized by all of Canada's premiers. At the summit of French-speaking countries, held in Quebec City in September, Bourassa achieved the international recognition of Quebec as a French-speaking society that eluded his predecessors. As with the Meech Lake Accord, Bourassa's mission could not have been accomplished without the support, even connivance, of Brian Mulroney. Indeed, it is the Prime Minister's handpicked Canadian ambassador to France, Lucien Bouchard, who deserves the most credit for bringing off the summit. But it is Bourassa who has the greatest stake in both the existence of a French-speaking fraternity of nations and Quebec's entry as a full partner in its establishment.

The summit has been criticized for the modesty of its collective cooperation and the dullness of the three-day, thirty-eight-nation event. Many Quebec commentators deplored the fact that while deliberations were in French, the meeting was not about French language and culture. These allegations are true. The majority of the participants, those from the poorer countries of the South Block, see this embryonic francophone commonwealth not as an opportunity for linguistic fraternization, but as a forum in which to gain access to the resources of the North. It was their preoccupations which had to be addressed in order to give "la francophonie" some chance of cohesion and common purpose.

For the Quebec government, the exercise delivered all that could be expected of it. The foundations for an international French-speaking network were laid and the premier of Quebec was one of those placing the cornerstone.

International recognition is only part of the reason a successful summit was important to Bourassa. There is also the question of the economic benefits to be derived from an association with emerging South Block countries. But most important is the cultural security that an international French-speaking "space" would afford Quebec.

The idea behind the francophonie is that there is safety in numbers. What the developed countries of the North want to save is the international viability of the French language. That requires a critical mass of international venues where French is a language of internal and external communication. What the peripherally francophone nations of the Third World want from an international club is help in raising their standards of living. In order to seek that help in French, as opposed to shifting their economic allegiances to an increasingly assertive English-language circuit, the remaining French-speaking nations of Africa, for instance, must be given concrete assurances that French and those who speak it are at the cutting edge of world development and technological progress.

Without the large, developing markets of the South, remaining competitive in French is problematic, or so it seems to many of the summit's promoters. Quebec's delegate general in Paris, Jean-Louis Roy (who taught history at McGill before moving on to publishing and diplomacy) puts it bluntly: "Why do we spend millions to educate our children in French? Are we in the process of investing enormous resources while contemplating the possibility that in fifteen or twenty years it could be a handicap to be French-speaking?" Roy believes that for the emerging nations of Africa, who now make up the majority of the French-speaking world but for whom French remains a colonial rather than an indigenous language, the question becomes crucial. The francophone nations of the North must deliver goods and services that the less developed members of an international French-speaking network need to survive and thrive, if the latter are going to remain within the francophone family of nations.

It is obviously in Quebec's interests to help consolidate the international potential represented by countries in which French is spoken. The province's economic as well as cultural health depends on it. And in the process, of course, the distinctive character of Quebec French-speaking society cannot but find international recognition, something no Quebec premier is likely to disdain.

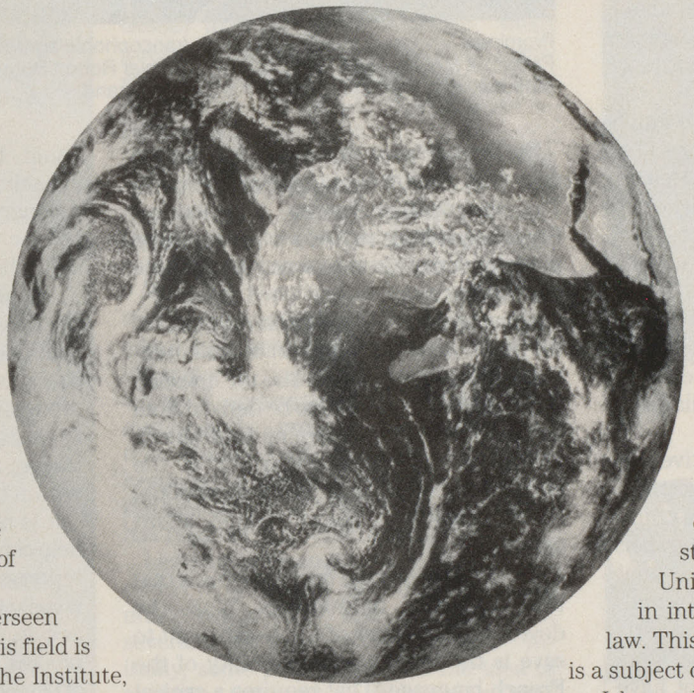
International recognition of Quebec as a distinct society is a significant aspect of both the Quebec summit and the initial meeting of countries in which French is spoken, held in Paris last year. Bourassa's political style does not run to diplomatic squabbles over red carpets and flags. He is, however, as determined as any of his predecessors to assure that Quebec has a say in the evolution of an international organization deemed by Quebecers so crucial to their economic and cultural well-being. As co-host of the Quebec City summit, he had that opportunity. It allowed him to show his government's commitment to the French language and culture and, at the same time, take concrete steps to make that commitment as profitable as possible. A precedent was thus established which future Canadian governments may find difficult to go back on. Bourassa has got Quebec into "la francophonie" on a ticket that is indeed "distinct."

GRETTA CHAMBERS, BA'47

Issues from above

Saving the last frontier from becoming the wild, wild west

by Susan Keys



"Star Wars," space garbage, piracy and terrorism in the air, the legal ramifications of air-traffic controller negligence – in these and many more "down to earth" matters, in fact, in all areas concerning air and space and the law, McGill leads the world with its Institute and Centre of Air and Space Law (ICASL).

Since 1975, the man who has overseen McGill's march to distinction in this field is the vigorous, voluble director of the Institute, Nicolas Matte, who states with pride: "When I am asked to speak at an international meeting of aerospace experts and I look out at the audience, invariably at least a third of them are graduates of the Institute, so wherever I am, I feel right at home."

The Institute, is actually two sister organizations: the teaching arm, The Institute for Air and Space Law, and the research arm, the Centre for Research in Air and Space Law. This dual role makes the ICASL unique. The only other comparable centre in the world is in Cologne, West Germany – a much smaller operation, devoted exclusively to research, and lacking McGill's extensive and unmatched library holdings.

Students from Canada and abroad seeking postgraduate degrees in air and space law pass through the teaching institute, while the research centre provides policy-makers with the facts and analysis necessary to make informed decisions on vital issues. For example, the Centre for Research recently offered legal advice to the Canadian government on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative – popularly known as "Star Wars."

The Institute has a third mandate: to disseminate information on the rapidly changing field of air and space law. To this end the organization annually publishes the *Annals of Air and Space Law*. This bilingual journal, now celebrating its twelfth year, has, according to Matte, become the most important in its field and is distributed in 110 countries.

Seated in his spacious office, surrounded by memorabilia from his long career (which includes the Order of Canada and France's Legion d'honneur), Matte traces his own rather circuitous route to McGill from his native Rumania. In his homeland he trained as a lawyer, but then moved to Paris where he lived from 1946-50. "While there, I started teaching at the Catholic University, an institution specializing in international law, and indirectly, air law. This attracted me. I said to myself, this is a subject of the future. Ever since I was very young, I have always looked from the present to the future."

"When I came to Canada," Matte continues, "I had already written three or four books, in which I predicted that air law wouldn't finish in the air, that it would go into space. At that time I was considered a little bit eccentric, a dreamer." Of course, Matte still feels some pleasure recalling the vindication that space activity brought him as the dream became reality in the late fifties and early sixties.

Once in Canada, Matte set up what became a flourishing private law practice, specializing in international law and, naturally, air law. In 1951, he founded the Chair of Air Law at the Université de Montréal, lecturing part-time in the subject until 1962, when he began teaching at McGill. He joined McGill's Institute as its director in 1975.

Since then the Institute has flourished. It has an annual enrolment of twenty students, both international and Canadian. To date, 600 students from a hundred countries have passed through its doors. Once they depart with an LLM or DCL in hand, many have gone on to positions with such institutions as the U.S. Space Command at the Pentagon, the Smithsonian Institute, various air companies, international organizations such as the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and, in the case of many of the students from developing countries, to ministries in their respective governments. From the ranks of his students, Matte has drawn

This is an artist's conception of a communications technology satellite, as it will appear during its anticipated two-year lifetime, 22,300 miles in space.



The director of the world-renowned Institute and Centre of Air and Space Law is Dr. Nicolas Matte.

Harold Rosenberg

on some of the most promising individuals to provide "new blood" for the Institute.

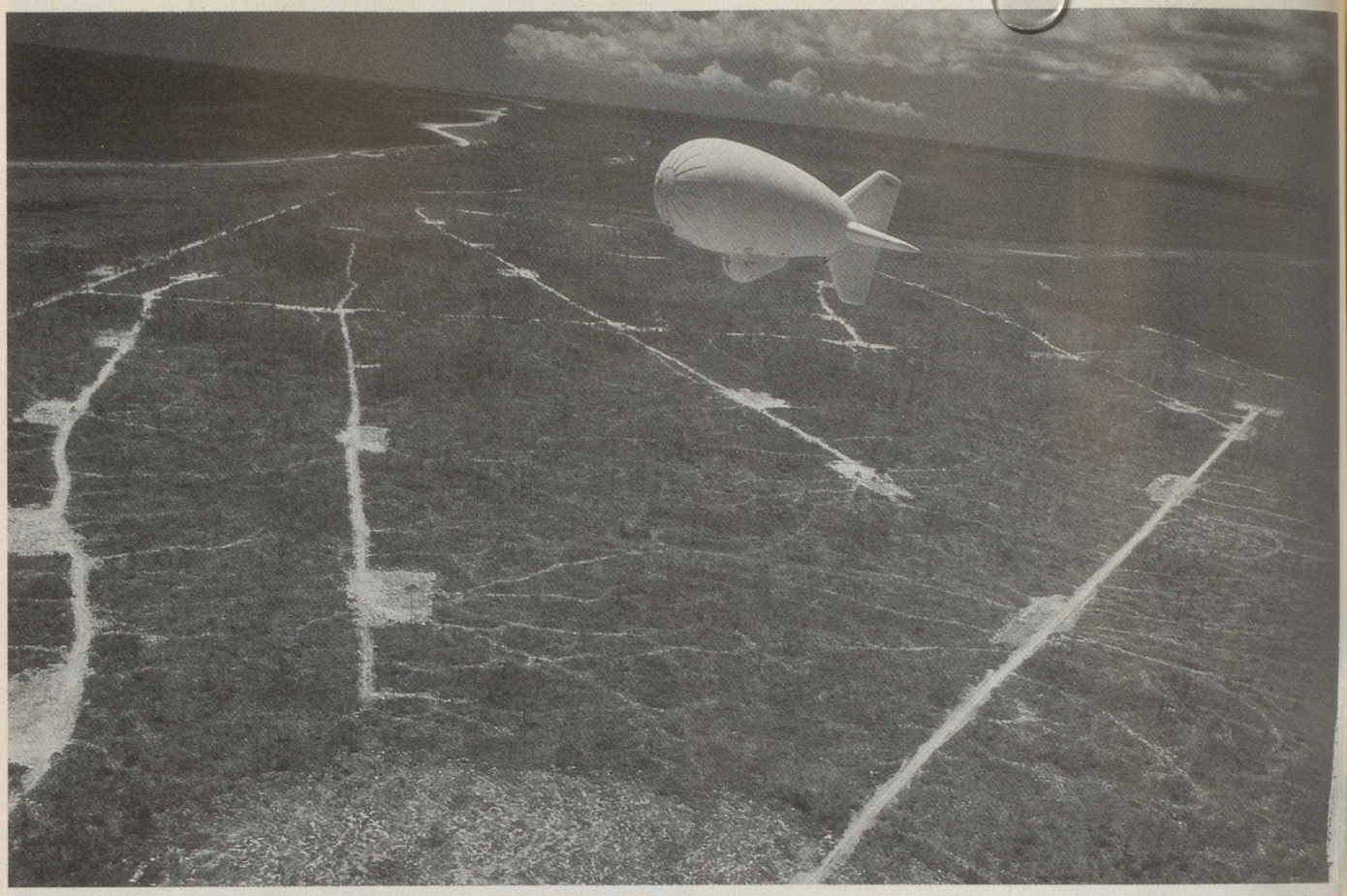
Since becoming the director of the Institute, Matte has watched the international prestige of the ICASL blossom despite its rather shaky beginnings. In 1951, when the Institute was established, there was no space exploration, and so, no space law. Originally called the International Institute of Air Law, it was founded in Montreal because after the Second World War the city became an "air Mecca" with the establishment of ICAO and IATA. The name of the Institute was changed to the Institute for Air and Space Law in 1958, at the dawn of the space age.

From 1951 to 1975, the Institute was funded by annual grants from the Ford and Rockefeller foundations. However, in the 1970s, its survival was threatened by a change in the funding policies of these foundations. With Matte as its new director, the Institute began successfully seeking funds from both academic and government sources. Not only did he maintain the Institute's operations, but he was able to widen its focus.

Matte was concerned by the lack of a parallel research centre to provide a home-grown intellectual basis in the rapidly changing field of aviation and space activities, technology, economy and policy: "You have to run after those subjects, because they're always ahead of you, like a thief that you can't catch." And so, the Centre for Research was created.

Developments in space law increasingly influence international law, contends Matte. For example, traditional definitions of national sovereignty cannot apply in the field of space law. Rather, humanity's common interest must be addressed. Among the issues with potential world-wide effects are space debris and the environmental impact of space activities. Probably the single most important issue in space law, is the increasing militarization of space: the use of satellites for military surveillance, and the related possibility of a division of space into political spheres of influence mirroring those on earth.

As part of its mandate to disseminate information and carry out further research in the field of air and space law, the Institute organizes biannual international conferences on topics of current interest in the field. This year's conference, from October 21 to 23 at McGill, dealt with space surveillance for arms control and verification. The conference was opened by Principal David Johnston. Speakers from France, the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., France, West Germany, China, Canada and several other countries debated issues such as innovations in remote sensing technology and



The Institute is concerned with all aspects of air and space law. Aerial surveillance, like that carried out by these unmanned aerostats monitoring illicit drug traffickers along the southeast coast of the U.S., is just one area of regulation studied.

implications of space surveillance. The closing address at the conference was delivered by Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Institute enjoys financial support from the Department of External Affairs, to which it is a policy and legal advisor regarding space issues involving Canada. In the context of a five-year study of arms control issues, the Centre produces a yearly confidential report on the Canadian position vis-à-vis the Soviets, Europeans and Americans. Information contained in the report is used in part to determine the Canadian position on issues raised at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. The first such annual report, an inventory of the current armament situation and a dictionary of terminology, was submitted to the general meeting at Geneva in June 1985 as a clarification of terms and a starting-point for discussion, earning kudos for Canada. In addition, during the conference ambassadors' first group visit outside Geneva, the Canadian government invited them to Montreal last May to visit the Centre, where Matte spoke on bilateral versus multilateral surveillance of space, and stated the Canadian position that surveillance be removed from the exclusive hands of the U.S. and U.S.S.R.

Matte is hopeful for the future of disarmament talks. The American "Star Wars" program, feared in some quarters, and mocked in others as an unrealizable science fiction fantasy, is probably not a workable plan, concedes Matte. But it is a good bargaining chip for the United States in disarmament negotiations. Matte approves as "prudent" the official Canadian position on "Star Wars," which is to stay out of the program, neither approving nor disapproving of it, while at the same time not discouraging private industries from bidding for contracts in the program.

Matte and his colleagues have also briefed the government on Canadian involvement in the planned American space station, the shuttle program, and the question of the location of the proposed Canadian Space Agency. Although Matte himself favours Montreal, because of the concentration here of existing air and space expertise, institutions, and research, he wonders whether the final decision will favour this city, for political rather than practical reasons. Matte was also called on to advise the government in 1978, when the Russian satellite Cosmos 954 fell to earth on Canadian territory. Because of the existence of an international convention on liabilities in space, the Russians were forced to pay compensation for damages and costs resulting from this accident, although, "not as much as I would have liked," says Matte. "I disagreed with our government on this matter. . . The Russians try to avoid damaging publicity, and thus, they would probably have paid more, if Canada had pursued them more vigorously. But politics is politics."

As the Institute prepares for its fortieth anniversary in 1991, Matte is pondering its future, and thinking about preparing the way by then, for his successor. He is contemplating a fund-raising drive concurrent with this anniversary. Although, thanks to the success of his former private law practice, he is able to accept a modest salary in his position as director, Matte is aware that not every candidate for the job can rely on personal resources. "I want to add solid financing to the Institute's know-how and prestige, in order to attract the right person as my successor. But I would also say to him, 'don't be too greedy. It is an honour to be director here.'" In the midst of talk of future retirement, Matte jokingly interjects that directors of centres of air and space law seem to set records for longevity: the McGill Institute's second director, Eugene Pépin, is still active, producing scholarly articles at one hundred years of age, and a counterpart at McGill's sister institute in Cologne, lived to be ninety-nine.

If Nicolas Mateesco Matte follows the example of his confreres, then, we can hope that he and the Institute may continue to be active for many years to come. •

Medicine, ethics and law

Old disciplines unite to wrestle with new dilemmas

by Hugh Wilson

with research by Sonya Ward

A twenty year old woman – pregnant, addicted to heroin, living off the streets – is admitted battered, to emergency. Doctors and social workers, knowing the fetus is also addicted, and believing the mother incapable of caring for a child, request the Crown to legally apprehend it before birth. Thus the mother must be restrained until natural delivery. Is this ethical? Are the mother's rights being compromised?

A baby girl is born two months prematurely with severe muscular dystrophy and will notsurvive without artificial support. Her doctors and parents consider removing the support systems. Is this legal? Whose decision is it? Does this baby have rights?

At every turn, modernity confronts us with ethical dilemmas, whether they be political, environmental, religious or otherwise. Foremost are medical issues, problems that arise in the practice of medicine and research, that have wide legal and social connotations. Like the pregnant addict and the premature baby, most cases have no right or wrong answers – yet decisions must be made.

All the old dilemmas still face us: euthanasia; abortion; doctor-patient confidentiality; the morality of human experiments. But today there are so many more: genetic engineering; the survival of ever-more premature babies; the allocation of public funds for increasingly expensive research. And as science advances, the questions multiply. For example, what defines death? Previously the distinction between life and death was clear. Today it is possible to be "brain dead" while the body is still alive.

> What defines death? Today it is now possible to be "brain dead" ... while the body is still alive.

One year ago the McGill Centre for Medicine, Ethics & Law, was created to try and deal with some of these serious dilemmas and their broader implications. Other enterprises, like the Westminster Institute in London, Ont., and the Centre for Bio-Ethics in the Clinical Research Institute of Montreal look at similar questions, and ethics courses are offered at most medical schools. But what makes McGill's effort unique in Canada is its trans-disciplinary nature, the university context, and its range of functions – from individual consultation, to an advisory role on government policy-making. Today, operating out of Lady Meredith House on a budget funded by McGill and its teaching hospitals, theCentre is extensively used – by students, scholars, the media, andmost importantly, doctors and patients in need of guidance.

Five faculties and departments – Medicine, Law, Religious Studies, Philosophy and Research – are involved in the Centre, a unity rarely achieved at a university. The unifying force is director Dr. Margaret Somerville, DCL'78, who proposed the idea in late 1985 and whose personal drive resulted in its rapid establishment. "I was extremely fortunate inthat three deans gave me absolutely unqualified support from the start – Dick Cruess [Medicine], Rod MacDonald [Law] and Donna Runnalls [Religious Studies]. Plus the heads of every single McGill hospital were scratching at the medical faculty saying, 'Do something. We havethese problems and no one to consult about them.'"

Somerville was well placed to understand the need for the Centre. Australian-born, she earned degrees in pharmacology and law in her homeland, wrote her interdisciplinary post-graduate thesis on medicine, ethics and law at McGill, and holds appointments in the university's faculties of medicine and law. "The idea didn't come out of thin air," she says. "A health and lawcentre here was

first proposed in 1979. In some ways it was ahead of its time . . . but now there is a market waiting to be filled.''

That market is doctors, patients, families, lawmakers and scholars, all trying to deal with the evolving world of medicine. The Centre is premised on two facts: that traditional relationships between doctors and patients have changed as medicine has become more specialized and technological; and that modern technology creates increasingly complex problems. The assumption at the Centre is that these situations, born of science, can't be coped with through reason alone. Rather, all facets of human

Harold Rosenberg



Dr. Margaret Somerville directs the Centre for Medicine, Ethics & Law.

thought must be employed – the scientific, the religious, the philosophical.

People relate very differently to doctors and medicine than in previous ages. ''In the past the physician's word was law,'' says Somerville. ''Not so today. An educated public is challenging their doctors' claim to be the sole decision-makers in the medical context.'' For example it is normal that patients seek second opinions from doctors, *and* experts outside medicine. While for minor problems patients might have only to choose between two medical options, on major dilemmas, like the removal of life support or the need for yet another round of chemotherapy, any choice is difficult. For these questions many people need help that most doctors can't give.

It is Dr. Dawson Schultz's job to help guide people through such decision-making processes. He is a clinical ethicist at the Montreal Children's Hospital, and a full-time member of the Centre. Schultz, who goes on rounds at hospitals, provides one example of how the Centre deals with ethical issues on a daily basis.

''I am not a moral authority,'' says Schultz, who earned degrees in philosophy, zoology and religious studies. ''I raise questions and play a dialectical role – it's clinical dialectics.'' On difficult dilemmas – typical are issues like life-support removal or prolongation for terminally ill children – Schultz acts almost as an interpreter. He works through the different perspectives from which a parent or patient might consider their situations, knowing that there are few ''right'' answers.

Schultz sees medical ethics as a form of reasoning, whereby general principals of morality and religion are applied to specific cases. ''This is straight out of Aristotle,'' he says, ''The results are less precise than those of scientific inquiry, but just as valid.''

But in this scientific age, people are accustomed to tangible results. So modern medicine, the seeming union of science and humanism, is accorded prestige – an almost religion-like status. Much is expected of doctors. ''We have made medicine carry a lot of religion's symbolism,'' says Somerville. ''The function of charity, the symbolism of caring – all those things have been transferred

''What this ethical aspect to health care brings back are things like the necessity for wisdom... intuition and imagination.''

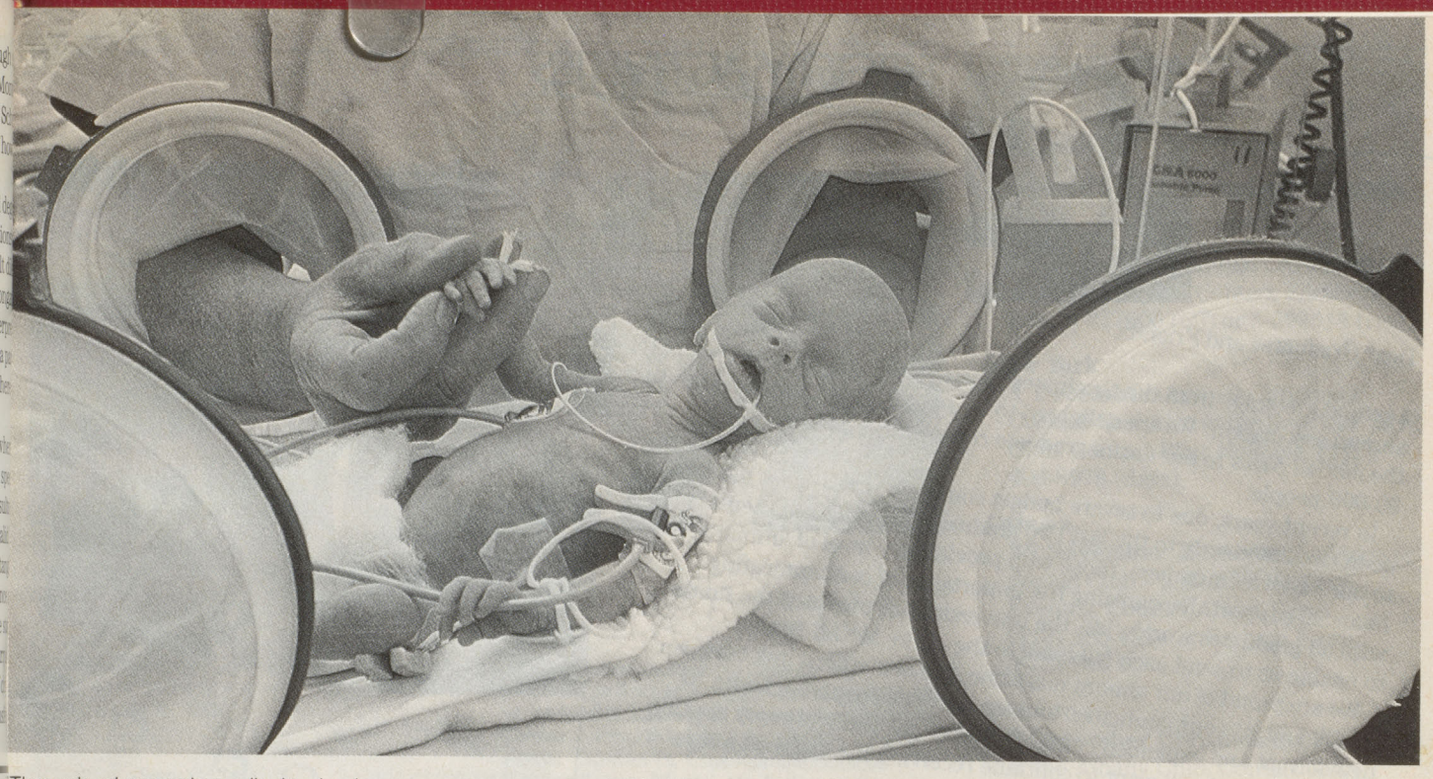
to medicine.'' Yet modern medicine can not always deliver the kind of answers that religion does.

Dean of Religious Studies Donna Runnalls, BD'64, says that even in this ''unreligious'' age, many people think religiously. ''When you look at how individuals and cultures function, you see this phenomenon that appears to be religion,'' says Runnals. ''When ethical issues arise, there will be people who don't identify themselves as religious, but during difficult times, still seem to function religiously. Life and death have a religious dimension.''

The religious studies component in the Centre is not the imposition of religion on the decision-making process. ''People may believe that our input would be to flip to a Bible and find an answer. That is not what we have in mind,'' says Runnalls. What it offers is a different perspective through which to deal with difficult medical decisions, one often rooted deeply in time-honoured precedents. It also provides an academic understanding of how different religious traditions look at moral issues, which is important in a multi-cultural society.

Somerville believes the association of disparate specialties like medicine and religion, can lead to new understandings based on old principles: ''What this ethical aspect to health care brings back is the necessity for wisdom ...I would even say intuition and imagination.'' She doesn't believe that people were wiser in previous ages, but that they recognized the need for wisdom. ''We must have a certain humility – understanding that just because we can't see something under a microscope – doesn't mean it doesn't exist,'' says Somerville.

Many medical issues have very real angles that can also be examined from different perspectives. The best example is AIDS, and the Centre's first large project is a $615,000, federally-funded study



Ron Simon

Through advances in medical technology, ever-more premature babies are surviving, where previously they would have died.

of the legal, ethical, social and economic issues raised by the disease in Canada.

Centre member Dr. Patricia Illingworth, of the department of philosophy, has been studying what the philosophical contribution to the AIDS discussion could be. Because of the nature of her discipline, she sees wide involvement.

Illingworth says that philosophers are trained in the "objective art of moral thinking ... recognizing problems and raising questions." She identifies many concerns, particularly the weighing of rights, that have immediate relevance. For example, when considering mandatory testing, safe-sex education or the closing of gay baths, Illingworth asks "how far can society interfere with individual liberty for the sake of protecting itself?" The question is not new, but the enveloping pall of AIDS gives it new significance, even changing basic philosophical assumptions. In fact, says Illingworth, "...foundational concepts may well be revised in light of applying them to the moral questions raised by AIDS."

> "People may believe that our input would be to flip to a bible and find the answer. That is not what we had in mind."

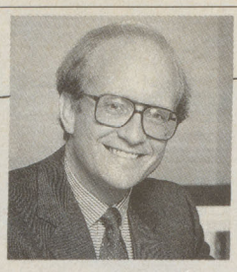
While consensus may never be reached on many ethical questions, sometimes decisions, often legal ones, are rendered. The Centre's legal experts keep on top of them, and are thus prepared to consult with doctors and patients when their medical problems have legal connotations. Some judgements, like the recent court decision in British Columbia to legally (although not literally) apprehend a child before birth, set controversial precedents. Other principles, like confidentiality, are firmly established, although here too AIDS is causing re-evaluation.

It is surprising to learn just how recent the idea of a hospital ethics committee is. Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital established one in 1981, while the Jewish General is in the process of creating theirs. But the Centre goes much further. "An ethics committee is interested in what's going on at its own hospital," says Somerville. "We are interested in that too. But we also care about what we can learn in general." By centralising specialists in various disciplines and making them available to all, Somerville believes the net value is greater. "Just as it is not as good to have a single doctor making decisions when he can consult colleagues, the hospitals thought it better to have a centre rather than an ethicist in each hospital."

The Centre sprung from an academic milieux at a university with a long medical tradition. "If it's not academic in nature, it will not be working within the McGill tradition," says Dean of Medicine Richard Cruess. Thus a graduate program in ethics and medical humanities, coordinated by Dawson Schultz, is being offered through the faculty of Religious Studies. Graduates will not be experts in every aspect of medical ethics, from law to philosophy – like the Centre itself, they will approach their studies from established perspectives. But they will be familiar enough with medical ethics that they will know how to approach difficult questions, and who to call.

A valid criticism from some doctors is that medical ethicists are adept at asking questions, but not so good at providing answers. It is doctors, shouldering most of the medical and often legal responsibility, who are desperate for guidelines. Schultz, who sometimes renders decisions and bears legal liability for them, understands this frustration, but remains unsympathetic. "Physicians, particularly younger ones, must appreciate that there is ambiguity in medicine. Answers, yes – but where will they come from and how do you get them?"

Perhaps, eventually, consensus will be reached on thorny issues like AIDS, hospital overcrowding or genetic engineering. But more complex problems crowd the horizon. "Often when you start something you have to create the need before it will really get going," says Somerville. "In this case there was a huge need and we created an instrument to respond to it. At the Centre, if we can't do something for you we will direct you to someone who can. This is a growth industry." •



Dear Graduates and Friends,

I extend greetings from the Graduates' Society, McGill's worldwide alumni association. We are delighted to be sending this Fall issue of the *McGill News* to our entire graduate constituency of over 90,000 people.

In recent years, due to severe budget constraints, the *News* has been circulated only to the last two graduating classes and thereafter to our "active" members, those who provide any level of annual financial support. Recognizing the importance of communicating with all graduates worldwide, the university has provided the funds to enable us to send each fall issue to the entire McGill family.

We are proud of our alumni magazine, the one official link between McGill and you our graduates, and are particularly pleased with its new format and expanded content. I hope that you will enjoy reading this edition and will want to continue receiving the *News* on a regular basis.

In addition to our many excellent on-going programs, the past year has seen a number of interesting new initiatives at the Graduates' Society. Douglas Bourke, BEng'49, has been appointed head of the McGill Fund Council. Doug will be responsible for coordinating McGill's alumni relations and development operations. We heartily welcome him to Martlet House.

Another highlight has been the introduction of the Lithograph Program, advertised elsewhere in this issue. Artist Bobby Atkinson was commissioned to paint a series of four seasonal McGill scenes. These have been reproduced in a limited edition of 1,000 sets of signed and numbered photolithographs. Initial response to these nostalgic prints has been most favourable.

Thanks to some unexpected dividends from our Group Term Insurance Plan, the Graduates' Society is pleased to announce the establishment of ten Alumni Leadership Awards of $1,000 each. In keeping with the often expressed wishes of many graduates, these awards will be granted each year to freshman students, not on the basis merely of academic standing and possible financial need, but mainly for demonstrated leadership ability and extracurricular achievement. Information is available at Martlet House, 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal H3G 2M1 or by calling (514) 398-3555.

To all of you who have contributed to McGill over the past years, whether through the organization of branch activities, assistance with the highly successful McGill Advancement Program or donations to our annual campaigns, we thank you. To those who may have lost touch with McGill, we urge you to become involved. Come back for your reunions which occur every five years, help McGill through participation in the Alma Mater Fund, and watch for and plan to attend McGill events taking place in your home town. We are proud to have you as graduates of this "Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," and we hope that you will find your life-long association with McGill to be a happy and rewarding one.

Sincerely,

David Laidley

David H. Laidley, BCom'67
President

Recently appointed President of the **McGill Society of Egypt**, Mohamed Faris, PhD71 (centre), gets some pointers from Graduates' Society Executive Director Gavin Ross (right) and Development Officer Greg Weil.





The McGill Society of New York rode high at a recent polo match in North Greenwich Conn: left to right, Richard Hart, PhD'70, MBA'72, President Blair McRobie, BA'61, Perry Zasoreos, John Tennant, BCom'63, and Paul Marchand.

Among the branches

In his report to the Annual General Meeting on 17 September, Director John Cleghorn, BCom'62, Chairman of the Branch Program, stated that with seventy-eight branches or established contacts around the world, McGill has the most extensive alumni branch program of any Canadian university —and is probably in the top percentile when compared with similar programs offered by American alumni associations.

During the past year, outside the Montreal area, there were sixty-four individual branch activities in thirty-five cities, including thirteen countries outside Canada.

New branches were formally established in Cairo, Egypt, and in the "Inland Empire" of California. Official "contact persons" have been added to our roster and are representing McGill in Buenos Aires, Argentina; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Guadalajara, Mexico; Penang, Malaysia; Frankfurt, West Germany; Denver and Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Tucson, Arizona. A complete directory of these



Georgia on my mind . . . It was a presidential affair when the **McGill Society of Georgia** met recently: left to right, Past Presidents Jeremy Croggon, BCom'60, and Peter Caldwell, BEng'56, Susan Morin, Judy (Wallace) Caldwell, DipPT'56, BSc'58, Christianne Croggon and current President Roger Morin, BEng'67, MBA'69.

Canada's Ambassador to Greece, the Honourable André Couvrette, was a recent guest at the **McGill Society of Greece** Annual Buffet Dinner in Athens; left to right, Serafim Kriempardis, DipMan'78, Elias Asimakopoulos, George Fudas, BSc'85, Mr. Ambassador, Stacey G. Kazacos, MBA'78, Society President Kalliopy Pirocacou, DipEdGen'79, Antonia Zervos-Seimanidou, BA'77, and Andromahi Mitropoulos, BCom'84.



branches and the important volunteer graduates who lead them appeared on the back cover of the *McGill News*' summer issue.

Although the Branch Program is coordinated here at Martlet House by Mrs. Phyllis Reeves and myself, the success of our program really is the result of the enthusiasm and willingness to serve of more than 400 alumni volunteers around the world. We salute and thank you all.

Alumni Leaders' Weekend

A special Alumni Leaders' Weekend is planned for early June 1988, and to this will be invited presidents of our various branches and others involved in high school and liaison recruiting. These volunteer leaders will be the guests of the Graduates' Society and will stay at Douglas Hall for what we feel will be an exciting and enlightening program. Alumni leaders will have an opportunity to meet senior McGill administrators and academics, and compare the different types of branch programs being offered throughout our system. We look forward to a stimulating weekend.

MATCH

Our MATCH (**M**cGill **A**lumni **T**oo **C**an **H**elp) program for **senior alumni** continues to thrive. In its third year of successful operation, under the inspired chairmanship of Carlyle Johnston, BA'50, BCL'53, this volunteer program matches the skills and experience of senior graduates with the often unmet needs of the university. New part-time jobs and assignments are regularly opening up in a variety of faculties and departments from libraries, archives and museums to laboratories, arboretums and computer facilities. The need for new volunteers is constant. If you have time to spare and are interested in "returning to campus" after all these years, please contact us at 398-3556.

GAVIN ROSS
Executive Director
of the Graduates' Society

Calendar of coming events

Hong Kong

25 December. Annual Christmas Ball at Hotel Victoria. Contact Elizabeth Law, 5-227605 (off) or 5-593518 (res).

New York

4 December. Annual Christmas Cocktail Reception at the New York Yacht Club. Contact Blair McRobie, (212) 406-8978 (days).

Ottawa

25 November. Murder at the Macdonald Club – a Murder Mystery Evening. Contact Alison Edgar, (613) 236-4534 or Barbara Fraser, (613) 744-0664.

Toronto

9 December. Christmas Cocktail Party at the Albany Club. Contact John Kellett, (416) 483-5030 (evenings).

Montreal

Food for Thought Luncheon Series:

12 November. Speaker: David Lank, "The Future of the McCord Museum."

2 December. Speaker: Alan Klinkoff, "Art for Investment and So Much More."

Place: McGill Faculty Club, cash bar 11:45 AM, luncheon 12:15 PM sharp. $12.50 per luncheon. Contact Moira Junnor, (514) 398-3551.

Senior Alumni Lecture Series:

11 November. Speaker: Dr. Gary Thomson, "Lost Civilizations – Rediscovered."

18 November. Speaker: Professor David Harpp, "Visual Aspects of Symmetry."

25 November. Speaker: Robert Lecker, "Defining Canadian Literature Today."

Place: Stephen Leacock Building, Room 232, 9:30 AM coffee, 10:00 AM lecture. $15.00 per person for the series, (including light luncheon on 25 November).

Holiday Hosts Program

Expand your horizons – invite a McGill international student into your home.

Carrying on the popular holiday hospitality program for international students, the McGill Society of Montreal is once again asking Montreal-area graduates to invite a foreign student to dinner during the December holiday season – or anytime. Everyone who has participated to date has found it a most enjoyable experience. For information telephone (514) 398-3556.

REUNION WRAP-UP



Leacock Luncheon Speaker Barbara Whitley, BA'41, regales the crowd with one of her favourite monologues.

Reunion Chairman Gael (Eakin) Plant, BA'62, meets old classmate Wendell Laidley, BEng'62 at the 25th Reunion Reception.



Award of Merit winner Gretta (Taylor) Chambers, BA'47, recieves her gold medal from Graduates' Society President David Laidley, BCom'67, at the Annual Dinner Meeting.





With wine, music and laughter McGill friends enjoyed the **Leacock Luncheon** fesivities: seated, left to right, Susan (Ostrom) Conradi, BEd'67, Sally (Drury) McDougall, BSc'68, David Forseth, Liz (Hendrie) Forseth, BA'67, and standing from left, Millie Conradi and Harriet (Dolan) Stairs, BA'67.



Harold Rosenberg

50th Anniversay classmates talk about old times at the **Principal's Dinner**; from left Kay Budden, John Budden, BEng'37 William Horwood, BEng'37, and Lois (Strachan) Horwood, BA'40.

Reunion '88

This year's reunion has come and gone – considered a great success by all who attended. Preparations are now underway for Reunion '88 which will honour, in particular, those classes whose graduating years end in 3 or 8 (i.e. 25th reunion for the class of '63, 50th for the class of '38). Mark these dates on your calendar – **September 22 to 25, 1988** – and plan to be with us then, back at Old McGill. For further information telephone (514) 398-3554.

Gordon Wasserman

Gordon J. Wasserman, BA'59, Assistant Undersecretary of State in the British Government's Home Office, former Rhodes Scholar and Oxford lecturer, aesthete and family man, is not your average British civil servant. He says "wanna" instead of "want to," likes to summer in Wyoming and — is Canadian.

Seated in his Westminster office, in the shadow of Big Ben, and in spite of an efficient, understated appearance – neatly parted hair, half-specs tipped forward, McGill tie and flannels – he looked friendly, perhaps mischievous, and ten years younger than his forty-eight years.

"I am a passionate gardener," he said, puffing the "p." So I asked him why my father's asparagus grew like ferns and yielded two stalks a year. "You have to cut them like hell now, when they are about this high (half a metre) and the more you cut, the more they grow," he said. It seems he has had a green thumb for whatever he has done.

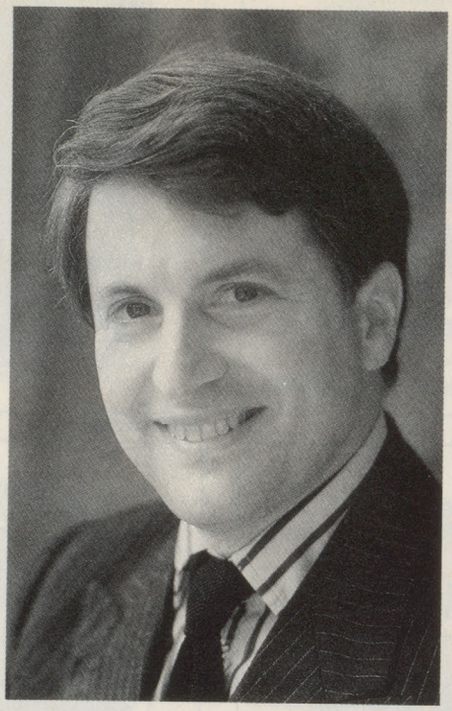
After doing philosophy at New College, Wasserman lectured in economics at Merton College, Oxford. In 1967, his friend, Labour minister Roy Jenkins, asked him to write a job description for an economist's post at the Home Office. When nobody suitable applied, guess who got the job?

Jenkins moved to the Exchequer, but Wasserman stayed on. Despite the expansive climate in Canada, he says he never made a conscious decision to remain in Britain—it just turned out that way. He thrived on the challenge of the Home Office, the toughest ministry in the civil service, believed in the Commonwealth, and was enticed by the opportunity of "playing in the big leagues."

From 1972 to 1977, he toured the country in charge of government inner-city policy, and impressed his seniors enough to win a research fellowship to study race relations in America.

Back in Britain the next year, Wasserman took on the most traditional of home office jobs: responsibility for electoral matters, horse-racing, gambling, and London taxi fares. He went about his duties with a mixture of amusement and entrepreneurial zeal.

In 1979, he oversaw the first combined elections of local and parliamentary government in British history, something



Carole Culner

many believed impossible. The only obstacle Wasserman saw was a possible shortage of ballot boxes for the two sets of ballots. So, he nimbly proposed to keep the same number of boxes as before but have different coloured ballots. After work he went door-to-door in his neighborhood confirming that the grey and white ballots were clearly distinguishable. When he suspected that some M.P. might ask whether the ballots would be confused by colourblind voters, Wasserman arranged for the Queen's eye doctor to state categorically that this was impossible. Needless to say he was delighted when the question came up.

Two years later he was seconded to head research into social policy for the Cabinet's think-tank. Though the group was disbanded in 1983, Wasserman reckons many of its ideas have since found their way into policy. With the enthusiasm of a boy back from camp he said, "That was fun because we were so close to the Prime Minister and Number 10 (Downing Street). But it was different from the job I am doing now: this is a great big management job, that was pure policy."

His great, big management job entails responsibility for the Department of Police Science and Technology, putting him in the third highest tier of the Home Office. Here, 2500 employees are involved in, among other things, the birth of the next generation of the police national computer, the introduction of genetic fingerprinting and the world's biggest forensic science unit.

Wasserman showed me a hand-held terminal which will allow police to check fingerprints with criminal records and even photographs of suspects automatically. Finger pecking at the keys, he said, "You have to put your personality . . . psychic capital, into all these things if you want them to work."

Wasserman's daughters popped up frequently in the conversation and he showed fatherly pride when he mentioned that they had both won places to do history at university, one at London, the other at Oxford. He is equally proud of his wife Cressida (the daughter of former Labour Party leader Hugh Gaitskell), who recently finished a law degree, and is a "won-derful cook."

Wasserman blushed when asked if it was true that he ran a salon. He preferred to say he has many friends from literary and academic circles and enjoys having them around for dinner. He said that "these people are of course our friends. Obviously we have common interests. We met Maggie Drabble through the P.T.A."

If he leads the good life, though, he is equally aware of his own good fortune. "There is a certain combination of circumstances which make living in England very, very nice," he said. "I happen to have it. But on the other hand, if you're living in a council house and unemployed, it's not quite so simple. You might as well be living in Calgary."

Of his McGill days, when he was president of the Student Society, he remembers having room and board at the old student union building on Sherbrooke Street while editing the *Daily*. His biggest scoop? "We continued to have the wire on the Hungarian Revolution later than the proper papers. It was good, it was exciting, and students were reading it rather than the *Gazette*."

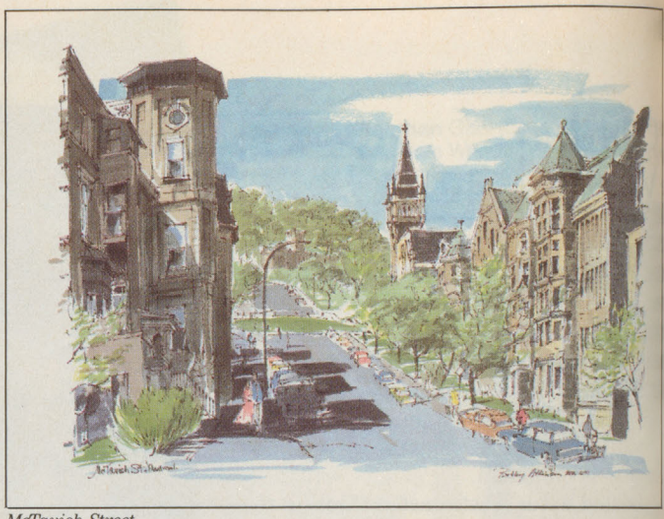
We returned to asparagus and how he digs newspapers into his garden to break up the London clay. And that made him think about cabs and their fare tables. "When I took over you needed a microscope to read them. I made a great fuss about this and said, 'This has to be much larger.' Now whenever I get into a cab, I get a lot of satisfaction, because I can say, 'I did it. I actually made this sign bigger, people can read it now.' That gives me pleasure. That's the good part of life: it's like growing things; it's like gardening."

And the Undersecretary is a very, very passionate gardener.

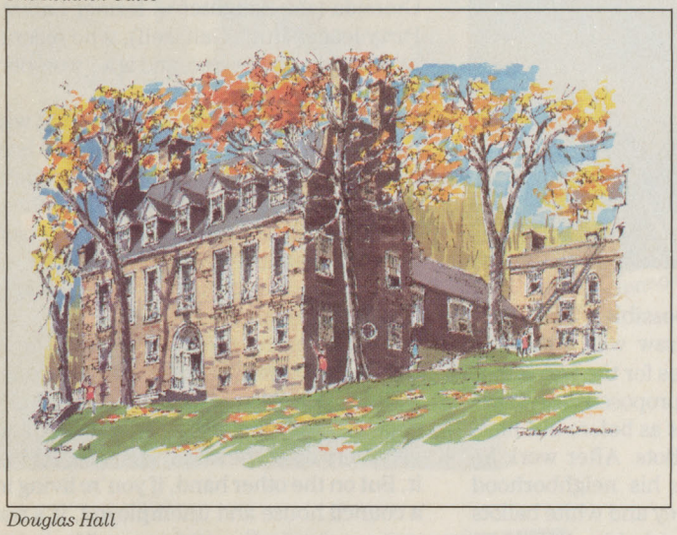
JIM BOOTHROYD



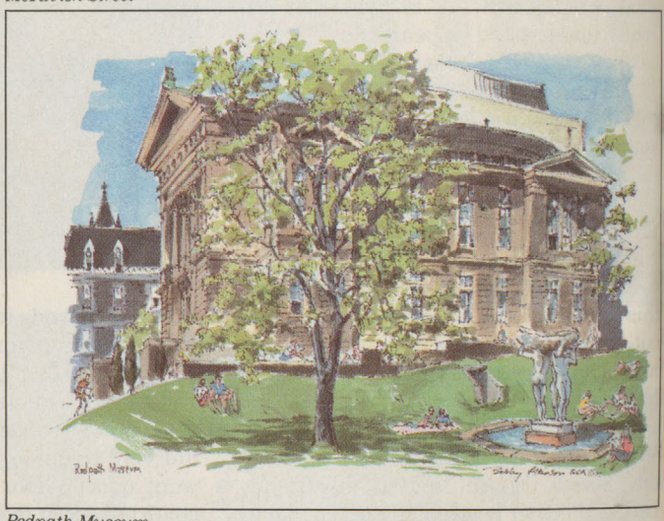
The Roddick Gates



McTavish Street



Douglas Hall



Redpath Museum

Illustrations reduced. Actual dimensions of lithographs are 12½″ in height by 17″ in width (10½″ × 14½″ image size).

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ciety offices at Martlet House, 3605 Mountain
reet, or on the ground floor of the Faculty Club,
50 McTavish Street, Montreal. Inquiries may be
rected to (514) 398-3551.

he Artist

bby Atkinson matured as an artist in Montreal.
r talent expressed itself through her love of
e city and its architecture and led to the
blication of two books of her watercolour
tches "Québec Mon Amour," in 1970, and
uébec, Nostalgie," in 1976. Her paintings are
be found in the collections of major Canadian
rporations and in numerous private homes in
nada and the United States.

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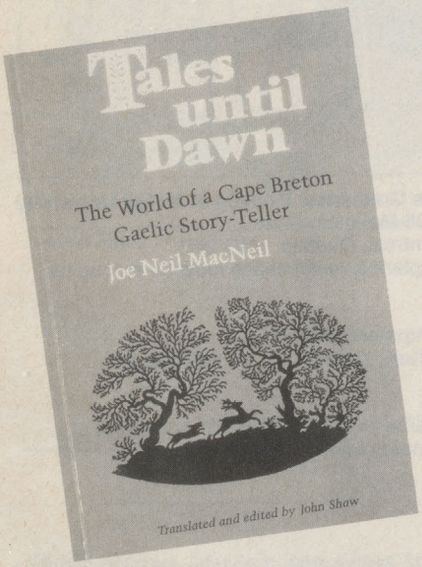
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Credit card purchasers may order by mail or by calling (514) 398-3551, weekdays from 9 AM to 5 PM.

Tales Until Dawn: The World of a Cape Breton Story-Teller, by Joe Neil MacNeil, translated and edited by John Shaw, McGill-Queen's University Press, 1987, 267 pages, $15.95 paperback.

Tales Until Dawn walks the fine line between scholarship and "popular" culture. Joe Neil MacNeil lives in Big Pond, Cape Breton County, Nova Scotia, and has been telling folktales in Gaelic for most of this century. John Shaw, a Gaelic scholar, has edited and translated the anecdotes that MacNeil has told him over the past decade. The result is a fascinating but sometimes dry book. That someone has recorded so many of these tales so that we are led to the "bridge from . . . the state of wakefulness to that of the dream" that these tales provide, should be applauded. Yet without being able to hear a raspy voice lilting its way through the adventures, much of this book does not truly come alive.



The book is divided into several sections. Part One gives a brief background to the world of the story-teller. Part Two is the long middle section which talks about individual reciters—the Kennedys, the MacIsaacs, the MacMullens—and then presents a representative sampling of tales. There is a wide assortment of these, from hero and animal tales to "numbskull" stories. Many read as though they are direct transcriptions of MacNeil talking, and are often introduced by phrases such as, "Here is a story that I heard from Alexander Kennedy. It is a great many years since I heard it told, more than fifty."

Many of the tales are a few pages long and unfortunately do not hold the attention of a reader as well as they might that of a listener. Without the crackle of a fire in the background, the smell of coffee or whiskey in the air, the small, idiosyncratic movements of the story-teller's hands, and the undulations of the spoken language, many of these tales rest too comfortably and cleanly on the page.

Part Three is composed of miscellaneous scraps, including Proverbs, Expressions, and Second Sight.

Perhaps the most lively aspect of this collection is the character of Joe Neil MacNeil himself. Throughout the book we are treated to his meandering, anecdotal way of speaking, and his natural enthusiasm for stories, gossip and people. The picture on the back cover shows him poised, seemingly ready to launch into a warm recitation that has been passed from one generation to the next. His huge ears almost flap at the sides of his head, as though they are ready to catch the stories floating by in the breeze. Yet the unfortunate problem with the book is that it attempts to provide for the reader what is usually meant for the listener. "What the ear does not hear will not move the heart" is one of the opening epigrams in this book. If you buy this book, I suggest you collect a few friends and perhaps a bottle of scotch and ask someone to read it out loud.

Tales Until Dawn is a communal book that should be shared with the appropriate company.

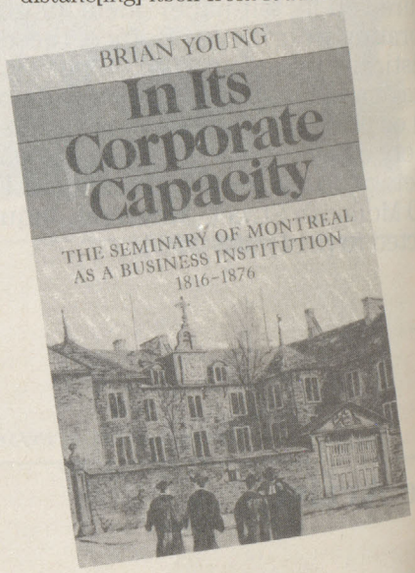
PETER O'BRIEN, MA'85

In Its Corporate Capacity: The Seminary of Montreal as a Business Institution, 1816-1876. by Brian Young, McGill-Queen's University Press, 1986, 295 pages, $30.00 hardcover.

The latest issue of the *McGill Law Journal* is a special edition on Quebec legal history. This is a sign of the growing interest in what was, until recently, a forgotten field. One of the leading voices of the new Quebec legal (and business) historiography is McGill History Professor Brian Young.

In his latest book, Young examines how the Sulpician Seminary of Montreal weathered the transformation in property relations which brought about the transition from a feudal to an industrial capitalist economy in nineteenth-century Quebec. As *the* seigneur of the island of Montreal, the seminary had to bear the brunt of the campaign for the abolition of seigneurial privileges. These privileges included the *droit de banalité* (milling rights), *cens et rentes* (annual rents on ceded lands), and mutation levies when properties changed hands. To stave off attacks on its privileged status, the seminary adopted the strategy of what Young calls "holy housekeeping" (the root meaning of "holy" being "to separate" or "set apart"). The strategy of keeping things separate can be seen to have dictated the location of the seminary's business office, which "formed, along with the parlour and porter's lodge, a zone external to the cloistered part of the seminary."

A further manifestation can be discerned in the seminary's practice of "distanc[ing] itself from feudal



modalities." For example, it frequently transferred its banal privilege to mill lessees, or sold debts for seigneurial arrears to third parties.

By thus deflecting attention away from itself, the seminary was able to withstand and even profit from the dismantling of the seigneurial system. As Young shows, the seminary's coffers swelled from the proceeds of the commutation of its land from seigneurial into freehold tenure. These monies were subsequently used to acquire urban rental properties, municipal bonds, or to make loans—all of which served to further enhance the institution's financial

security.

One of the most interesting aspects of Young's account is the connection he brings out between Sulpician business and devotional practices. We have already seen how the strategy of keeping things separate underlay the former. As for devotional practices, seminary officials are said to have shown "a particular obsession with the separation of . . . individual students . . . [who] were not allowed to enter the room of another student or the infirmary without permission from the superior."

The seminary brought the same techniques of confinement, discipline, and surveillance to bear upon the inmates of numerous hospitals, orphanages, and other social institutions it helped finance and direct. Young argues that by so doing, the Sulpicians "played an important ideological and institutional role in the legitimation of the social structures emerging in industrial Montreal," that is, the seminary's "insistence of authority, isolation, and work discipline made it a useful vehicle by which the bourgeoisie could combat the vice, laziness, and rebelliousness perceived among the Catholic popular classes."

This alliance between seigneur and bourgeoisie is a curious one, since the latter had earlier argued that the seminary's privileged status was an impediment to economic progress. That a *modus vivendi* was reached just the same is attested to by the fact that the seminary continues to occupy a six-acre lot in the centre of Montreal, surrounded by bank head offices and discothèques.

DAVID HOWES

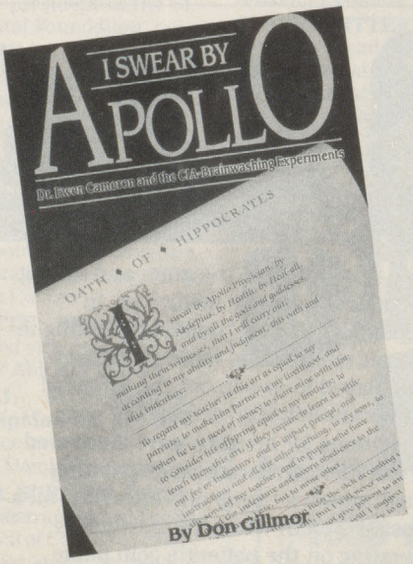
I Swear By Apollo: Dr. Ewan Cameron and the CIA-Brainwashing Experiments, by Don Gillmor, Eden Press, 1987, 177 pages, $24.95 hardcover.

I Swear By Apollo examines the role played by noted psychiatrist, Dr. Ewan Cameron, in a series of CIA-funded experimental treatments, conducted at the McGill-affiliated Allan Memorial Institute during the 1950s. The CIA is now being sued by a group of former patients who were subjected by Cameron to what the author calls brainwashing. The book reveals many facets of this case which the media has ignored.

Gillmor attempts to deal with issues such as research ethics and clinical responsibility within the context of this case. In general, he does so thoroughly. Unfortunately, Gillmor fails to provide a sound analysis of the fundamental philosophical questions involved.

The book begins with sketchy biographical details about Cameron, followed by a historical overview of psychiatry and the Allan itself. It examines the Nuremberg trials of Nazi war criminals at which Cameron offered testimony on the sanity of Rudolph Hess. As a result of these trials, the Nuremberg Code was formulated to provide a standard of conduct for human experimentation. The book asks whether Cameron's later work violated this code.

Cameron shared the optimism of psychiatry in the 1950s that mental illness could be eradicated. He was an extraordinary, hard-working and powerful leader, and above all, a pragmatist interested only in results. It was this ambitious streak, combined with his abandonment of scientific methods, that led to accusations of "criminal stupidity" and "immorality."



The reader is left with little doubt that Cameron was a poor investigator. For example, during his "psychic driving" and "depatterning" experiments, patients were subjected to long periods of sensory deprivation, shock treatments, or a variety of drugs including LSD and curare, all intended to make them more receptive to the repetitious messages which Cameron hoped would help cure their mental illness.

In 1957 this work attracted the financial support of the CIA, who were interested in brainwashing. Cameron was not about to look a gift horse in the mouth. To be fair, in the late 1950s the CIA had not yet acquired its dubious reputation, and the funding was secretly channelled through "The Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology." Cameron may not have been aware of the CIA link.

When the CIA connection was revealed in a 1977 *New York Times* article, ethical standards of research had changed radically. By those standards Cameron's behaviour was highly questionable. He experimented on patients unable to give consent, his therapies were potentially harmful, and he often distorted results.

Gillmor succeeds in changing all the blacks and whites to shades of grey. Today any number of criticisms of Cameron's conduct are deserving: his science was second-rate; his morality questionable; his judgement poor, and even his motives suspect. But, in the 1950s, things were very different. As Hans Lehmann, a Cameron colleague, observed: "It wasn't a criminal experiment using people as guinea pigs. It was a heroic, very aggressive treatment based on a certain theory which proved to be wrong . . . he thought he was doing what was best for his patients."

Gillmor's book answers some questions but raises others. Although the book has many distracting flaws of construction and style – it is often repetitious, awkward in handling time sequences, and poorly laid out – it is a compelling read, especially for those associated with McGill, and particularly so for those interested in research and medical ethics.

CHARLES and BARRY PLESS

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MARTLAUGH

"This won't hurt a bit..." and other dental delusions

Dentist (den.tist) n. (/L. *dens*, tooth). 1. person who renders others incapable of speech and then poses essay-type questions about nuclear war, baseball, etc. 2. inflictor of great pain (vide *Marathon Man*).

Many of us have an image of dentists as people who cause pain. We pace waiting rooms fighting queasiness or stare glassy-eyed into tanks of tropical fish, oblivious to the Muzak, listening for approaching footsteps and the ominous intoning of our names. In those moments we know the agony of French aristocrats as the tumbrels rattled over the cobblestones.

What is needed here is a new attitude, an appreciation of how far the art of dentistry has come. A look into the history of the profession may help us achieve a fresh outlook. The ghoulish dental adventures of our ancestors should convince us that we are mere pikers in the pain department.



Arts Council of Great Britain

In 1985, Israeli archaeologists discovered the oldest tooth ever found with an intact filling. Originally belonging to a Nabatean soldier, the 2200-year-old tooth had a bronze wire inserted into its canal – a very painful operation without anaesthesia – to stop "toothworms" burrowing into the decay. Although the soldier died of other causes, "death may have come as a relief," suggests Joe Zias, of Israel's Department of Antiquities. "This guy's mouth was a mess!"

Early doctors constantly searched for ways to replace lost teeth. Greek and Egyptian "toothmakers" fashioned artificial teeth of gold or ivory, held in place with a gold wire. Physicians experimented with "replantation," moving one of the patient's other teeth to the empty socket. However, since substituting a molar for an incisor had obvious disadvantages, "transplantation" (using another person's tooth to fill the gap) became popular.

The ancient Phoenicians replaced lost teeth with ones extracted from slaves. The Etruscans made dental bridges from ox teeth, which must have given the wearer a peculiar smile. By the Middle Ages transplantation had become so popular that "tooth dealers" bought teeth from grave diggers or collected them on battlefields. Bands of "tooth – nappers" attacked unwary victims, forcibly removing their teeth for sale on the black market. No tooth fairies these!

Most medieval dental procedures were done by barber-surgeons. While wealthy patients could summon these practitioners to their homes, it was the marketplace that served as a dental office for the poor. In France, self-taught vagabonds roamed the countryside, pulling teeth, curing abscesses by plunging a red-hot knife into the gum, and selling worthless toothache medicines. In England "painless" dentists, working in tents at village fairs, hired musicians who played to drown out the screams!

Itinerant dentists' deservedly poor reputations for honesty were illustrated by one Flemish Renaissance painting which shows a "surgeon" operating on a peasant's teeth while his assistant is operating on the patient's coin purse.

Even wealth and power couldn't prevent dental distress. England's Queen Elizabeth I, who loved sweets, endured years of agony from abscessed teeth. Once, when her toothache had disrupted national business for several days, her Privy Council insisted she see a dentist. After listening skeptically to their assurances that the operation was painless, Elizabeth finally agreed to have the offending tooth pulled—but only after the dentist proved his expertise by extracting one of the deputation leader's teeth!

By the 18th century, dental techniques had improved but denture-making still had a few bugs. Texts describe several unique methods of constructing bridges and plates. For example, to fill small gaps, two or three artificial teeth of gold, ivory or wood were strung like pearls on gold wire, and then tied to existing teeth. These bridges looked fine—until wearers chewed anything tougher than pudding. One imagines even a gentle sneeze causing them to lift, like tiny garage doors.

For larger bridges and plates, false teeth were attached to a gold or silver bar which could be worn with more confidence—though probably not with a smile, as they were secured by nails driven into the gums!

Sometimes complete denture sets were hinged, and operated by a spring mechanism, so wearers developed great jaw muscles trying to shut their mouths. A large number of moths and flies must have been swallowed while the technique was perfected.

American dentist Horace Wells' 1844 development of nitrous oxide (laughing gas) revolutionized dental surgery, despite a shaky start. When Wells first demonstrated its use before an audience, the patient groaned as his tooth was removed, so the experiment was called a failure—even though the man later admitted he'd felt no pain and had moaned on principle!

Ancient civilizations solved most dental problems by eating little sugar and dying young, while in later centuries treatment involved techniques which are painful even to read about. So, next time you find yourself in a dentist's chair, white-knuckled, counting the little holes in the acoustic ceiling tiles to keep from snivelling, consider the tremendous advances that have taken place in dental technology. Perhaps knowing what our forbears had to endure can soothe the nausea.

Or maybe not . . . seventeen . . . eighteen . . . nineteen . . .

HEATHER KIRKWOOD

Dental Assistance – DIANA GRIER AYTON

THE '30s

W. STANFORD REID, BA'34,-MA'35, an Emeritus Professor of history at the University of Guelph, is now retired but writing a local history and a book on Sir William Dawson's view of creation and evolution.

THEODORE L. SOURKES, BSc'39, MSc'46, has received the Order of Andrés Bello from the Venezuelan government for contributions to neuroscience.

THE '40s

DOUGLAS GRANT LOCHHEAD, BA'43, BLS'51, has been appointed Writer-in-Residence at Mount Allison University for a three-year term.

JEAN DE GRANDPRE, BCL'43, has been inducted into the Conseil du Patronat du Quebec's Entrepreneurs Club.

RUTH M. GOLDBLOOM, DipPE'44, has been appointed a director of Keltic Inc. of Halifax, N.S.

W. GORDON DONNELLY, BA'39, BCL'47, was elected vice-president (development) of the Arbitrators' Institute of Canada, Ontario section, and as a director of the Ontario Motor Vehicle Arbitration Plan.

DENIS ROSS, BCom'47, will chair the Challenge Fund Financial Institutions Committee of Carleton University.

MANUEL SHACTER, BA'44, BCL'47, has been elected Bâtonnier of the Barreau de Montreal.

HERBERT SHAYNE, BCom'47, has been nominated to the board of the Sovran Financial Corp. of Norfolk, VI.

ARNOLD A. SINGER, BCom'47, has become executive vice-president of D. H. Blair & Co., Inc., a firm of New York investment bankers.

MORTON RITZ, BEng'48, has been appointed manager for the Foil and Flexible Packaging Division of Reynolds Aluminum Co. of Canada.

KNUT GROTTEROD, BEng'49, has been appointed chairman of the Research and Productivity Council of New Brunswick, and has been awarded an honourary PhD for science by the University of Maine.

PAUL MARSHALL, BCL'49, has been appointed to the board of directors of Norcen Energy Resources Ltd.

PAUL PARE, BCL'49, has been inducted into the Conseil du Patronat du Quebec's Entrepreneurs Club.

JACK R. TROTT, BCom'49, has been appointed president of Snap-On Tools of Canada Ltd.

THE '50s

JOSEPH D. CAMPBELL, MSc'50, has recently moved with his wife Sara to Victoria, B.C. and welcomes visiting Macdonald and McGill friends.

JOHN. C. ANTLIFF, BSc'51, has joined UNUM Life Insurance Co. of Maine as a vice-president.

NIELS H. NIELSEN, BA'51, MA'54, has been appointed to the advisory board of the Rider College School of Business in Lawrenceville, NJ.

W. NOEL O'BRIEN, BEng'51, has been named chairman of the board of directors of the Canadian Nuclear Association for 1987-88.

J. WILLIAM RITCHIE, BSc'51, has been appointed to the board of directors for T. & M. Winter Ltd., Nfld.

JOHN J. PEPPER, BCL'52, has been elected president of the St. Mary's Hospital Foundation.

CAROLYN WALK, BFA'52, has joined the Toronto realty firm of Sadie Moranis Ltd.

HARTLAND M. MACDOUGALL, BEng'53, has been elected chairman of the Trust Companies Association of Canada.

W. BLAIR DOUGLAS, BCom'55, has been appointed vice-president and chief financial officer for Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.

F. DUQUETTE, BEng'55, has been appointed vice-president, engineering, for Abitibi-Price Inc.

JOSEPH J. SCHNEIDER, BEng'55, DipMan'69, has been appointed vice-president – engineering with Dominion Bridge.

CHARLES R. SCRIVER, BA'51, MD'55, has been appointed by the Science Council of Canada as chairman of a major study on genetic predisposition to disease, and health care policy, and has recently returned from China where he worked on a CIDA-McGill International project.

BERNARD L. SEGAL, BSc'50, MD'55, has been named chief of cardiology and director of the Philadephia Heart Institute at Presbyterian-University of Pennsylvania Medical Center.

RICHARD G. TOPAZIAN, DDS'55, is co-editor of the 2nd edition of the book *Oral and Maxillofacial Infections.*

BRUCE W. LITTLE, BEng'56, has been appointed a senior vice-president of Noranda Forest Inc.

ALLAN A. HODGSON, BA'58, has been elected to the board of directors of Spar Aerospace Ltd.

ANN MCNALLY BUDGE, BSc'59, is the author of the cookbook *Fit To Eat*, a collection of recipes for active people, published by Hurtig Publishers of Edmonton, Alta.

WILLIAM W. TINMOUTH, BCL'59, has been appointed senior vice-president with Cambridge Shopping Centres Ltd.

THE '60s

BARRY D. FLETCHER, MD'61, has been appointed chairman of the department of diagnostic imaging with St. Jude Children's Research Hospital of Memphis, Tenn.

JUDITH ANA (WERENFELS) JOHNSON, BA'61, is projects coordinator with Action Communications Int'l. in Calgary, Alta.

STEWART W. BAIN, BEng'62, has been appointed vice-president, marketing, for WESCO of Westinghouse Canada.

JOSEPH KITTERMAN, MD'62, who is a member of the Department of Pediatrics at UCSF, is taking a sabbatical year in New Zealand at the National Women's Hospital.

J. B. MANGIONE, BEng'62, has been elected to the board of directors of the Canadian Standards Association.

IAN E. WILLIAMS, BEng'62, has been appointed general manager – Shape Product Sales for the Algoma Steel Corp. Ltd.

RICHARD M. WISE, BCom'62, has been re-elected president of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Business Valuators.

AL YETTER, BEng'62, recently completed a 3000-mile cross-country bicycle tour of the United States with five other men.

H. CLIFFORD HATCH JR., BA'63, has been appointed finance director of Allied-Lyons PLC in London, England.

BARRY G. HULL, BEng'63, has been appointed president, federal systems division, of DMR Group Inc.

JOHN F. LEBARON, BA'63, has been appointed to be an associate professor of education at University of Lowell in Lowell, Mass.

MARK ROSENSTEIN, BA'60, BCL'63, has been appointed to the board of Impertex Inc.

NICOLAS STEINMETZ, BSc'59, MD'63, has been appointed executive director of the Montreal Children's Hospital.

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D. T. WALCOT, BA'63, has been appointed president of Sun Life of Canada Investment Management Ltd.

LUDMILA (NEMEC) de FOUGEROLLES, BCL'64, has been named president of the Commission de protection de la langue francaise, the enforcement arm of Quebec's language legislation.

D'ARCY R. DOHERTY, BCom'64, has been named president and chief operating officer of Chancellor Trust Co.

MICHAEL HALE, BSc'64, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of Laurentian Asia Ltd., and vice-president, Asia, for Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

MALCOLM E. MCLEOD, BA'61, BCL'64, has been appointed to the National Advisory Board on Science and Technology.

RONALD SILVERSTONE, BA'64, DipEdAdmin'85, has been appointed director of adult education for the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal.

PAUL R. DUBE, BCom'63, MBA'65, has been appointed president of Marimac Inc.

PAUL RATKI, BEng'65, has been elected to the board of directors and named executive vice-president and general manager of Canadian Reynolds Metals Co. Ltd.

WALTER K. "JOHN" KELLETT, BCom'68, has been appointed vice-president, corporate and pension fund investements, of the Royal Bank of Canada, and is the new president of the McGill Society of Toronto.

RON J. MARKEY, DDS'69, has become president of the Canadian Dental Association.

THE '70s

JACK ALTMAN, BCom'70, has joined the firm Tran, Villemaire, St-Aubin, Chartered Accountants.

STEPHEN A. MILLS, BSc'67, MD'71, has been made an associate professor of surgery at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest University.

VIJAY BABLAD, DDS'72, has completed his post-graduate studies in endodontics and is currently practising in Guelph, Ont.

DONALD F. GERSON, PhD'72, has been appointed assistant vice-president, manufacturing, for Connaught Laboratories Ltd.

GABOR LANTOS, BEng'72, is currently interning at Toronto Western Hospital.

GEORGE CHAJES, BCom'73, has been appointed a principal of Hurlow Consulting Inc.

MARTINE CORRIVEAU-GOUGEON, BEng'73, has been appointed general manager – outside plant for the Quebec region of Bell Canada.

DAVID W. FLICKER, BA'69, BCL'72, LLB'73, has been appointed an assistant vice-president, law, of Canadian Pacific Ltd.

NORMAN D. McCULLOUGH, BCom'73, has been appointed executive vice-president of National Construction Corp. Ltd.

SHELDON POLANSKY, BA'70, LLB'73, BCL'74, has been named vice-president, legal counsel and secretary of Spar Aerospace Ltd.

BARBARA BUSING, BOT'74, is managing director of The John Reesor Centre of the Hamilton-Wentworth Head Injury Association in Hamilton, Ont.

STEVE ENGELBERG, BSc'71, MBA'74, works for the consumer products division of Sanyo Canada Inc., and has been appointed vice-president of sales and major accounts for the central region.

LOUYSE GAUVIN, BCL'74, has been appointed secretary and assistant general counsel for Northern Telecom Ltd.

GABOR JELLINEK, DipMan'74, has been appointed vice-president, production, for the Seagram Co. Ltd.

MAUREEN LOFTHOUSE, MBA'75, has been appointed science and technology counsellor with the Canadian Embassy in Bonn.

ANTONIO "TONY" MATURO, BA'75, has been appointed portfolio manager for Standard Life Assurance Co.

MARCEL BERTRAND BA'76, received a MArch degreefrom the Harvard University Graduate School of Design.

CLAUDIO F. BUSSANDRI, BEng'69, MBA'76, hasbeen appointed president and chief operating officer for Lartic Sugar Ltd.

GARY CORSI, BCom'76, DipPubAcc'78, has been appointed vice-president, finance and administration, for Sun Life Assurance of Canada.

LAWRENCE HERMAN BCL'75, LLB'76, has returned to private practise with the firm of Martineau Walker in Montreal.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER "SANDY" MACGILLIVRAY, BA'76, has received his PhD from the University of Edinburgh, and is currently assistant director of the British School of Archæology at Athens, Greece.

AARON ETTENBERG, MA'77, PhD'80, has been named the Harold J. Plous Award winner for 1987-88. The award is given annually by the University of California Santa Barbara's College of Letters and Science for outstanding performance by an assistant professor.

RICHARD "DON" JONES, DDS'77, was elected president of the Newfoundland Dental Association in May.

PHILLIP S. LICHTSZTRAL, BCom'77, DipPubAcc'78, has become a partner in the accounting firm Richter, Usher & Vineberg.

EUGENE MEEHAN, LLM'77, DCL'84, has recently written the book *Creditors' Remedies in Alberta.*

SYLVIA PIGGOTT, BA'77, MLS'79, has recently been elected president of the Special Libraries Association (Eastern Canada Chapter).

ELLY TREPMAN, BSc'77, graduated *cum laude* from Harvard Medical School in 1982, has completed the Harvard Orthopaedic Residency Program, and is currently Chief Resident in Orthopaedics at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, Mass.

FRED H. SIMPSON, BCom'78, has been appointed manager of the new Chabanel office of McLeod Young Weir in Montreal.

SUSAN D. LAXER, BCom'79, DipPubAcc'81, has been admitted as a partner to the firm of Zittrer, Siblin, Stein, Levine Chartered Accountants.

PATRICIA PALMER-OHTAKE, BSc'79, is the recipient of a Canadian Heart Foundation Traineeship of $11,550 for continuation of study of exercise physiology at Queen's University.

THE '80s

PHILIP A. BAER, MD'80, recently completed fellowship training in rheumatology at the University of Toronto and has joined the staff of Centenary Hospital in Toronto.

STUART BERGER, BSc'80, has recently received a PhD in molecular biology from the University of Toronto and is presently on a post-doctoral fellowship at Cambridge University in England.

NANCY J. CARRELL, LLB'77, LLM'79, BCL'80, has been apointed secretary and general counsel for Tee-Comm Electronics Inc.

LOUISE GAUVREAU, BEd'80, is an athletics coordinator at Outaouais College in Hull, Que.

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hosts a local television show and is a freelance master of ceremonies.

JUDY GLASS, MD'80, DipPsych'86, has been elected president of the International Psychoanalytic Studies Organization.

BRADFORD R. HEPLER, PhD'81, is an associate chief toxicologist in the Cuyahoga County Coroner's Office in Ohio.

SETH J. VOGELMAN, BA'81, and his wife will be moving to kibbutz Ma'ale Gilboa in Israel after studying for a year at the Pardes Institute of Jewish Studies in Jerusalem.

SHIRLEY THOMSON, PhD'82, is the new director of the National Gallery of Canada.

MICHEL BAKHOS, MBA'83, has been appointed marketing manager Flygt Canada, a division of I.T.T. Industries of Canada Ltd.

ROMAN ORYSCHUK, BCom'76, MBA'83, has been appointed vice-president, finance for the National Bank Leasing Inc.

DAN POPE, BA'83, recently graduated from Suffolk University Law School in Boston, Mass., where he was editor of the Suffolk Law Review.

DONNA SOBLE KAUFMAN, BCL'84, has been appointed a director of the corporation for Selkirk Communications Ltd.

FARIDA RAJWANI, MA'84, has completed a PhD at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education and has returned home to Kenya.

GLEN SAXE, BSc'84, took top honours for overall excellence in clinical research at the 28th Annual North American National Student Research Forum in Galveston, Tex.

ANDREW KAVOURAS, BA'85, has been named manager of the Montreal Trust Place Ville-Marie branch.

STUART FISKE, BEng'86, has received the Arthur Surveyer Award for academic excellence and a Teleglobe Canada prize. He is doing graduate work at the Massachesetts Institute of Technology.

MICHEL-NORMAND GEYLMAN, DDS'87, will be practising at the Centre Dentaire in Montreal.

CORRECTIONS. In the last issue we listed some incorrect information in the Convocation '87, Alumnotes and In Memoriam columns. Our apologies go to all concerned. Please note that:

BEVERLY (HALLETT) BRESEE, has completed two years of service with the Timmins Board of Education and will be taking up residence in Dundas, Ont.

WINIFRED M. ROSS, MSc'48, MD'52, after a long association with the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, has "retired" to a second career of art history. She will be a mature student in the Department of Art at Queen's University.

PETER VAN TOORN. BA'67, who was listed in the In Memoriam column, is very much alive and doing well.



The Faculty of Law had a very special ceremony at Spring Convocation. Lawrence B. Trenholme, centre, grandson of Norman William Trenholme, the first recipient of the Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal, presented the Faculty with the medal won by his grandfather in 1865. He is flanked by the oldest living Torrance Medal winner, Senator Carl Goldenberg, BA'28, MA'29, BCL'32 (left), and the 1987 winner, Greg Bordan, BCL/LLB'87.

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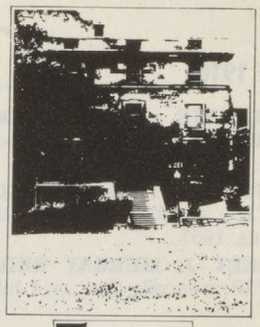
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IN MEMORIAM

THE 1910s

MARJORIE (FLETCHER) WARD, BA'17, at North Olmsted, Ohio, on 26 Feb. 1987.

HENRY LLOYD BLACHFORD, BSc'18, at Toronto, Ont., on 17 Aug. 1987.

ROBERT J. MURRAY REID, BSA'18, at Lacolle, Que., on 4 July 1987.

RUTH (SALOMON) KIRSCH, BA'19, at Montreal, on 29 June 1987.

HAZEL (HOFFMAN) LOZINSKI, Music'19, at Montreal, on 2 July 1987.

THE '20s

GERALD G. ANGLIN, BCL'20, at Rothesay, N.B., on 8 July 1987.

HAROLD B. LITTLE, BArch'20, at Montreal, on 7 Aug. 1987.

PAUL G. HIEBERT, MSc'22, PhD'24, at Carman, Man., on 6 Sept. 1987.

HYMAN BAKER, BCL'25, at Montreal, on 24 June 1987.

HARVEY COTNAM, BCom'25, CA'26, at Pembrook, Ont., on 17 June 1987.

LLOYD ALEXANDER MUNRO, PhD'26, at Brampton, Ont., on 3 Sept. 1987.

J. HERBERT MURPHY, Arts'26, of Fredricton, N.B., on 6 Nov. 1986.

DENIS F. MALONE, BSc'27, at Montreal, on 1 Sept. 1987.

S. JAMESON MARTIN, MD'28, at Nantucket, Mass., on 3 July 1987.

WILLIAM RUSSELL CARTLEDGE, CA'29, at Cornwall, Ont., on 27 June 1987.

ALEXANDER R. GILLESPIE, BCom'30, at Montreal, on 2 Aug. 1987.

GOLDYE (SHAPIRO) HERSHORN, BA'30, at Montreal, on 18 Aug. 1987.

FREDERICK S. NATION, BSc'30, at Bracebridge, Ont., on 7 July 1987.

THE '30s

G. EWING TAIT, BSc'30, at Baie d'Urfe, Que., on 17 July 1987.

C. BURTON DALTON, BSA'31, at Ottawa, Ont., on 18 July 1987.

WYNIFRED (EAVES) LEMAITRE, BA'31, BLS'47, at Palo Alto, Cal., on 28 June 1987.

DAVID WEINTRAUB, BA'27, MD'31, at Chestnut Hill, Mass., on 31 July 1987.

ARTHUR GALLAUGHER, PhD'32, at Vancouver, B.C., on 11 July 1986.

ROBERT J. NELSON, MD'32, at Barrie, Ont., on 22 Aug. 1987.

JOHN SCOTT NIXON, BA'32, at Stratford, Ont., on 14 Aug. 1987.

WILLIAM A. PETRY, MD'32, at Rochester, N.Y., on 17 June 1987.

COLIN B. ANDERSON, BEng'33, at Sandhurst Sandton, South Africa, on 9 May 1987.

GUY LUSIGNAN BEAUCHESNE, BCom'33, at St. Eustache, Que., on 3 June 1987.

E. A. ELECTA MacLENNAN, DipNurs'33, at Brookfield, N.S., on 28 Aug. 1987.

STUART R. TOWNSEND, BA'29, MD'33, at Montreal, on 5 June 1987.

ELIZABETH (HURRY) NIXON, BA'34, at Stratford, Ont., on 14 Aug. 1987.

LUCIEN HIRSCH, MD'35, at Plainfield, N.J., on 26 April 1987.

IAN N. MACKAY, BEng'35, at Sidney, B.C., on 5 July 1987.

ROBERT A. CAMPBELL, BEng'37, at Weston, Ont., on 18 Aug. 1985.

HARRIET (CHILD) COLBY, BA'37, at Montreal, on 5 Aug. 1987.

HORACE W. PECK, BSc'37, at Sidney, B.C., on 22 May 1987.

FREDERICK W. PRICE BA'37, MA'42, at Ottawa, Ont., on 11 July 1987.

HENRY M. ROMANS, BArch'37, at Halifax, N.S., on 21 June 1987.

FORRESTER W. "BILL" LESLIE, BA'39, at Beaconsfield Que., in Sept. 1987.

THE '40s

WILLIAM BOYD MORRISON, BCom'41, at Mississauga, Ont., on 24 July 1987.

F. A. JEAN STANTON, LMus'43, at St. John N.B., on 22 April 1987.

QUEENIE (SCHWARTZ) MAUER, BA'44, at Montreal, on 22 July 1987.

JACK MINTZBERG, BSc'44, DipM & BA'60, of Montreal, on 24 June 1987.

BARBARA (CAMPBELL) MUELLER, BSc'45, at Hamburg, West Germany, on 12 June 1987.

SHIRLEY (GROSS) MILLER, BA'46, at Montreal, on 26 July 1987.

J. H. HOWARD PHILIPS, MSc'47, PhD'60, at Vineland Station, Ont., on 7 June 1987.

PETER BARRY MCLAUGHLIN, BCom'48, at Toronto, Ont., on 15 July 1987.

GUY M. DRUMMOND, BCL'49, at Montreal, on 10 July 1987.

HUGH D. McCARTEN, BCom'49, at Carleton Place, Ont., on 2 July 1987.

JOHNSTON DONALD PORTER, BCom'49, at Calgary, Alta., on 23 June 1987.

KRISTIAN B. RASMUSSEN, BEng'49, at Montreal, on 4 Sept. 1987.

DAVID F. WILLIAMSON, BCOM'49, at Vancouver, B.C., on 10 June 87.

THE '50s

BALLEM H. MATHESON, BSc'50, at Montreal, on 19 June 1987.

SYDNEY W. BRECKON, PhD'51, at St. John's, Nfld., on 23 Feb. 1987.

JULIAN B. COLEMAN, MD'52, at Kinston, N.C., on 8 June 1986.

KENDAL A. LEE, BSc'47, DDS'52, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on 28 July 1987.

HARVEY PICKARD, BEng'52, at Montreal, in Jan. 1987.

CECILY (PALMER) LEIN, BA'54, at Montreal, on 22 June 1987.

THE '60s

ENRIQUE SILHY, BArch'60, at San Salvador, El Salvador, on 16 Feb. 1986.

OLIVE T. MANNING, BN'62, at Hastings, New Zealand, on 3 June 1987.

GRAHAM V. GODDARD, PhD'63, in New Zealand, on 15 Jan. 1987.

AREND CAREL MARKIES, BSc'64, at Montreal, on 15 July 1987.

MARGARET JANE (CLANDINAN) WILSON, DipEd'66, at Essex, Ont., on 2 Sept. 1987.

RICHARD MICHAEL CHAMITOV, BA'68, at Montreal, on 3 Sept. 1987.

ROBERT N. MACMILLAN, BSc'68, at Ottawa, Ont., on 10 Aug. 1987.

THE '70s

EDMUND CHATTAN BALLANTYNE, BA'72, at Toronto, Ont., on 27 July 1987.

PATRICK QUINSEY, BSW'77, at Montreal, on 6 Nov. 1984

THE '80s

STEPHEN RENDELL MARCH, MBA'81, at L'Orignal, Ont., on 26 Aug. 1987.

AGNES BOISDE, BSc'87, at Hunter, N.Y., on 20 June 1987.

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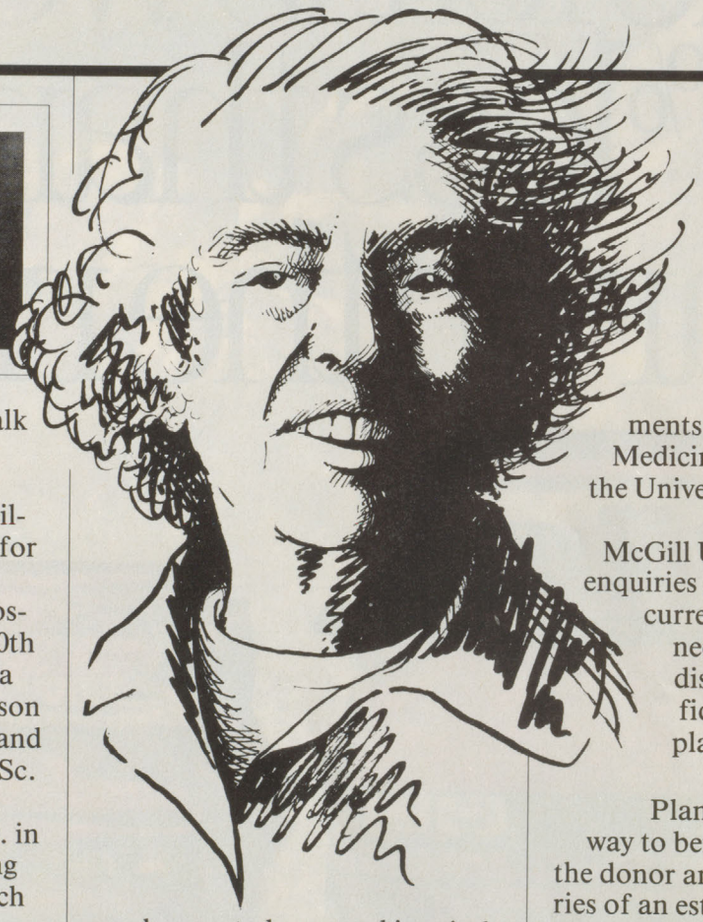
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Her dedicated contribution to life at the University was outstanding. For example, as secretary of the McGill Physics Society, she conducted the affairs of the association in the tradition established by Rutherford. She was known to be rugged in mind and character, but she preferred to play her role almost anonymously. She made no indication of personal resources, other than those typical of a professor of that time, until her death in 1979.

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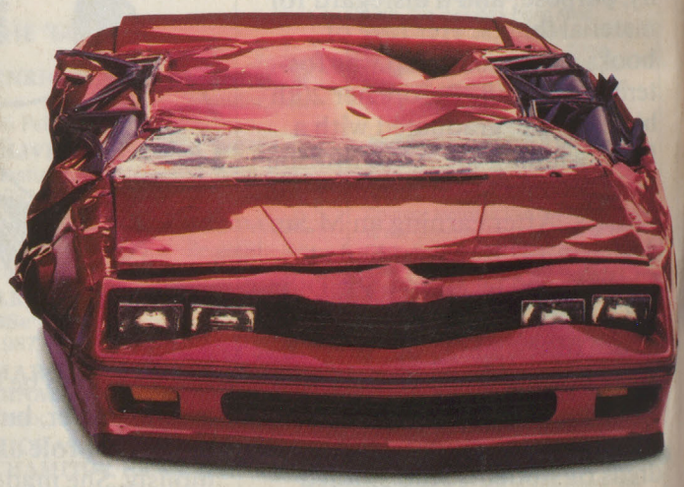
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by Heather Kirkwood

Cancer is fought on many fronts – by patients, doctors and researchers alike. At McGill's Faculty of Medicine, some of the best and the brightest are combining their efforts and assuring that the university's excellent reputation in cancer research and treatment is maintained.

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Cover: A typical Montreal snowfall turns the lower campus into a winter wonderland. Photographer George Zimbel captured this scene on a glorious December morn' last year.

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LETTERS

A bouquet!
Congratulations! McGILL NEWS has begun to sparkle! Clear editorial focus, lively prose, wide-ranging but relevant articles – all demonstrate devotion to the printed page as well as the alumni body.

Stephen Kroll, BCL'65
Toronto, Ontario

Cameron unfairly reviewed
This is to express regrets that *McGill News* has published an unfair review (Vol. 67 #4) by Charles and Barry Pless of an unfair book dealing with one of the most progressive McGill professors, Dr. Ewan Cameron, who is now deceased and cannot defend himself.

Dr. Cameron had a deep belief in doing all he could to relieve the suffering of psychiatric patients. He had highly original ideas that he applied with skill. He did in fact cure patients considered incurable by others.

As for CIA money, he accepted it on the condition that he would be entirely free to do what he wanted with it. And he carried out experiments of great importance to our knowledge of the normal and diseased mind.

Instead of echoing Mr. Gillmor and the hungry lawyers who, in trying to squeeze money out of the CIA, have dirtied the memory of Dr. Cameron, you should have listened to the many at McGill who have known and admired him.

Charles Philip Leblond
Professor of Anatomy

Editor's Note: The following letter was sent to Charlie Baillie, head coach of the national championship McGill Redmen football team.

I want to add my own personal congratulations to you and your players on winning the national university football championship in Toronto on Saturday.

In the long and illustrious 113-year history of football at McGill, it is difficult to imagine a prouder moment than your victory in the Vanier Cup, an example to all Canadians of preparation, team play and sportsmanship.

You can appreciate that as the leader of a team that also went into a national final as a 14-point underdog, I had no difficulty identifying with the Redmen.

Your personal commitment to McGill's football program kept it going, in a very real sense, especially through the wilderness years, and I can assure you that no one in the country is happier for you today that I am, with the possible exception of Bruce Coulter at Bishop's.

Again, all my congratulations to your assistants, your captains and your players for a season they will cherish and for friendships they will remember all their lives. But special congratulations to you, Charlie, as an exemplary gentleman and a leader for our youth. You are the proof that nice guys, if only occasionally, do finish first.

With warm personal regards,
Brian Mulroney.

Nomination of a Chancellor

To: All McGill Graduates,

The term of Mr. A. Jean de Grandpré's appointment as Chancellor of McGill University ends on December 31, 1988. I write on behalf of the "Ad Hoc Committee to Advise on the Nomination of a Chancellor" to invite your advice in this matter.

Please direct your comments and recommendations, not later than March 15, 1988, to:

R. David Bourke
Secretary-General
McGill University
James Administration Building
845 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2T5

Replies will be dealt with in the strictest confidence.

Hugh G. Hallward, BA '51,
Chairman of the Board of Gover
nors and Chairman of the Ad H
Committee to Advise on the
Nomination of a Chancellor

McGill News

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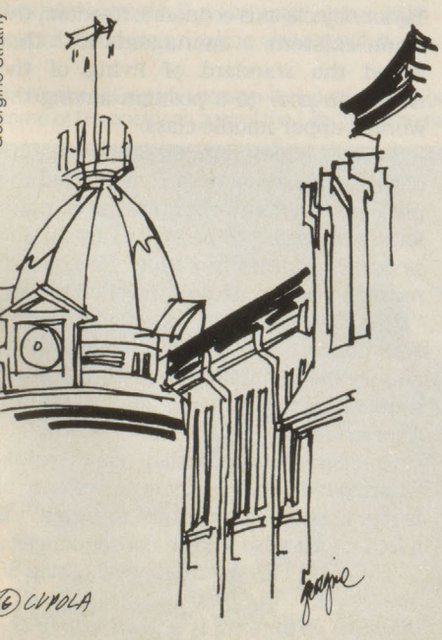
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NOTEBOOK

One feature in this issue deals with McGill's new Oncology Department and the work being carried out there in the fight against cancer. Paramount to the department is the interdisciplinary approach of its many team members. Researchers and doctors from various disciplines are working alone and in concert, sharing their findings and achieving heartening results.

Writer Heather Kirkwood found this spirit of cooperation in a traditionally competitive field, to be a McGill phenomenon. Everyone has a theory as to why this is so. Dean of Medicine Richard Cruess feels it may be partly attributable to McGill's Quebec location. "Perhaps being in a political environment that seemed hostile to us for years made us work together," he suggests. "And now, even after the perceived threat has been eliminated, we're still cooperating." Acting Director of the McGill Cancer Centre Abraham Fuks thinks it may be due to McGill's close affiliation with its teaching hospitals, which provide practical applications for the work of the researchers.

Whatever the reason, this cooperative atmosphere among faculty and staff is healthy. Moreover, it is a recurring theme at McGill. It is an encouraging and commendable sign for the future of McGill's varied research efforts.

The need to find cures for dread diseases was tragically brought home to us as the *News* prepared to go to press. We had a story prepared on the revamped McGill Admissions Office and the newly appointed Dean of Admissions Helen Gougeon. Sadly, and with little warning, Helen Gougeon died of cancer on 10 January 1988.

We extend our deepest sympathies to her family. Dean of Students Irwin Gopnik's tribute to his former associate appears on page 28. We will have the update on the Admissions Office in a future edition.

****

In this issue we profile Joseph Brodsky, Russian poet, political refugee, and the 1987 Nobel Laureate for Literature, and Charles Krauthammer, psychiatrist, columnist, and the 1987 Pulitzer Prize winner for Distinguished Commentary.

The two men come from vastly different social, political and ideological backgrounds, yet share a common love of language so aptly reflected in their writing. But they have more than that in common. Both had to overcome great hardships. In his twenties, Brodsky was imprisoned for eighteen months in an Arctic labour camp and eventually deported, separated permanently from his parents and child. At twenty-two, during his first year of medical school, Krauthammer became a paraplegic, the result of a swimming pool diving accident.

Neither man has allowed his experience to sour his view of life, nor lower his sights. They do not consider themselves particularly unusual or courageous, nor do they wish to be judged by a different standard. They simply carried on living and have accomplished great feats by any measure.

****

You may have observed that we are developing quite a family of regular contributors to the *News*. One whose work you could not fail to notice is George Zimbel, who has taken our last four cover photographs. Born in Massachusetts, George studied photography in New York, and became a specialist in American political photography – 500 of his pictures appear in the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library in Independence, Missouri. In 1971 he moved to Prince Edward Island to take up farming, and eventually came to Montreal, becoming a Canadian citizen along the way. George's work has appeared in the *New York Times, Look, Redbook*, and is exhibited in numerous Canadian and American galleries. His spirited photographs are a welcome addition to our publication.

And we are delighted to introduce another George. Those who were readers of the McGill *Daily* in the late 60s and early 70s will surely remember the caustic work of George Kopp, BA'71, according to many, "the last good cartoonist at McGill." Upon graduation George put down his sketch pad to take up an editing career. An active member of the McGill Society of New York, he recently found himself lured to a McGill dinner in Montreal and inducted into a group of raconteurs and self-proclaimed humourists known as the Leacock Associates. During the evening, in a moment of levity, he agreed to do a cartoon for the *News*. We hope he will make a habit of it. Many are the ways in which graduates serve their alma mater.

Ann Vroom

This regular column provides a forum for an exchange of viewpoints and ideas among readers.

Reason over faith

The Summer'87 *McGill News* glowingly discussed the humanitarian and spiritual views of the philosopher Professor Charles Taylor. Humanitarian views hold human health, happiness, peace and prosperity as primary goals. Logic and history show that Taylor's ideas only accomplish the opposite when applied.

Taylor explains that the *source* of his "thinking about human beings is Christian, Catholic, theistic. . ." This is his metaphysical basis. A man's metaphysics affects all other aspects of his philosophy. Popular metaphysical views may be classed as either mysticist or materialist.

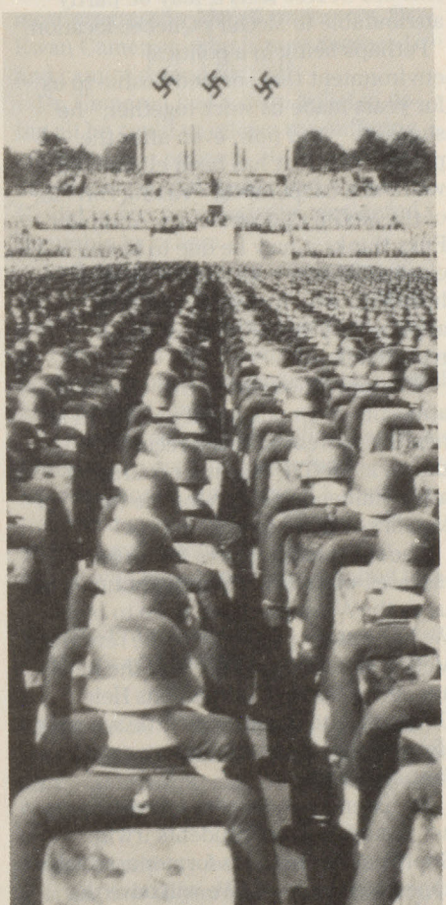
Mysticism, "a doctrine of immediate spiritual *intuition* of truths, believed to transcend ordinary understanding," has many variants including Taylor's theistic metaphysics. It holds that a sentient power controls man from "beyond" the physical limitations of the universe. It necessarily imposes imaginary, arbitrary and unverifiable limits on universal physical laws and contradicts the meaning of "universe." The reader whose approximate response to this is, "But God is in everything!" has made the subjective leap that is the trademark of every mystic.

A popular variant of mysticism is collectivism. Men exist, but in groups or *en masse* add up to a "whole" that is greater than the sum of its parts. It assigns to men, by unnamed implication, an unidentifiable collective worth that is used to evaluate the "good" of ethico-political decisions. Hence, the power of the people replaces God.

Materialism properly regards the universe as *all* matter and motion. For some this means man is a futile grouping of chemicals, and thus disregard his capacity for reason to give value to human life. Since reason is a prerequisite for dealing with reality, their view has more in common with mysticism. In fact a man is a real component of a natural, material universe – a universe that, though complex, can be discovered by observation and objective reason rather than subjective "intuition."

Reason separates man from animals and is fundamental to his physical and intellectual survival. In this sense mysticism is a life-threatening philosophy. The religiously-dominated life of the Dark Ages, with its filth and disease, is a dramatic example. Medieval philosophy produced blind acceptance of the power of the church and the "Divine Right of Kings"; it supported pernicious feudalism and religious tithing. Most lived physically and intellectually enslaved lives – a hostile environment for reason.

The extent to which men cheated on mysticist philosophies was proportional to the extent that life improved. The philosophical developments of the Renaissance and Enlightenment emphasized human reason. The discovery of the Americas actually gave men the chance to seek freedom physically. Here, the quality of men's lives advanced – more in one hundred years than in the thousand years of Medieval mysticism.



Imperial War Museum, Great Britain

"Socialist ethics . . . The politics that follow can only be bloody and oppressive . . ."

Unfortunately European intellectuals rebelled against the undeveloped Enlightenment view of Man. They argued that there must be "more" to life, while elucidating one imaginary metaphysics after another. For Hegel, facts were just contradictions that ultimately resolved into an Absolute that is expressed in all men at once. Thus Hegel's ethics produced this horror: "A single person . . . is something subordinate, and as such he must dedicate himself to the ethical whole. Hence if the state claims life, the indivdual must surrender it."

The variety of secularized mysticist-collectivist ideas found in Euope by the early 1900s strongly influenced popular opinion. After World War I Germans turned to the "new" philosophies to solve their individual and nationa problems. Carried to the fullest, their collectivist ideas resulted in the intense German nationalism and racism that prevented people from fully rejecting a nadman like Hitler.

Taylor claims in *Hegel and Modern Society* that "Hegel has contributed to the formation of concepts and modes of thought which are indispensable. . ." In the *News* article James Tuley praised Taylor for bringing "European political theory to the English speaking tradition." Not the political theory of the 18th century Enlightenment, but that of 19th century, pre-War "modes of thought."

Taylor's thoughts on political economics are consistent with collectivist ethics. Referring to the "fuzz and muddle" of the Canadian economy he says, ". . .with the right kind of industrial policy we might avoid the consequences of. . .decline," but he warns, "economic management south of the border" is "terrible, non-existent." He is arguing for a "policy' of *forcing* people to conduct business viagovernment control, while he scorns our freer, more productive neighbour to the south. What Taylor objects to is economic freedom, the "non-existent. . . management" that raised the standard of living of the American *poor* to a position among the world's upper-middle class.

Socialist ethics, regardless of the nature of their collectivist origins, deny that the products of a man's effort are his by right. Rather, they are to be shared by all and since his generosity cannot be trusted, redistribution must be controlled by law, "if the state claims. . ., the individual must surrender. . ." The politics that follow can only be bloody and oppressive: Medieval Europe, Nazi Germany, Russia, China, Cambodia.

To claim humanitarian views while ignoring individual freedom and reason (in favour of state control and "ntuition") is a foul deceit with known consequences.

RICHARD BRAMWELL, MSc'8

(Richard Bramwell is a graduate of the University of Guelph and Macdonald College. He is now establishing a pizza retailing business in Toronto.)

Joseph Brodsky and the triumph of life

"I always prefer to be a nobody in a democracy than *crème de la crème* in a tyranny," declared Joseph Brodsky, when asked about the temptation of returning to the Soviet Union. The Russian poet and essayist, who needs no longer fear the former fate, having been named the 1987 Nobel Laureate for Literature, was patiently answering one of many questions from an overflow crowd at his November reading at McGill, part of this year's Consolidated Bathhurst *Literary Imagination* series.

At forty-seven, Brodsky is one of the youngest Nobel winners (Albert Camus won at forty-four), and proved one of the Academy's rare popular choices. His selection was hailed around the world. As writer Susan Sontag said, "there are a small number of writers at any moment who are going to be part of literature, and he's one of them."

A balding, gentle-voiced man of slightly stocky build, Brodsky's poetry, mischievous wit, and impassioned commentary quickly captivated his listeners and held them for more than ninety minutes – in two languages. In his precise, accented English, Brodsky introduced a series of his poems that were read in translation by Professor Lorraine York of McGill's English Department, then repeated in Russian by Brodsky himself. But "repeat" is too pale a word. Brodsky's reading was a revelation; an entranced, mournful chanting that unveiled a heart-rending and capacious voice of immense resonance which seemed to have little connection with the man before us – a bodiless, enraptured song, the voice of the poetry itself. After fine poems such as "May 24, 1980," and "Letters for the Ming Dynasty," the evening reached its climax with the magnificent twelve part paean, "Eclogues for Winter."

The Nobel Prize comes as a moment of triumph in a life scarred by near-poverty, imprisonment, social ostracism, and enforced exile from country and family. The son of Jewish parents, Brodsky was born in Leningrad in 1940 and grew up in the crowded, tiny apartment he wistfully and angrily evokes in his essay "In a Room and a Half." He left school at fifteen (to be subsequently educated, as he ruefully puts it, in "The University of Gulag"), worked as a labourer, taught himself English and Polish, and began to write poetry in 1958.

During the Kruschev years, Brodsky participated in the Leningrad renaissance which grew up around two almost mythical figures who had survived the Stalinist nightmare: poet Anna Akhmatova; and the writer Nadezhda Mandelstam, widow of Osip Mandelstam, the great poet who had died in the Siberian labour camps. As one observer put it, Brodsky's rise was meteoric: "Beginning from the first poems, everybody was sure this was the best Russian poet living." But as a poet not affiliated with the official Writers' Union, Brodsky was technically unemployed. As there could be no unemployment in the worker's paradise, he was deemed a "social parasite." He served eighteen months in an Arctic labour camp, was ordered to leave the country in 1972, and finally settled in New York. His permanent separation from his parents is movingly recounted in his memoir "Less Than One." He also left behind a five-year-old son whom he has not seen since.

Brodsky's poetry is marked by the breathtaking ease with which he manipulates difficult formal patterns, and by a verbal brio and musical pitch virtually unmatched in contemporary poetry. Although he claims poetry has no political function, serving primarily to "elongate the perspective of human sensibility," and has criticized Solzhenitsyn and other Russian novelists for working within what he calls "a reverse version of socialist realism," Brodsky's own work often belies such statements:

> The eastern tip of the Empire dives into night;
> cicadas fall silent over some empty lawn;
> on classic pediments inscriptions dim from the sight
> as a final cross darkens and then is gone
> like the nearly empty bottle on the table.
> From the empty street's patrol car a refrain
> of Ray Charles' keyboard tinkles away like rain.

And at McGill we heard "Broken eggs make me grieve./An omelet though, makes me vomit," a clear reference to that chilling rationalization of revolutionary violence, "You have to break a few eggs to make an omelet." Brodsky has also expressed reservations about much of modern literature, and says it has "come to like itself, the reflection of its own features: fragmentation, incoherence, an absence of content, a dimmed... view of suffering, of ethics." In spite of his general admiration of the West, he points out that in art the democratic principle has no application, resulting in "equating masterpiece with garbage and discovery with ignorance."

One's final impression of Joseph Brodsky, garnered from his writings, his reading, and a question session at McGill, is that of a man charged with a great love of life (from metaphysics to the feast of the everyday), yet containing a profound streak of melancholy, habitually parried by wit. It is also primarily dedicated to celebration. A line from his reading remains as an emblem: "yet until brown clay has been crammed down my larynx, only gratitude will be gushing from it."

DAVID MANICOM, MA'83.

Professor of English Lorraine York (left) and Nobel Laureate Joseph Brodsky share the recital of some of his poetry as part of the Literary Imagination Series.



Gazette, Robert Lee



It was all smiles at the Alumnae Society Scholarship Reception last November. Winners Lucie Nadeau (right) and Sally Speirs celebrate with Andrew Speirs, BEng'49, and Denis Leclerc (left). Founded in 1889 for women graduates, the Society is a branch of the Graduates' Society, and annually awards eleven-$1,000 scholarships. A founding member of the Canadian Federation of University Women, it supports educational and philanthropic causes.●



"Crawling, jumping and running around stage is exhausting. Being a cat is definitely the most tiring part of the show." So says former McGill music student Dorothy Jordan, the slinky Siamese Cassandra in the Canadian "CATS" production that recently finished a four-month Montreal run. "But the show gave each cast member a chance to establish an identity – something rare in musicals." Fellow alum Stephen (Alonzo) Foster says the troupe found Montreal audiences the warmest.●



Academic Achievers were recently honoured at McGill's Chartered Accountancy Awards Reception: bottom L to R, Donato Vignogna, Andrea Pasoff, Leslie Raenden, Mary King; top, Joel Leonoff (C. D. Mellor Prize), Dania Loran, Bruce Leboff, Kathleen McLeish, and Mario Seyer (Kenneth F. Byrd Prize). Seyer and King were also named "Lauréats'87" by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountancy, ranking third and sixth nationally among the 3,871 students who wrote the 1987 Uniform Final Exam. 70●

"Is there a doctor in the house?"

Don't be embarrassed if you don't know what it means. "Medicaster" is not in every dictionary. The Oxford English Dictionary defines it as a quack or charlatan, a pretender to medical skill. And the founders of Medicaster Theatre, mostly former McGill medical students, consider it an eminently suitable name for a crew of stagestruck medics with no puffed-up ideas of their own importance.

Dr. Joseph Lella, formerly an associate professor of Medical Sociology and Chairman of the Department of Humanities and Social Studies in Medicine at McGill, and now Academic Dean of King's College at the University of Western Ontario, recalls the early days of Medicaster.

"In 1983, I'd just finished writing *Willie: a Dream*, my one-man show about Sir William Osler. I wanted to perform it in the Osler Library, and asked Frank Vona, MD'86, who was then a first year medical student, to do the lighting."

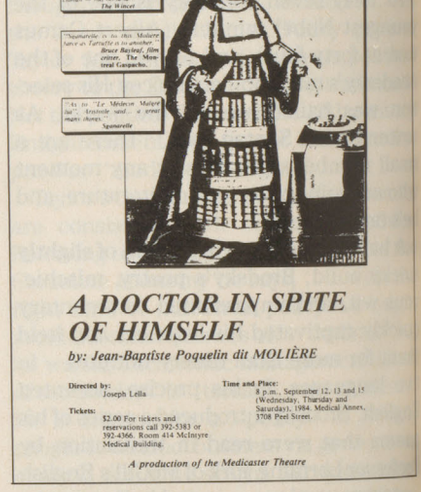
Vona, now a general practitioner in Toronto, says that "we toured with *Willie* for eleven shows. By then the stage bug had bitten. We got together a small executive and Medicaster was born. We had excellent input from the years below and recent medical graduates." This is remarkable considering interns and residents are notoriously overworked, underpaid and short of free time.

Current Medicaster guiding light Ken Yvorchuk, MD'87, now an intern at the Montreal General Hospital, says "that's not so strange. Doctors do some of their best work under pressure when there's just no time." Yvorchuk became involved with Medicaster in 1984 during their second production, Molière's *A Doctor In Spite of Himself*. "We did it as a cabaret at the Medical School Annex, and it sold out," recalls Lella. "There was a cast of ten, about as many behind the scenes, and we sold beer at the intermission."

In the Medicaster spirit of irreverence, the Molière production was anything but a straight reading of the French classic. "Molière must have been turning in his grave," says Yvorchuk. Lella describes the production as "sort of a Marx Brothers' version, transposed to the Laurentians, with some modern-day bourgeois types and contemporary updates."

There were also some extremely broad puns and mugging, recalls Vona. "Medical puns mostly, and the audience lapped them up. Things like a sign that read Lac Rimal (the lacrimal gland, get it?). Even the posters from the show reinforced the buffoonery, with reviews purported to be written by one "Bruce Bayleaf" of "*The Montreal Gaspacho.*"

Fortified by their success, the group went on to plan their third production, *Arsenic and Old Lace*. This time, the show was put on in the Players' Theatre at the Student Union, attracting sold-out audiences in September 1985.



Lella has directed all the Medicaster productions to date, an experience he recalls with pleasure and not a little wistfulness. A New York native who once studied for the priesthood, Lella has a lifelong interest in acting, directing and producing plays. While in Montreal, he was known for his patter roles with the Montreal West Operatic Society and the Savoy Society, and musical roles with the West Island Lyric Theatre and Beth Tikvah Players.

The 1986 production was something of a departure for the group. The play was *The Shadow Box*, a Pulitzer Prize-winner by Michael Cristofer about three families in a hospice, watching their loved ones die. Yvorchuk remembers the experience as being "extremely demanding." He produced the show and acted the part of the lover of a gay writer just coming out of the closet.

All Medicaster productions have been videotaped – a colour tape of *Willie* is on deposit at the Osler Library. Lella feels that the attraction of physicians to the theatre is quite a natural one: "You face life and

death, aging, birth every day. That can only nourish the sensitive, literary side many doctors have.'' He points to the tradition of literary men who trained as doctors: American poet William Carlos Williams, Russian playwright Anton Chekhov, and British novelist A. J. Cronin, to name just three.

What's the big benefit for medical students in being part of a group like Medicaster? Everyone recalls the productions as enormous fun, with long hours of work somehow sandwiched in between classes and shifts at the hospital – and as a tremendous learning experience. Says Lella, ''It's good for students to develop their sensitivity this way. In fact, there's a whole movement in medicine today that deliberately sets out to nourish and exploit that side of the personality.'' And that's an extremely healthy sign, he feels, in a world that all too often seems to be getting more and more depersonalized and uncaring. Groups like Medicaster help doctors nurture their humanistic side, says Lella. And that can only be to the benefit of both doctor and patient.

KATHE LIEBER, BA'71

Dollars and sense

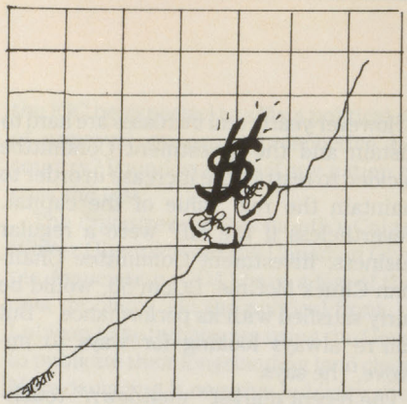
Universities are commonly held to be financial dunces. This view, according to McGill's Vice-Principal, Administration and Finance, John Armour, mixes fact and fiction. The fact is that universities have not always managed their money, especially endowments, well. The fiction is that this still holds true.

Because government funding no longer meets even basic university operating expenses, the need is greater than ever to generate additional revenues for endowed chairs, research staff, equipment, scholarships, and library acquisitions. To do this, endowments must be invested wisely.

Universities have been making two major financial mistakes. They have avoided the use of professional investment managers and allowed inflation to reduce the real value of their endowments by 50 percent or more over ten years.

But times are changing. Over the past decade McGill has been more actively involved in investing its endowment funds

MARTLETS



Suzan Ballmer

which total almost $300 million. Most are invested through the McGill Investment Pool (MIP) which operates like a mutual fund with endowments ''buying'' units in the pool. The pool's investment goals are to preserve the *real* value of this $300 million and to maximize the income generated by it. The process involves three groups: the Investment Committee of the Board of Governors, several investment management firms, and two professional measurement services. The measurement services measure the managers' performances and both groups report regularly to the Investment Committee.

Two Canadian investment managers handle about 65 percent of the MIP, investing in equity and fixed-income vehicles. The Investment Committee recently appointed two American managers and two global managers to manage 14 and 12 percent respectively of the pool. These managers invest only in equities and are free to choose stocks. McGill manages the remaining 9 percent. Better returns in global markets and diversification to minimize risk precipitated the move to wider investment.

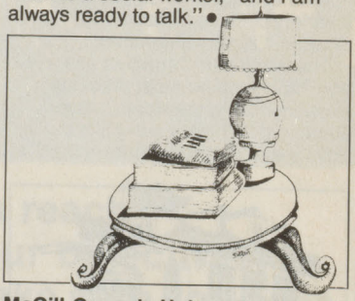
What then, are some of McGill's investments? Non-equity holdings include bonds and real estate. In common stock such blue chips as General Electric and Bell Canada are among the holdings. Others are diversified, ranging from financial services (The Royal and Toronto Dominion Banks), to oil and gas (Consolidated Natural Gas Co.), consumer products, and communication (Thomson Newspapers). As well, McGill holds stocks in companies in fifteen other countries. South Africa is not one of them, because of a 1985 Board of Governors' decision to divest McGill's shares in institutions doing business there.

The MIP has performed solidly. Between 1981 and 1987 the value of a MIP unit has grown faster than inflation. Over the past three years the real growth has been 26.4 percent. Thus over $17 million will be distributed throughout the university this year.

When students go to their Ombudsman, Annette Werk, BA'51, BSW'67, they usually have a legitimate grievance. But they might be hesitant to challenge the person within the university system who is causing them grief. It is Werk's job to encourage discussion, not confrontation. ''I am not the students' advocate,'' she says. ''I give guidance and mediate.''

Over the years the Ombudsman's role at McGill has been fulfilled on an *ad hoc* basis, and it was only after strong urging by the Students' Society than an official office was founded. Werk took up her two-year contract in September, 1987.

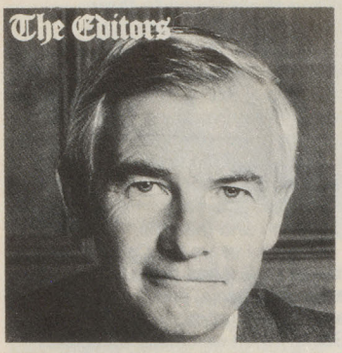
Many problems arise when a student feels hard-done by a professor or administration official. Werk discusses the issue with both sides or sometimes advises students how best to approach the other party. Her goal is to mediate a resolution and she generally gets cooperation. The Ombudsman has no authority, can not hand down judgements. However Werk can look for trends in student concerns. ''I encourage faculties to establish more guidelines. In this case more *is* better – it is for the students' protection.'' The Ombudsman doesn't deal with sexual harassment or legal problems, but Werk is a social worker, ''and I am always ready to talk.'' •



McGill-Queen's University Press is back in town. Founded in 1960 as McGill University Press (before joining forces with Queen's in 1969), one of its objectives is to produce books of merit that might not otherwise find a publisher.

However, due to financial difficulties, much of the production, promotion and marketing was taken over by University of Toronto Press. However McGill-Queen's retained control over policy. Promotion and Marketing Manager Jill Smith says that U of T offered to step in, ''because they are committed to scholarly publications . . . basically they were nice guys.''

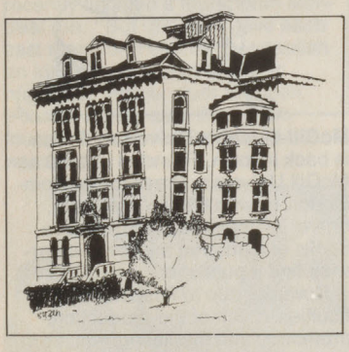
Now, with renewed university support for the press, and the arrival of director Philip Cercone, McGill-Queen's is in control again. Their offices will move to McTavish Street and future plans are to double the list of books within four years. This revival and return can only bode well for authors at McGill and across Canada. •



How does he do it? McGill Principal David Johnston is famous for taking on many tasks – giving heartfelt speeches, attending numerous functions in far-flung cities, moderating political debates *and* running a top university. Now to this juggling act he has added another ball. Johnston (with Peter Desbarats, University of Western Ontario journalism dean) is co-moderating *The Editors*, a weekly PBS panel discussion series that focuses on the political and cultural issues shared by the USA and Canada.

Editors executive producer Larry Shapiro highly praises Johnston with whom he also worked on the PBS *Dialogue* and *Dialogue II* series. "David's range of understanding on a variety of issues is amazing," says Shapiro. "He is remarkable."

The American-Canadian association "is one of the most precious relationships in the world," says Johnston. "I think a show like the *Editors* can only help nurture that."•



McGill's Schools of Architecture and Urban Planning finally have a distinctive home on campus in the newly-renovated Macdonald-Harrington Building. Designed in 1896, the refurbished neo-roman building also houses Mining and Metallurgical Engineering labs and a Micro-computer Laboratory. The restoration blends vaulted ceilings, stained glass and intricate woodwork with spacious corridors, exposed brick and skylights. Quipped project coordinator Ray Affleck, BArch'47, about the controversial green windows, "My claim to fame is being one of Canada's colour-blind architects."•

However yearly real increases are hard to sustain and the Investment Committee decided to restrict the increase in order to maintain the real value of the capital. Nevertheless if the MIP were a regular business, Investment Committee Chairman Chuck McCrae, BCom'50, would be fairly satisfied with its performance. "But you're always looking for ways to improve," he says.

The recent market "meltdown" touched McGill's investments. It's hard to say how much because the market remains volatile. But McCrae is not wringing his hands in despair and Armour is far from being perched on his window-sill ready to jump. "We dropped less than all the market averages dropped," said McGill Treasurer Stuart Budden. Besides, adds Armour, "the endowment fund is long-term, so short-term variations in the market aren't as drastic as they would appear."

While donations to McGill are growing, donors are more demanding. They want to know exactly how their money will be managed. "We've been getting a lot more of these questions in the last four years," says Budden. "Answering them has been easy because we've been doing well."

One of Armour's biggest concerns is that some bequests which are managed by financial institutions are not performing as well as they would in the MIP. For example, McGill became the residual legatee of a $300,000 trust administered by a financial institution. Four years later, the income received by the lifetime beneficiary is only 80 percent of what would have been received had the funds been invested in the MIP, and the capital value of the fund is 36 percent less than it would have been. This trust continues and the gaps will continue to widen. Because many of these trusts are small the financial institutions have little motivation to practise more than passive management and often leave the money in safe, but low-paying investments. The university questions these institutions to keep them on their toes, but that's all it can do.

So, what is the point of this "money-grubbing?" It is to generate almost $6.5 million for endowed chairs and departments, over $4 million for scholarships, fellowships and other awards, and almost $4 million for research and faculty recruitment. McGill's libraries could not operate without endowment income and donations to help pay for the 60-70,000 yearly acquisitions. Income from the Royal Victoria College endowment goes into the operating budget of McGil's residences where it's used for everything from fixing radiators to buying eggs. The Faculty of Science has used endowment income as a stake to attract additional funds. Last year it used $10,000, which was matched by two other groups, to support its application for a $300,000 equipment grant from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Council of Canada. The money went towards a computer for teaching and research in dynamic meteorology. But small things also count. The debating team received $300-$400 to travel to their competitive finals.

These tangible applications demonstrate to donors that their financial gifts are invested and used wisely by the university. In fact one donor was so impressed with McGill's investment record that he wanted to invest his own money through the university. (It is not allowed.) Financial dunces? Far fron it.

LORRI MACKAY

Upon the Olympic stage

The Olympic Games evoke magical memories: Italian marathoner Dorando Pietri's rubber-kneed finish at London in 1908; American longjumper Bob Beamon leaping an impossible 8.90 metres through the thin Mexico City air in 1968; Austrian skier Franz Klammer's miraculous and terrifying Innsbruck downhill victory of 1976.

But juxtaposed with the achievements are less inspiring images: the marvellous American decathlete Jim Thorpe stripped of his medals for "professionalism" in 1912; hooded terrorists stalking the Munich Olympic village in 1972; the brazen patriotism and commercialism of Los Angeles in1984.

The images cash but the games endure. And if every four years we brace for the latest boycott, demonstration, or onslaught of "official Olympic" products, we can also look forward to a new set of remarkable physical feats that must prompt grudging admiration in even die-hard cynics.

"The whole of the Olympics is greater than the sum of its parts," says McGill

Governor, Dick Pound, BCom'62, BCL'67, a vice-president on the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Pound and James Worrall, BSc'35, are the two current Canadian IOC members. In fact, starting with A. Sydney Dawes, BSc'10, McGill alumni have served on the committee continuously since 1947. It is their job to represent the IOC to Canada, not Canada to the IOC. Understandably, both men are strong supporters of the Olympic Games *and* the Olympic ideal.

Pound, a swimming finalist at Rome in 1960, rejects the suggestion that the modern Olympics were conceived by Baron de Coubertin as an expression of French nationalism. He says the French educator placed the Greek ideal of excellence, expressed through athletics, at the heart of the revived games. Because that, not politics, is the Olympic essence, efforts to use the games for other purposes inevitably fail.

"We shouldn't be surprised that the Olympics have become political," says Pound. "That is a result of the success of the Games, not the other way around. But the Games have not been effective as a way of making political statements." Certainly Olympic boycotts have had no effect on the political conditions which prompted them.

Some incidents, like American Tommie Smith's and John Carlos' Black Power salutes at Mexico in 1968, now seem tame. But Pound maintains that the Olympics are still not the appropriate place to press even just causes. "Athletes don't have to compete if they don't want to," he says. "And people don't come to watch political activists."

The political games within the Games are sometimes a function of the media which can manipulate news or itself be manipulated. For example, Worrall was in Berlin for Hitler's infamous rebuff of Jesse Owens. Great story, except it's a press myth. "Hitler did shake the hands of two German winners early on," says Worrall, who was a hurdler in the 1936 Olympiad. "But he was told by officials that this was inappropriate for a political leader, and he desisted. Owens had not even competed at that point."

Legends aside, the Berlin Olympiad did offer the perfect opportunity for the Nazis to impress the world, through the press, with their immaculately orchestrated organization. Few governments can resist that temptation. Today, as debate rages over the morality of the South Korean government, host to the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics, one question endures: can the IOC be expected to affix a political seal of approval on every prospective host country? Pound wonders if any nation can pass the test.

The organizers of this month's Calgary Winter Olympics and the Canadian Olympic Association (COA) have a few of their own problems. On the political front, the Lubicon Lake Indians are using the Games to publicize their longstanding land claims. More damaging is negative publicity about Olympic advertising. Taking a leaf out of the Expo 86 book, the COA is suing businesses that use Olympic logos, such as the five rings and stylized stick-man symbols. The press implies that this policy sullies the Olympics. Wrote a *Globe and Mail* reporter: "Many fear that to the motto *Faster, Higher, Stronger* has been added a new word: *Richer*."

"The Olympics is much more than the IOC," responds Worrall. "It is a huge movement – 167 individual committees – and the organization is expensive. If not from government, logo sales or licensing, where is the money to come from? People who don't like commercialism had better suggest alternative methods of fundraising."

Pound believes the COA *has* shown restraint. "We don't chase down the little guys," he says. "But we do rely on private sector support and one of the few things you can give them is exclusivity and protection of it." For the bigger fish, like *Maclean's* magazine, Pound has little sympathy. "*Maclean's* on previous occasions used trademarks and agreed not to do it again. They have [and] the action for damages is now before the courts."

Since their Olympic days Worrall and Pound have watched the Games evolve into an enormous business proposition. Pound negotiates the sale of television rights, on behalf of the IOC, to broadcasters around the world – including a cool $309 million from ABC television for the Calgary Olympics. Neither apologizes for this evolution. Most of the profits go back to the individual Olympic committees and, indirectly, to the athletes. "Millions come in but millions go back – particularly to Third World countries to encourage sport and competition," says Worrall.

Whether future Olympics incur Montreal debts, or run up L.A. profits, the critics will never be silenced and the Games will still present an irresistible public platform. But the most important aspect endures. "I think it remains the dream of every athlete to participate in the Olympics," says Dick Pound. "That has always been true."

HUGH WILSON



To reach your objectives, make sure you have the proper tools:

- an aggressive and realistic development plan;
- the adequate resources for the proper positions;
- the ability of making the most of business opportunities;
- progessive, secure, flexible and healthy financing;
- well-balanced tax planning;
- a marketing strategy adapted to your market segment;
- an efficient and economical way to manage all information pertaining to your business.

Charette, Fortier, Hawey Touche Ross
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

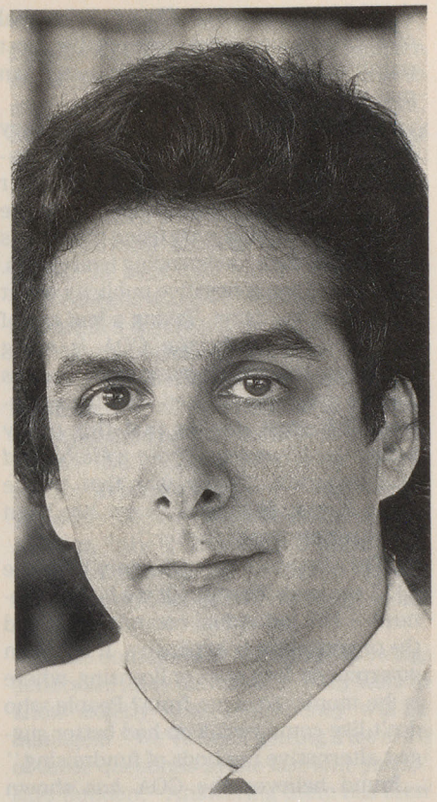
Charles Krauthammer

Charles Krauthammer, BA'70, winner of the 1987 Pulitzer Prize for Distinguished Commentary, has more in common with Stephen Leacock than a McGill background. "Writing is easy," Leacock once said. "You write what occurs to you. It's the occurring that's hard." In somewhat the same vein Krauthammer says "I never learned from anyone; I just wrote." But enough occurring has taken place over the last seven years to make him one of America's leading columnists.

Krauthammer, thirty-seven, was born in New York, moved to Montreal with his family at age five, and stayed until he left in 1970 to study at Oxford on a Commonwealth Scholarship. "Charlie was one of the most active and admired students at McGill," says Montreal lawyer Julius Grey, BA'70, BCL'71, MA'73, a colleague of Krauthammer's on the Students' Council. His most prominent activity was editing the *Daily*. The 1969 council fired the previous editor because technically he was no longer a student; in fact the paper had veered so radically left that a group of moderates engineered a *coup d'état* and dumped him. Among the conspirators, one Charles Krauthammer, who was promptly elected editor.

But Krauthammer followed no straight line from the *Daily* to the Pulitzer. At McGill he studied political science and economics, at Oxford it was politics. After graduating from Harvard in medicine in 1975 he became chief resident in psychiatry at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Whatever the discipline, he earned first-class honours and awards. From there Krauthammer became a director for alcohol, drug abuse and mental health administration in the Department of Health and Human Services in the Carter administration from 1978-1980 and then a speech writer for vice-president Mondale.

In 1981 Krauthammer decided to leave medicine, and although the *Daily* had been his only journalistic experience he applied for a position as managing editor of the *New Republic*. He didn't get the job but was asked to submit an article, "and that," he says "worked out very well." Indeed. His first piece was re-printed in the *Washington Post's* op-ed page, and without further apprenticeship he was writing for a national audience. Today he is a senior editor with the *New Republic*, an essayist for *Time*, and a syndicated columnist for



the Washington Post Group.

The stock assessment of Krauthammer as a writer is that he is a neo-conservative. For example, "Charlie used to be moderate and central. Today he is far right," says Julius Grey. Krauthammer gets slightly testy when lumped in with the right wing. "I don't have the neo-conservative history, my views remain unchanged." In his first editorial Krauthammer had written that "The *Daily* is under the present editorship because it is committed to publish a pluralistic paper. . . The underlying assumption . . . is that no one has a monopoly on truth." He still believes that and says "if the first thing I had published in my life, at the age of nineteen, was devoted to pluralism, I have hardly gone from Trotskyism to conservatism in the process."

Although "Henry Jackson Democrat" will do, trying to find a political peg for Krauthammer misses the point. True, his writing often concerns politics, but there is much more: the meaning of courage, the ethics of human engineering; the American tendency towards personality cult; collective versus individual rights. This wide range is not surprising given his truly eclectic background.

Krauthammer wonders if studying medicine helped make him a better writer. In his book, *Cutting Edges*, he says "Modern scientific medicine is perhaps the most sophisticated engine ever devised for systematically organizing vastly different orders of knowledge." Certainly redacting diverse information and issues into coherent articles is what Krauthammer does best. But more importantly, a hard-edged realism frames his opinions. "Doctoring taught me about real suffering, which I can now distinguish from the more literary forms of anguish," he writes. ". . . psychiatry cured me finally of a young man's need for the hardness of truth."

His articles are seldom easy; he picks tough topics. Get into a Krauthammer piece, particularly in *The New Republic*, and you have a job on your hands. It's not that the writing is convoluted – in fact it's as lean as it was in his *Daily* editorials – but that it's packed with forceful, well-supported opinions. He simply makes you think. Even so, not every Krauthammer topic is heavy-duty. For example he lambasted Jane Fonda in a deliciously cruel review of her first exercise book: ". . . Mrs. Hayden has finally found the basis for an authentic American socialism: body worship."

What is it then that makes Krauthammer so good? He certainly has the intellectual tools, but scepticism and intuition are at work as well. "My instinct is always that if everybody believes in something, it must be wrong," he says. "The challenge is finding out why." For example Krauthammer scorned the nuclear freeze movement ("the dumbest idea of the decade") when it was popular in the early 1980s. Now it is discredited. And of course not everything Krauthammer believes is proven by events. The ongoing uprisings in Israel surely weaken his argument that occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip is leading to less conflict. He is no prophet, still he is very much in touch with events.

Whether he's right or wrong, magazine readers will be treated to Krauthammer's spare articles for some time to come because, as he says, "I have changed professions often enough." He and his wife Robyn live in Washington D.C. with their two-and-half-year-old son, Daniel, who "is extraordinarily entertaining and exhausting." There may be another book from Charles Krauthammer in the future, but for now he is fully occupied with family and work. "I might put my thoughts down in a more coherent, less superficial form," he says. "But that is real work, and I am having too good a time right now."

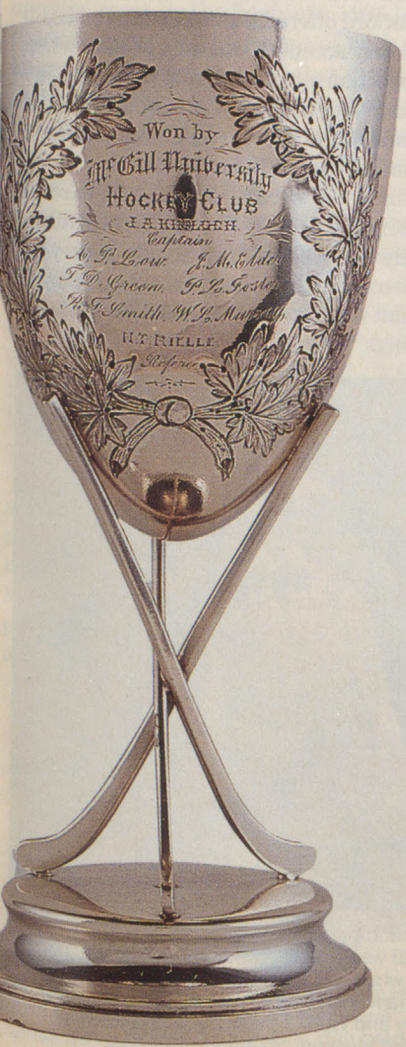
HUGH WILSON

Fulfilling the dream

The McCord Museum of Canadian History can spread its wings at last

by Ann Vroom

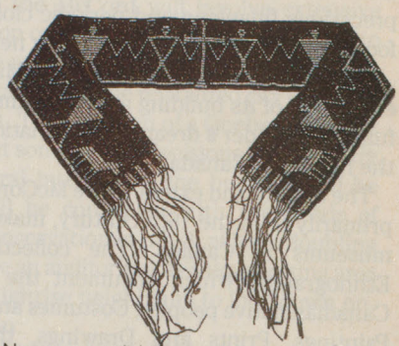
This silver Winter Carnival Cup, created by Birks with three crossed hockey sticks as its base, was won by the McGill Hockey Team in 1883. McCord Museum of Canadian History.





Oil on canvas portrait of Mrs. Hayter Reed, 1901, by Robert Harris, McCord Museum of Canadian History.

Part of the McCord's Ethnography Collection, this 17th-century Eastern Woodland wampum belt commemorates the conversion of a tribe or return to Christianity.

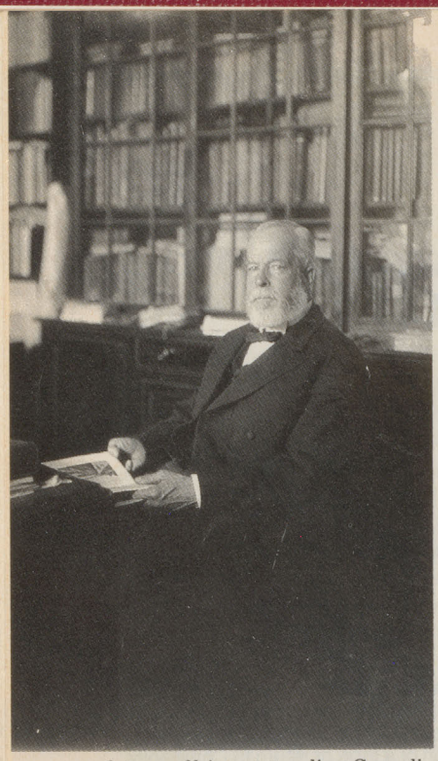


Numerous miniature wooden jungle animals from the early 20th century are part of the McCord Museum of Canadian History's collection of children's toys and games.





An exquisite satin, silk and linen muff, *circa* 1770, is part of the Costumes and Textiles Collection of the McCord Museum of Canadian History.



Notman Photographic Archives

David Ross McCord in his study in Temple Grove.







In search of a home – the various dwellings of the McCord Museum: left to right, Temple Grove, Jesse Joseph House, Hodgson House, Percy Nobbs' Student Union Building.

The late David Ross McCord can rest in peace. The future of his outstanding Canadian cultural legacy is finally secure. McGill's McCord Museum of Canadian History, after decades of precarious financing and periodic closures, is not only on firm footing, but about to break exciting new ground.

Thanks to a private benefactor, the Museum is launching a major expansion of its building and programs. At last the McCord will fulfill its founder's dream – a fine national museum dedicated to the history of Canada.

The quality and extent of the McCord's collections, which date primarily from the 18th century, make it one of the best history museums in Canada. The collections comprise Canadian Ethnography, which document the material environment of Canadian native peoples, Costumes and Textiles, Decorative Arts, Paintings, Prints and Drawings, the Notman Photographic Archives, the Museum Archives and Library.

The McCord is the only museum in Canada with a permanent costume gallery, its fastest growing collection. The Notman Archives house over 700,000 prints and glass plate negatives documenting Canadian life. Its core, 400,000 photographs from the studio of famed 19th century photographer William Notman, were given to McGill in the 1960s after being discovered, mouldy and abandoned in Montreal. The museum archives document judicial, military, economic and cultural life, providing a detailed picture of the development of French and English society from the 18th century. A complete catalogue of the McCord Family Papers, unattended since McCord's death in 1929, has recently been published in two volumes.

The McCord Museum may be excellent, but fulfilling the founder's dream has been a long, arduous journey.

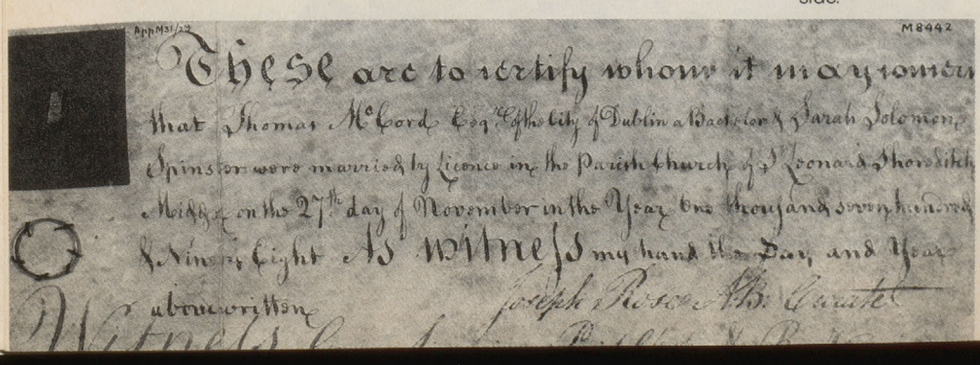
David Ross McCord, Q.C. (1844-1930), came from a family of distinguished jurists who settled in Quebec in the late 18th century. Like others of his social milieu, McCord was interested in preserving landmarks of the past for future generations. He began collecting historical artifacts. Soon his interest in collecting became an overriding passion to create a national museum which would be "illustrative of the history, art and social life of Canada."

McCord became a self-described "salmon-fly maker." His flies were alluring letters sent to friends and people of influence, which begged for articles of historical significance. An articulate, charming and determined man, McCord was very successful in getting what he wanted.

After a lifetime of "angling," his white-pillared home, Temple Grove, had become a museum, crammed with historical treasures – Indian relics, historical documents, costumes and paintings – including Tecumseh's headdress, General Brock's sword, and letters from General Wolfe, Admiral Nelson and Dollard des Ormeaux.

By 1908 the collector was anxious to find a permanent location where space, money and staff could be provided to catalogue and display the collections. Said McCord, "The whole history of Canada from A to Z is in this house, and if a fire were to occur here it would be a national disaster." Montreal came close to losing this historical gem. Although McCord offered the collection to McGill University, it did not immediately accept. It was only in 1919 when he considered moving the collection out of town that the university embraced McCord's donation. The collection was housed in the Jesse Joseph House on the site of the present McLennan Library. The McCord Museum was an official reality at last.

But the future was anything but secure. McGill had chronic difficulty funding the museum properly. Financial constraints forced the museum's closure for over half of its sixty-nine-year history and allowed only 1 percent of the collections to be displayed at any given time. Like a tenant who can't pay his rent, the Museum had to keep changing lodgings.



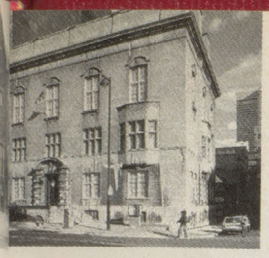
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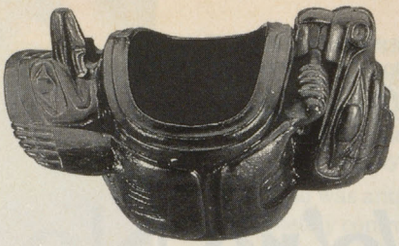
These are to certify whom it may concern
that Thomas McCord Esq. of the City of Dublin a Bachelor & Sarah Solomon
Spinster were married by Licence in the Parish Church of St Leonard Shoreditch
Middx on the 27th day of November in the Year One Thousand Seven hundred
& Ninety Eight As witness my hand the Day and Year
above written Joseph Pierce Wm. Gravatt

Among the McCord Family Papers is the marriage certificate of Thomas McCord (grandfather of David Ross) and Sarah Solomon, dated 27 November 1798, Middlesex, England. Note the wedding ring stitched to one side.



This hand-painted silk wedding dress fashioned in 1763 was worn by the bride of General John Hale, who fought in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham and brought the news of England's victory and Wolfe's death back to George III. McCord Museum of Canadian History.





This Haida carved wood grease bowl which dates from pre-1876 was collected and donated to the McCord by George Mercer Dawson.

It closed permanently in 1936, due in part to the dangerous deterioration of the Joseph House (said to be caused by the incessant rumbling of the commuter trains running through the Mount Royal tunnel below). In 1954 the museum re-surfaced at the former Hodgson House on Drummond and McGregor Streets but was accessible only to researchers. In 1955 Isobel Dobell was named director of the Museum. Thanks to her efforts in building and preserving the neglected collections, promoting the Museum, and raising private financial support, a carefully refurbished McCord Museum was opened in 1971 on Sherbrooke Street, in the former Student Union Building, designed in 1907 by Percy Nobbs.

This considerable feat could not have been accomplished without the support of numerous private benefactors including the Walter Stewart family, who provided the initial funding for the renovation, the McConnell Foundation, Duncan Hogson, and Mrs. T. H. P. Molson.

Now, thanks to a multi-million dollar gift from the J. W. McConnell Family Foundation, the McCord Museum will embark upon a five-year expansion program, to be completed in 1992 for the 350th anniversary of Montreal's founding. The decision came on the heels of a 1986 federally- and provincially-funded report on the future of both the McCord and Redpath Museums. It recommended that the McCord expand its facilities and programs, raise its community profile to attract a larger audience, and make its collections more accessible to all four Montreal universities. While the report said that the McCord should become less dependent on the university for financing and management, it also stressed that continued strong links with McGill were essential to the teaching and research mission of the museum.

Last spring a group of noted historians and museologists toured the museum and analyzed its needs and goals. They were unanimous in their findings that "a compelling need exists in Montreal for a strong museum of Canadian history and that existing McCord collections are of such strength and breadth as to form a substantial foundation for such a museum."

While they called the quality of the collections excellent, they also found an appalling lack of storage, exhibition and research space, a need for thorough cataloguing of the collections and insufficient sunlight. As David Lank, Chairman of the McCord Museum Board of Directors, said, "It was clear we had the right people, the right location, the right collections, the wrong building and insufficient land. All that was needed was a new independence and lots of money."



Among the McCord Museum of Canadian History's large collection of toys are numerous mohair teddy bears from the early 20th century.

A new arrangement between McGill, the J. W. McConnell Family Foundation and the McCord Museum Corporation will allow this to happen. The McCord Museum Corporation Board of Directors will include representatives from the Foundation as well as the university. While McGill will continue to own the museum and collections, the McCord Corporation will be granted wider powers to administer the museum, manage the collections, mount exhibits and do independent fundraising. (The McCord was not allowed to solicit gifts during the McGill Advancement Program, and received no money from the $77.3-million campaign.) As of fall 1987, the Museum Corporation has been registered as a charitable organization.

Additional operating funds will be sought from federal, provincial and municipal governments. The museum's operating budget of $750,000 has been nearly doubled to $1.3 million and the directors hope it will reach $2.5 million.

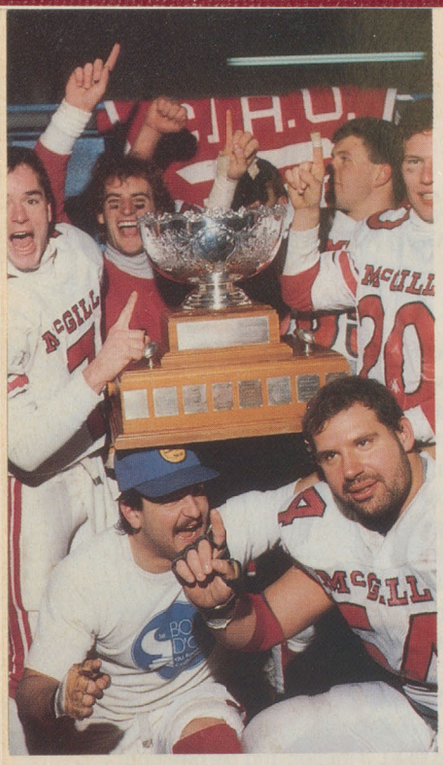
The physical changes to the McCord will involve extensive renovations and an expansion on land purchased immediately to the south. The present site at Sherbrooke and Victoria Streets, adjacent to McGill, a metro station and the revitalized city core, was considered the best location. The selection of a Quebec architect for the project is not final but some design decisions have already been made: the architectural integrity of the building will be maintained; alterations will be conceived with the needs of exhibitions, research and conservation in mind, at least doubling the usable space; there will be an auditorium, boutique, eating area and a pleasing rooftop for highrise neighbours to look down on. There will be sunlight within.

Structural alterations at the McCord will allow the museum staff to bring about many changes. There will be larger, brighter exhibit areas, increased storage and improved facilities for researchers. A three-year, $400,000 cataloguing project is underway to produce an index of all the major holdings, with a future goal of having the entire register computerized. Public education programs are being designed and will be actively advertised. Bigger "showcase" exhibits will be mounted and travelling exhibits are planned.

By going outside the walls of the building, the McCord can reach a broader audience and still keep the museum at a relatively small size. "This human scale," says Museum Director Marcel Caya, "is what has made the McCord famous. It helps transmit the knowledge of history and makes our mission possible."

One of the most important changes has been the renaming of the museum to the McCord Museum of Canadian History. According to Caya, people will now better understand that the McCord is in the business of history, not fine arts. It not only shows beautiful objects but tries to widen the scope of the historical experience and encourage research in its collections. The goal of exhibitions is to tell a story by displaying objects in historical context.

Caya sums up the aspirations of the McCord when he says, "If we can actualize history, make it three-dimensional, make videos and other products that we can take to schools and the public, then we are in business. That is why the expansion project will not stop when the building is finished. It will continue when the creativity of the people is allowed to flourish." David Ross McCord would most certainly agree.•

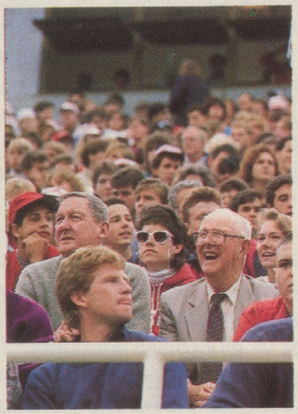


Arthur Martin

"They won all the little trophies. We won the big one." Victorious Redmen clockwise starting with No.20: Eric Toupin, Louis Oliveira, Yvan Campbell, Luc Thiffeault, Paul Moore, Chuck Petitpas, and Bob Galvin.

We're No. 1!

by Glen Cunningham



George Zimbel

McGill fans young and cheered the Redmen on as they played their way to the Shaughnessy Cup in the Shriner Bowl Game.



Three Cheers for Charlie

The 1987 edition of the McGill Football Redmen added glory to tradition by capturing the Vanier Cup with a resounding 47-11 annihilation of the previously undefeated University of British Columbia Thunderbirds on November 21.

It was not only McGill's third modern-day national title (the previous championships came in 1960 and 1962) and first Vanier Cup that surprised everyone, but the ease with which they stole the thunder from the Birds. Their win was the most impressive in the Cup's twenty-three year history.

Few gave the Redmen a ghost of a chance against the defending champion T-Birds, but head coach Charlie Baillie's charges took apart the heavily-favoured westerners with a dominating performance. Over eleven thousand wildly enthusiastic Redmen fans, adorned in their traditional red and white face paint, turned out at Toronto's Varsity Stadium.



Courtesy Montreal City Hall

They watched Baillie turn back the pages of Canadian football history by unveiling a rock-ribbed group that ground out a victory which was as complete as it was convincing. However the national championship was not captured in a single skirmish. The game on that frozen Toronto turf was the culmination of an impressive, season-long effort.

McGill put together a season fuelled by the kind of work ethic and team unity that must sustain all championship dreams. After losing only two games during the regular season, both to Bishop's University, the Redmen opened the playoffs against their old nemesis, the Queen's Golden Gaels. True to form, the Gaels blew into Molson Stadium and took a 24-7 lead. But the Redmen stormed back for a 27-24 victory in one of the most amazing comebacks in Canadian collegiate football history.

The road to Varsity Stadium, however, went through Lennoxville where McGill would have to knock off the Bishop's Gaiters, the defending Quebec league champions. Baillie said that the winner of the Ontario-Quebec Intercollegiate Football Championship would likely win the Vanier Cup. Gaiter Coach Bruce Coulter had another thought closer to game day. Looking out his window he discovered a blizzard had deposited fresh drifts of snow, and said to himself "we are in deep trouble." Coulter was right. The Redmen destroyed his Gaiters 32-16 and earned the right to take on the St. Mary's Huskies in the Atlantic Bowl.

You've heard of a "Hail Mary play?" What transpired in Halifax was a "Hail Mary game." In a battle that saw fierce hitting and spectacular plays, the lead changed hands eight times. With three



Chuck Petitpas launches another rocket towards the uprights. Holding is Academic All-American Bruno Pietrobon.



Quarterback Brian Fuller drops back for a rare pass against the T-Birds.



Honorary Redman Montreal Mayor Jean Doré laps it up in the arms of the Crazy Dogs at the civic reception for the Vanier Cup champs: left to right, Louis Oliveira, Denis Champagne, Al Lekun, Bob Galvin and Yvan Campbell.



No. 20 defensive back Eric Toupin strips the ball from a UBC receiver in a typically tough Redmen tackle.



Most Valuable Player Mike Soles eyes the opposition during a Vanier Cup gallop.

seconds remaining in the Redmen's season, and the score 27-29 against, McGill's survival was placed squarely on the foot of their confident field goal kicker Chuck Petitpas. Although he had missed earlier, Petitpas booted a 45-yard rocket that won the Robert L. Stanfield Trophy and launched the Redmen into the final.

The final was anti-climactic – UBC never had a chance. McGill so completely controlled the proceedings that some people asked, "Is there such a thing as a mercy score in the Vanier Cup?" Earlier, when a plane circled the stadium pulling the message, "Milk Bone Loves Those Crazy Dogs" (in reference to the offensive line and their penchant for the canine biscuits), the players began barking at the sky. Let's just say it was a Dog Day Afternoon. Final score: 47-11, pulling away.

The players belied their excitement with subdued post-game statements. Said co-captain Wayne McCrae: "Everyone sort of peaked together at the right time." Indeed. Another player, in reference to the presentation of Coach of the Year and Most Valuable Player awards to UBC, added, "They won all the little trophies. We won the big one."

Back home Montreal Mayor Jean Doré hosted a civic reception for the team. He noted that the Redmen admirably filled the gap left by the decline of professional football in Montreal. He also praised the comfortable blend of francophone and anglophone talent on the team.

In January Coach Baillie, his wife Alyce, and the players were honoured by The Graduates' Society at a victory dinner. Baillie, who has guided the team since 1972, is the latest in a long line of colourful and successful McGill coaches, among them: Shag Shaughnessy, who had championship teams in 1912, 1913 and 1919; (among whom was one Don Baillie, BSc'23, father of Charlie) Pop Kerr whose 1938 squad ended a ten year intercollegiate championship drought; promoter par excellence, Vic Obeck; and – ironically – Bruce Coulter who led the Redmen to the 1950 national championship against the University of Alberta Golden Bears.

Much has been said about the Redmen players. But a huge measure of credit also goes to an incredible group of boosters, the Friends of McGill Football, who gave time, energy and much-appreciated moral and financial support — President Vaughan McVey, BSc'57, and members Dr. Willie Lambert, BA'65, Dr. Ross Hill, BSc'48, MD'48, John Soles, J. W. "Hap" Moreland, BSc'43, and Bob Winsor, BEng'62, to name a few.

But Principal David Johnston offered the best assessment of the Vanier Cup champions. He praised the coaching staff by saying it was they who brought out, "the ability of the Redmen to perform beyond the sum of their parts, that allowed victory."

The grand victory is for all those who have had the honour of wearing the McGill University crest – past, present and future – and those who will never again have to "apologize" for McGill's academic reputation. The victory is for all, and for all time.•

Joining forces to fight cancer

McGill's new Oncology Department thrives on interdisciplinary cooperation

by Heather Kirkwood



"There are 100,000 new cases of cancer in Canada every year and 50,000 deaths," reports Canada's leading cancer epidemiologist, Dr. Gerry Bernard Hill, director of the new cancer epidemiology division in the Oncology Department at McGill. Approximately 25 percent of all hospital patients suffer from some form of cancer; the disease remains North America's second greatest killer after heart disease.

While these statistics are frightening, the last two decades have seen incredible advances in cancer research, diagnosis and treatment. "Today over half of all newly diagnosed cancer patients will recover," says Dr. Abraham Fuks, BSc'68, MD'70, acting director of the McGill Cancer Centre.

McGill is a cancer research leader. For 150 years its Faculty of Medicine has provided the foundation for the university's international reputation, attracting the best and most innovative medical professionals in their fields. Oncology, the study of tumours and cancers, is no exception. McGill and its ten affiliated teaching hospitals have a thirty-year tradition of outstanding cancer research and patient care.

Cancer is an umbrella term covering hundreds of diseases, and this complexity creates tremendous problems. Researchers have to attack the subject from many angles, while cancer patients are scattered through every hospital department from gynecology to orthopedics.

In the spring of 1987, to help unify this fragmented approach to cancer medicine, the Faculty of Medicine opened its new Oncology Department, designed to integrate and coordinate all of the university's cancer-related activities.

The Oncology Department evolved from the McGill Cancer Centre. Started in 1978, with a $1.5-million endowment from Sir Mortimer B. Davis, to centralize the work of researchers and clinicians, the centre allowed doctors to benefit quickly from research and gave scientists access to patient case histories and tissue samples. Basically, the faculty's oncology pursuits outgrew its Cancer Centre. "Oncology training programs, in both Canada and the U.S., don't have a history of more than fifteen years," says Fuks. "But recently the field has advanced to such a degree that specific courses and training are needed. Because of cancer's diversity, oncology transcends an ordinary discipline. Opening the department is an attempt to broaden our net."

The Oncology Department was established in great part due to the generosity of the Bronfman family which gave McGill a $1.5-million endowment in 1986 to set up a chair in oncology and a research laboratory, in the name of Minda (Bronfman) de Gunzburg who died of cancer. The department has five main divisions: clinical oncology, research, epidemiology, radiation and palliative care. Dean of Medicine, Dr. Richard Cruess, plans numerous academic cross-appointments in the new department, including individuals already on site and a few carefully selected new recruits. The faculty is actively seeking an individual of international stature in both clinical oncology and research to be chairman of the new department and "Minda de Gunzberg Professor" of Oncology. If all goes well, this new chairman should be on site in the fall of 1988.

Clinical oncology

The clinical oncology division will be responsible for patient management, clinical research, and making the latest laboratory advances available to the public. "Clinical research is our weak spot," says Cruess. "We treat patients well, but we'd like to think up the ideas, not just implement them."

The Director of the clinical oncology division, is Richard Margolese, MD'60, a well-recognized authority on clinical trials.

Research

In the Oncology Department, the McGill Cancer Centre will become the research division, directed by biochemist Dr. Clifford Stanners. It will initiate and coordinate research activities at the university and its affiliated hospitals.

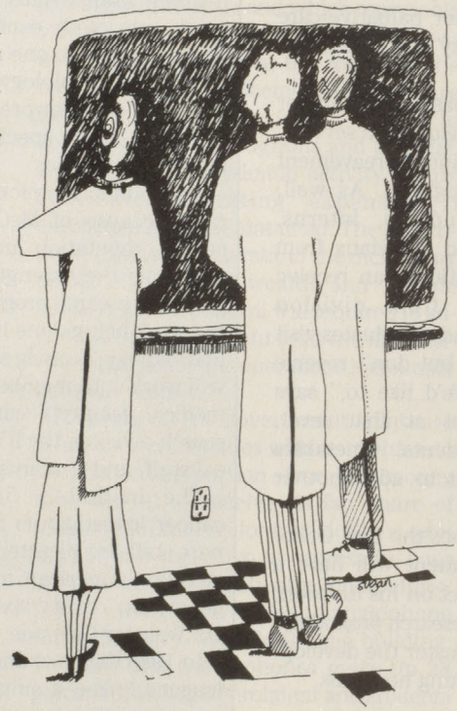
Many of the research division's forty-five scientists work in the McIntyre Medical Sciences Building, while other academic members are spread throughout the campus and teaching

ospitals. As is common McGill practice, the staff while primarily esearchers, also teach and help administer the faculty. About half f the staff see hospital patients.

Despite the high cost of "wet bench" or laboratory experimenl medical research, the division allots no budget for research nding ". . . as a matter of principle," says Cruess. "Staff here get neir own grants." Most medical faculty and all students' salaries re paid for by outside agencies, a policy endorsed by the first direcor of the McGill Cancer Centre, Phil Gold, BSc'57, MSc'61, MD'61, hD'65. "If someone is not good enough to obtain research fundg by peer review, then he's not good enough to be here," says old. Statistics prove the value of this approach. Almost 55 perent of all McGill research money is used by medical faculty nembers.

Cancer research at McGill has a emarkable history. "From Paul Latour's, Sc'38, MD'40, GDipMed'48, original ontributions in gynecological oncology wenty years ago to the work of Phil Gold nd Samuel O. Freedman, BSc'49, MD'53, DipMed'58, who put us in the forefront of ancer immunology, and now, at the Ludwig nstitute, Dr. Webster Cavenee's discoveries n molecular genetics (see box) – we have lways had leaders in the field," says Cruess.

Fuks believes the success of research at IcGill is partially due to the distinctive IcIntyre Building. "I love the circular esign," he says enthusiastically. "The labs re located on the outside perimeters, so ney all have windows and they are all onnected. This enhances cooperation. The mphasis is on lab – not office – space."



Suzan Ballmer

pidemiology

he Oncology Department's epidemiology ivision was established with a $1-million rant from the Cancer Research Society CRS) last October. A non-profit organization edicated to promoting scientific investigaon into the causes and treatment of cancer, ne CRS was founded in 1945 by twelve lontreal women who had each lost a close friend or relative to ancer. It now has 4,000 active members – almost entirely women who have donated over $14 million to oncology research projects cross Canada.

In addition to the Medical Research Council and the National ancer Institute of Canada, the CRS has helped fund McGill reearchers since the 1960s, with outstanding results: Dr. Gold's and r. Freedman's discovery of a carcinoembryonic antigen, whose resence in the blood stream can denote cancer; Dr. David Thomon's development of a test for detecting breast and colon cancer; r. Mark Wainberg's, BSc'66, research proving the ineffectiveness f non-specific immunotherapy (which often causes side effects) n cancer treatment; Dr. Richard Margolese' work in surgical and hemo/ radiation therapy treatment for breast cancer, saving many atients from debilitating surgery; and Dr. Pierre Major's recent evelopment of monoclonal antibodies to breast tumour associated ntigens.

McGill's $1-million endowment represents the largest donation ver given by the CRS. "We felt McGill's new Department of ncology to be a concrete expression of the Society's aims of conentrated cancer research," says President Flora Caplan.

Epidemiology's greatest asset may be its new director, Dr. Gerry Bernard Hill, a world-renowned epidemiologist and biostatistician. Hill served as Director General of Canada's Health Programs Branch and director of epidemiology with the Alberta Cancer Board before coming to McGill.

Cancer epidemiology, the study of cancer as an epidemic disease, has been responsible for many important advances. Population studies have linked smoking and lung cancer, chemicals and skin and bladder cancers, and diet and some types of breast cancer. "Epidemiology can back up clinical suspicions with numbers and statistics," says Hill. "The object is to reduce cancer's contributing factors, and to ensure early diagnosis and effective treatment."

Epidemiology also includes the specialized field of biostatistics. Biostaticians help researchers organize clinical trials by showing them how to frame test questions without bias and by working out the exact subject numbers needed to ensure accuracy. The new division has a strong foundation, as epidemiology was a priority of the Cancer Centre.

Radiation oncology

The radiation oncology division, located at the Montreal General Hospital (MGH), one of the largest radiotherapy services in Canada, handles 2,500 new patients annually. "While radiotherapy is a local treatment, like surgery, it's a major part of the management of 60 percent of cancers," says division director, Dr. Carolyn Freeman.

Montreal patients have received radiation therapy at McGill since the treatment was invented in 1896. By the 1920s the university had developed an international reputation in the field. The MGH's Radiation Department was expanded in 1975. "We're fortunate here," says Freeman. "We have a very sophisticated unit, with excellent equipment, all privately donated through hospital foundations."

The radiation division is staffed by eight full-time radiation oncologists, a biologist and five staff physicists who maintain equipment and check doses. The past decade has seen radical improvements in radiotherapy equipment and diagnosis. Computerized methods of measuring doses ensure accuracy, while computerized planning enables doctors to pinpoint tumours so precisely that high energy radiation (less harmful to other tissues than the previous low level radiation) is now possible.

Radiation staff, besides carrying heavy patient loads (patients average four to five weeks of treatment, coming to the hospital five times weekly), do basic and applied research, oversee the residency program and work with other services. They have helped create several interdisciplinary clinics, including the MGH's gynecology oncology clinic, the Royal Victoria Hospital's (RVH) ophthalmologic oncology clinic and the Montreal Children's Hospital's new sarcoma clinic.

"Joint clinics – where people from different areas make group decisions about patient management, and the follow-up is done by the same people – are a good way of ensuring that patients have the best possible care," says Freeman. "All cancer patients should be managed in a multi-disciplinary situation."

Freeman is guardedly hopeful about the new Oncology Department's effect on her unit. "I'd like much more integration than is planned. For example, now we have little contact with the research

division's basic scientists. I see the new department as a step forward, but I hope there will be other steps.''

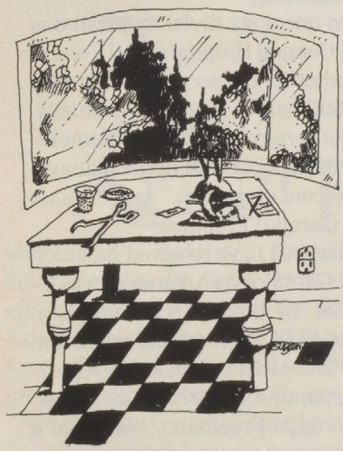
Palliative care

The palliative care division administers to all terminally-ill patients, not just those with cancer. ''Our mandate is much broader than oncology,'' explains division director, Dr. Balfour Mount. ''But, within oncology, palliative care is a significant factor – the majority of our patients die with malignancy.''

The RVH service, opened in 1975, was the world's first hospital-based, comprehensive palliative care unit. It began because studies showed that hospital care declines rapidly when patients develop incurable diseases.

''Many doctors have difficulty dealing with terminally-ill patients,'' says Mount. ''Also, it's unrealistic to expect one person to be first-rate in every area: clinician, researcher, palliative-care physician. Not everyone has the natural ability and interest to work here.''

The RVH's division provides more than compassionate care for the dying. It also runs an out-patient clinic, consultation service, home-care and bereavement follow-up programs. As well, graduate students, interns, residents and clinicians from other institutions can receive instruction from division members. Undergraduates visit the division but don't receive lectures. ''We'd like to,'' says Mount, ''but at that level, medical students' timetables are too tight to add another course.''



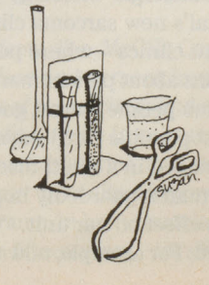
Suzan Ballmer

Mount hopes the new Oncology Department will have a positive effect on his division. ''I see the possibility of excellent dialogue and research programs,'' he says. ''Within oncology is the potential to foster the development of palliative care units at all McGill teaching hospitals.''

The five Oncology Department divisions plan to work closely together, sharing information and resources. In a field where scientists usually guard their own turf, this emphasis on joint investigation is a McGill phenomenon. Fuks believes one reason for the unique spirit of cooperation stems from McGill's traditional ties with its hospitals. ''It's easier to collaborate in a health-care research environment,'' he says. ''People are proud of seeing light at the end of the tunnel – helping patients.''

Such cooperation could eventually be a very important factor in controlling cancer, because a single ''silver bullet'' cure will never be discovered for this complex and diverse disease. Instead, progress will continue to be measured incrementally, in a number of areas. McGill's Oncology Department has become a global leader in this field, one of the few institutions to attack cancer on all fronts, from research to palliative care.

What lies ahead for the Oncology Department at McGill? ''In the big areas we're pretty well placed,'' says Cruess. ''While the future is what we make of it, if the new department allows us to integrate patient care in all our hospitals, our future is as secure as anybody's right now.''•



Ludwig Institute –

In July, 1986, Montreal scored a major scientific triumph when the renowned Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research opened a branch at the Royal Victoria Hospital (RVH).

Established by American industrialist D. K. Ludwig in 1974, the Institute, dedicated to the understanding and control of cancer, funds and operates thirteen branch labs on four continents, with each centre concentrating on one research area – cancer biology, immunology, therapy or prevention. The RVH centre specializes in molecular genetics.

The foundation picked Montreal because of McGill's excellent reputation in cancer research, the strength of its genetics research program, and the work being done in molecular biology. Ludwig scientists will work with members of the medical faculty's cancer research division, the RVH medical staff, and students.

The Institute's fifty-three cancer investigators and support staff are directed by outstanding American molecular geneticist, thirty-six-year-old Dr. Webster Cavenee.

In 1985 Cavenee and his colleagues linked a single faulty gene to both inherited retinoblastoma, a rare eye cancer affecting 500 North American babies annually, and osteosarcoma, a bone cancer that one in eight of these children will develop as teenagers.

Cavenee's research resulted in the first prenatal test ever devised for an inherited cancer. Previously, retinoblastoma was usually fatal and a common treatment was removal of the afflicted eye or eyes. Now the prognosis has improved dramatically. In one case, doctors alerted by Cavenee's prenatal diagnosis, found two tumors in each of a newborn's eyes. At five days the child was treated with radiotherapy and can still see.

Perhaps the most exciting aspect of Cavenee's research is the realization that other individual genes may also trigger multiple forms of cancer. If each type of cancer were caused by a unique gene, finding all these genetic triggers would be impossible. The new research ''gives us some hope that the number of these genes is not infinite,'' says Cavenee.

If people could learn, through genetic analysis, that they carry genes increasing their risk of cancer, they might avoid the disease by early treatment or lifestyle changes.

Lured to Montreal by ''the opportunity of a lifetime'' for fully-financed research, Cavenee is excited about his new working environment. ''Several of the academic and clinical departments at McGill are tops,'' he says. ''And there appears to be a lot of cooperation among Montreal researchers, which isn't always the case in the scientific world.''

McGill Cancer Centre Public Lecture Series

February 17.
Nutrition and Cancer:
Dr. Gerald Batist.

March 16.
Environment and Cancer:
Professor Gerald Hill.

April 20.
Childhood Leukemia,
Hodgkin's Disease: Dr. Mark Bernstein and Dr. Chaim Shustik.

May 18.
Psycho-social Aspects of Cancer Treatment: Ms. Lois Hollingsworth and Ms. Barbara Himsl.

All lectures will be held in the Palmer Howard Amphitheatre of the McIntyre Medical Sciences Building at 8 p.m. For information contact Claire Hodges at 398-3535.

Funding follies

For the last decade, McGill has been struggling with an historic underfunding problem. During that period, enrolment has increased by 20 percent, research has increased three-fold and the government grant has decreased by 21 percent, or $41 million a year after allowing for inflation. Not without pain, but with infectious dedication, the university's administrators have contained the damage. The cutting started with the administration itself which is now the lowest percentage cost of any university in Quebec and equal to the lowest in the country. McGill's teaching staff have foregone $22 million of government-decreed pay increases.

The paring is evident in every area of the university from reduced library hours to the delayed maintenance of buildings. But despite a draconian reduction in expenditure, the university is faced with a $10-million deficit this year and the prospect of an accumulated $50-million deficit by 1989 if the government persists in refusing to fund McGill at the same levels as other Quebec universities.

The issue is systematic underfunding. The government's own studies of 1984 and 1987 show that McGill, in relation to the overall university network, has been shortchanged by a minimum of $15 million a year since 1981-82. The government's answer to this situation, which is of its own making, is that it will take time to redress. But the question of equity is academic. Politics, not arithmetic, settle the account. And politics will continue to play a decisive role in McGill's fight for fair funding. Four other Quebec universities suffer from insufficient funding. But none to the same degree as McGill, which accounts for over 50 percent of relative underfunding in the province.

McGill has become the exception to the old rule that nothing succeeds like success. In this distortion of funding justice, the university is being penalized for the things it does best. Not a week goes by without the announcement of another joint program with industry or a sister university, of a front line medical centre in Ethiopia, or a museum expansion funded by a benevolent foundation. Students from across Canada are lining up to come to McGill. Foreign enrolment is picking up again, with the United States, China and France leading the international parade. It is, however, in hock.

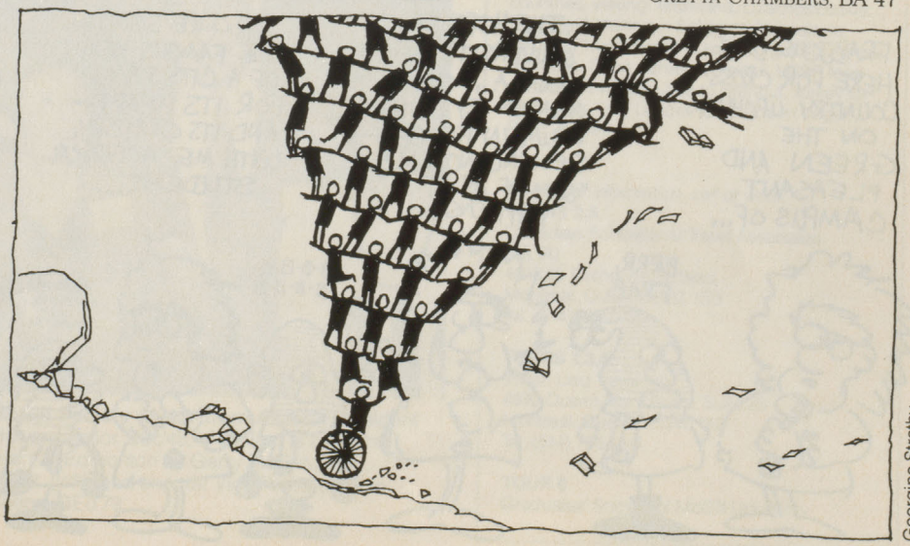
McGill's success is costing it dearly. It has just completed a capital fundraising campaign that went $16 million over the $61-million target. McGill graduates and the community which appreciates its academic worth recognized its intrinsic value to society and responded in an unprecedented way. But the funds were donated to support teaching, research and students, not operating expenses. Like the endowment capital which McGill has collected over the years and which represents virtually half of all the university endowment funds in Canada, the results of the recent McGill Advancement Program are tied, according to the donors' wishes, to specific academic programs and projects. And increased academic activity incurs additional operating expenses, if excellence is to be maintained. The government claims to understand the dichotomy of McGill's capital wealth and income penury. Yet the political will required to adjust the operating grant to fit the university's actual academic operations has simply not materialized.

Pressure on the government is intense from other universities who would have to forego a certain portion of any new money were McGill to receive its fair share of relative funding. As long as McGill is *seen* as rich, the incentive to redress its base budget is not politically compelling. McGill's image of wealth and anglophone self-sufficiency was a long time building. The fact that francophones make up 28 percent of McGill's enrolment and students whose mother tongue is neither French nor English count for another 20 percent is overshadowed by McGill's unique history.

In their recently-published *Between Past and Future*, a study of Quebec education in transition, McGill Professors Norman Henchey, PhD'69, and Donald Burgess sum up this historical difference. "Although it is possible to trace the roots of advanced education in Quebec to the Jesuit College and the Quebec Seminary – both founded in the middle of the 17th century – the first university in the modern sense was McGill, which received its royal charter in 1821. Its character was molded by its origins in the English merchant class of Montreal, the Scottish tradition, the broad-minded Anglican clergy and by the professional orientation of its first unit, a medical school. As McGill grew and developed over a century and a half, it acquired an international reputation for professional training, graduate studies and research, for brilliant and sometimes eccentric academics, for the range of its programs and the confidence of its self-image. It benefited from the generosity of the Canadian business community and through the links provided by the many foreign students with McGill degrees who were to return to leadership positions around the world."

Much of that is still true today. McGill has adopted pluralism to keep up with the times but it has neither changed its mission nor lowered its sights. It will no longer be able to fulfill that mission, nor maintain its high standards unless its huge contribution to Quebec's university network and to society is recognized as being worth equal treatment. The focus of the drive for parity is the government in Quebec City. But as that government, like others, is politically motivated, it is not McGill's excellence which carries weight. It is the weight given that excellence by public opinion. The focus of McGill's drive for parity should be shifted to take that into account.

GRETTA CHAMBERS, BA'47



Georgine Strathy

Last fall was an active time for the Graduates' Society. Locally, the McGill Society of Montreal's *Food for Thought* series attracted capacity crowds to three luncheons at the Faculty Club. Our November MATCH lecture series for senior alumni was a sell-out and received rave notices from those who attended. The Alumnae Society Annual Book Fair (co-sponsored by the Women Associates of McGill) hit a new $53,400-high in book sales, making a $48,000 profit to be added to the Alumnae Scholarship Fund. The Young Alumni continued to offer their successful weekly events, while out in Ste. Anne de Bellevue, the Macdonald College Annual Reunion attracted many enthusiastic and nostalgic grads.

Among the branches, Toronto produced four events, including a Pre-Vanier Cup Brunch. (There was lots of beer and wine, but you had to be pretty nimble to pick up any solid food!) Nearly 300 alumni from Toronto and Montreal attended, including the Chancellor, the Principal, the Chairman of the Board of Governors and many other senior McGill officials. Ottawa had three successful events, and I had the pleasure of attending chapter meetings in Washington, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Quebec City, and Halifax. Graduates' Society President, David Laidley, BCom'67, attended our New York chapter's annual Pre-Christmas Party at the New York Yacht Club, and other meetings were held in the Niagara Peninsula, Hong Kong, Barbados, Trinidad, Boston and Philadelphia.

Love those Redmen!
Elsewhere in this issue you can read in detail about the heroics of our McGill Football Vanier Cup Champions.

Travelling to those play-off games with the team was a unique experience that made one proud to be affiliated with McGill. A finer bunch of scholar athletes you could not hope to meet. There is much credit to be given to many – players, coaches, trainers, managers, cheerleaders and especially the many graduates who independently supported the team through Friends of McGill Football.

Alumni Leadership Award
Freshman economics student Lance Eckel, of Woodstock, Ontario, was the first recipient of our newly-created Alumni Leadership Award. At the November Directors' Meeting of the Society, Lance was cited for his fine combination of scholastic and leadership abilities, and presented with a cheque in the amount of $1,000 by Society Vice-President, Keith Ham, BA'54, BCL'59.

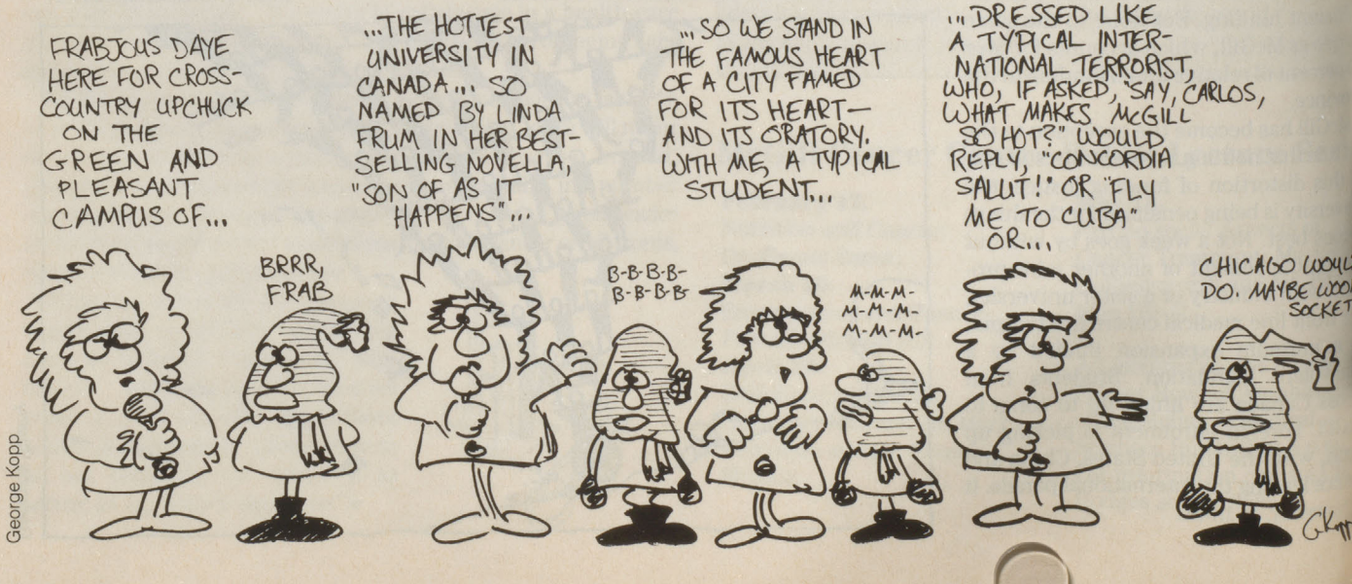
Alumni Leaders' Weekend
Presidents of McGill alumni chapters in North America will be invited back to campus June 2-4, to meet senior McGill academic and non-academic staff. During their visit, these graduates will stay at RVC and participate in workshops on chapter programs, high school recruiting and other matters of interest. This is a new program for the Society which we hope to repeat every few years.

McGill Choral Society
Graduates spanning the years will remember the McGill Choral Society,



GR Photo Services

Dr. Phil Gold, BSc'57, MSc'61, MD'61, PhD'65, was guest speaker at a meeting of the **McGill Society of Washington/Baltimore.** Left to right, Phil Gold, President of the local chapter Rhoda Knaff, Evelyn Gold, and chapter Vice-President Steve Richards, BA'84.



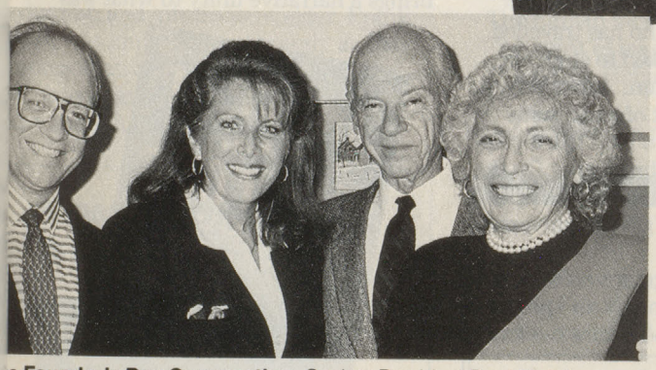
George Kopp

and will be glad to know that it is very much alive and well in 1988. Partially sponsored by the Graduates' Society, the Choral Society presented its annual holiday concert on December 4th to a jam-packed audience at the Erskine-American Church. The program included excerpts from *Carmina Burana* and various French and English carols. But for many of us nostalgia buffs, the sight of 150 bright young students, from every faculty *except* music, actually putting on red and white sweaters and singing "There is a College of McGill," "James McGill," and "Hail, Alma Mater" was enough to bring tears to the eyes! Congratulations to the Director, Mary Jane Puiu, BMus'81, and all those associated with the Choral Society.

GAVIN ROSS
Executive Director of
the Graduates' Society



Redmen supporters sampled Maritime hospitality at a pre-Atlantic Bowl Brunch hosted by Betty and Bob Flinn, BArch'62: left to right, Doug Kerr, Principal David Johnston, President of the **McGill Society of Halifax** Bob Flinn, Peter Terroux, BArch'65, Alex Philben, Willie Lambert, BEd'60, DDS'64, John Soles and Wade Kenny, BSc'64, DDS'68.



o **Founder's Day Convocation,** Society President David Laidley, '67, (left), and his wife Valerie entertained the Society's nominee for an ary Doctor of Science degree, Dr. David Pall, BSc'36, PhD'39, and his elen.



"Ici nous servons le fameux smoked meat de Ben's." What's this – Ben's in Lotusland? Gordon Lindasy, BEng'48, and his wife Katherine, enjoy the famous sandwiches at a recent meeting of the **McGill Society of Vancouver.**



McGill Society of Northern Alberta President Howard Taylor, BSc'48, is flanked at a recent event in Edmonton by Gerry McCutcheon, BA'42, (left), and chapter Vice-President Rae Shepp, BEd'79.

Alumni Travel Program 1988

Tour 1 – China
April-May. Grand China and the Yangtze River Cruise plus Hong Kong. 25 days (18 in China) visiting Shanghai, Xian, Beijing, Chongqing, Yangtze River Cruise, Wuhan, Guilin, Guangzhou. Price: $5,300.

Tour 2 – Art Treasures of Russia
June 1988. Visit historic Moscow where our tour will include all the famous sights. Next on our itinerary: old Russian towns whose ancient monuments and priceless art treasures became public property and were carefully restored. This tour ends with Leningrad – home of the world-famous Hermitage Museum.
Price: $2,985.

Tour 3 – Tibet
July 8-25. "Tibet Experience" plus Hong Kong will include Beijing, Chengdu and Tibet (12 days in China). Price: $4,800.

Tour 4 – China Japan Cruise
Cruise with Royal Viking Line. Trip includes Hong Kong, Shanghai, (Wuxi, Suzhou), Dalian, Beijing (Xingang), Pusan, Korea, Nagasaki and Kobe, Japan. Expert lecturers aboard luxury cruise ship. Price: from $7,688.

Tour 5 – Ireland With A Difference: Part II
Sept. 29 – Oct. 12. Galway, Aran Islands, Connemara area, Yeats Country. Includes four days in Kinsale at the Gourmet Festival, tour of West Cork, Kenmare and up to the Dingle Peninsula, Burnatty Castle Banquet and other surprises. Price: $2,438. Return date: Oct 13.

Tour 6 – Danube River Adventure
Sept. Tour begins with optional two-night extension in Vienna. Cruise eight fascinating countries, visiting: Bratislava, Czechoslovakia; Budapest, Hungary; Belgrade, Yugoslavia; Nikopol/Pleven, Bulgaria and Giurgui/Bucharest, Rumania. Short transfer in Izmail, USSR for a cruise on the Black Sea to Istanbul, Turkey for two nights. Tour Leader: Prof. Robert Vogel.
Price: $4,099.

For further information, call or write:
TOURS 2,5.
Canadian Educational Travel Associates (CETA)
4616 St. Catherine St. West
Montreal, Quebec H3Z 1S3
Tel. (514) 937-9401

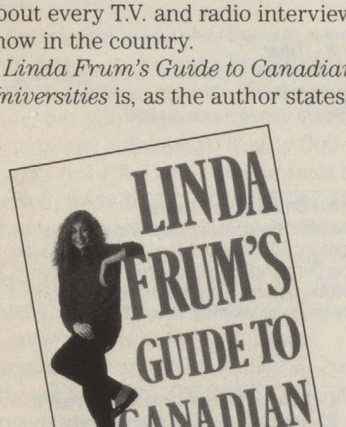
TOURS 1,3,4.
Vivian Lieu Travel Inc.
4970 Queen Mary Road, Suite 25
Montreal, Quebec H3W 1X2
Tel. (514) 735-1641

TOUR 6
Graduates' Society of McGill University

Linda Frum's Guide to Canadian Universities, by Linda Frum, Key Porter Books, 1987, 236 pages, $14.95.

Linda Frum, BA'84, is no stranger to controversy. While at McGill she started the *McGill Magazine*, a privately-funded right-wing paper, to compete with the *Daily*, the Students' Society-funded left-wing paper. Needless to say, she didn't endear herself to everyone on campus. After graduation it didn't take Frum long to find herself right back in the middle of a storm of controversy by writing a no-holds barred and often sarcastic look at Canadian universities. It has gotten her into trouble with students, alumni and administration officials and onto just about every T.V. and radio interview show in the country.

Linda Frum's Guide to Canadian Universities is, as the author states, an



introduction, "dedicated to the subjects your family and guidance counsellor are too embarrassed or respectable to talk about." Accordingly, the bulk of the discussion is on what will actually shape a student's life at university.

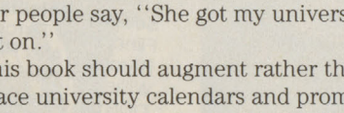
Each chapter includes two to four pages on everything from biting assessments of the architectural merits of the campus to candid comments on the level and quality of social and romantic interaction found there. Frum also provides a list of valuable facts including everything from the school's address, enrolment, and tuition fees, to the male-female ratio, typical garb and campus politics. There are *Dos* and *Don'ts* ranging from places to catch free films to this advice for would-be Wilfrid Laurier University students: "Do watch a lot of *The Flintstones* reruns before you come to school. Fred and Barney trivia is very important here – especially to the fifteen (as in weight gain), drugs and alcohol, sex and love, a listing of mean daily January temperatures in Canada's college towns, and a best and worst list.

In her section on McGill, Frum identifies a resurgence of both the university and Montreal and concludes, "McGill University is once again the *hottest* school in Canada." But she attributes the rekindled popularity to the university's Montreal location. (So where is Concordia, in Moose-Jaw?) In fact she derides McGill's athletic facilities and its academic stature: "Let's just say that if you want to do serious research, you'd better go to the University of Toronto." In the Best and Worst list, McGill gets the nod for the most elegant faculty club and Montreal is cited as the best university city.

University is a unique experience for every student, so all a book like this can hope to do is offer the opinionated impressions of a person who has travelled to each campus and talked to students, administration and alumni. Inevitably, it has put many noses out of joint; some people would prefer it to read like a compilation of promotional brochures. On the other hand, it's surprising how many other people say, "She got my university right on."

This book should augment rather than replace university calendars and promotional material. Its value is that it offers members of the campus's biggest club: the Water Buffaloes." The book has brief sections on how to choose the right school, campus politics, the freshman prospective university students a glimpse of the possibilities of life for the next three or four years. And for alumni, whether reading about their alma mater or someone else's, it's a nostalgic romp through the best years of their lives.

TIM FALCONER, BA'81.



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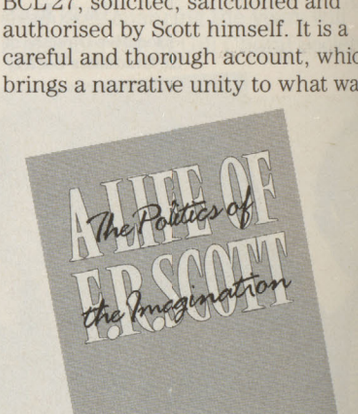
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The Politics of the Imagination: a Life of F. R. Scott, by Sandra Djwa, McClelland and Stewart, 1987, 528 pages, $39.95 hardcover.

This is *the* biography of F. R. Scott, BCL'27, solicitor, sanctioned and authorised by Scott himself. It is a careful and thorough account, which brings a narrative unity to what was



otherwise a divided life. Frank Scott was, at once, one of the important poets of his generation, McGill professor of constitutional law, and political champion of social democracy and minority rights. Djwa portrays him as a man divided by the conflicting demands of his art and his commitment to public service. And like Scott's life itself, *The Politics of Imagination* is a demanding read.

Frank Scott was a man of great energy and devotion to public and literary life. But he often expressed despair at the fragmentation of his energies and talents in these diverse fields. This same despair undoubtedly infected this biographer at times – the first to undertake the task gave up after a year – and occasionally even descends upon the reader. We are asked to adjust our attentions variously, from thematic discussions of his poetry and his relation to the Canadian landscape, to descriptions of a literary and

artistic milieu in Montreal, to the political history of Quebec, the CCF and constitutional reform, to accounts of his most famous legal decisions before the Supreme Court of Canada: *Padlock*, *Roncarelli*, and *Lady Chatterley*. Reading Djwa's *Politics of Imagination* is a crash course in the emergence of Canada since World War I: in literature, politics and law. An account of the life of F. R. Scott, a devoted Canadian, is an education in and of Canada; his life, an instrument of its emergence.

If the book demands much of us as readers, we are nonetheless rewarded by our encounter with the man. Although for many Scott will represent, in one of his many aspects, an ideal or concept to which they have devoted themselves – either in support or opposition – Djwa's Scott emerges in his many facets, from "callow youth," to poet, combattant, educator, and intransigent elder. Frank Scott was important not merely as the representative of historical movements in poetry, law and politics but as he appeared in public as himself. The character he displayed, the energy and devotion with which he undertook everything he did, are the real story to be told.

Djwa has been, and will likely continue to be, criticized for her failure to portray the private life of Scott in greater detail. His relations with his wife Marian, or the few infatuations to which he was subject during the course of his life, are not presented in any detail. This is just as well. It is completely fitting to her subject that Djwa has chosen to let the character of Scott emerge in an account of the more or less public events of his life. Fitting, because Scott placed himself on the public stage as its servant; not for its titillation but for its betterment. We can see this particularly well in "Creed," a poem he began during the war:

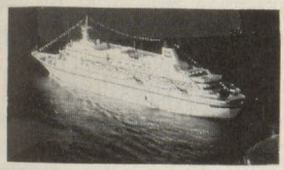
> The world is my country
> The human race is my race
> The spirit of man is my God
> The future of man is my heaven

In his devotion to public service we see not the common but the uncommon man: an "untypical Canadian" whose "life in broad outline contains much of what we recognize as central to the Canadian experience."

In part, it is because Scott's life had such a broad canvas that Djwa's concentration on his public life works so well. Unlike many poets, it is his public life which informs his poems. One is left feeling that even after some 450 pages we have only skimmed over much of it. A complete understanding of Scott's role in the public life of the combined and overlapping communities of Canada, Quebec, Montreal and McGill would involve an almost encyclopedic account of our history: something no author can perform. Nevertheless, for members of the McGill community, there is much here that will be familiar, evocative and sometimes painful to re-live. In reading of Scott's life one cannot help but be challenged to examine one's own political and imaginative responses to living.

RICHARD HAMILTON, MA'83

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Further Information: Languages Department, Redpath Library Building, 398-6160.

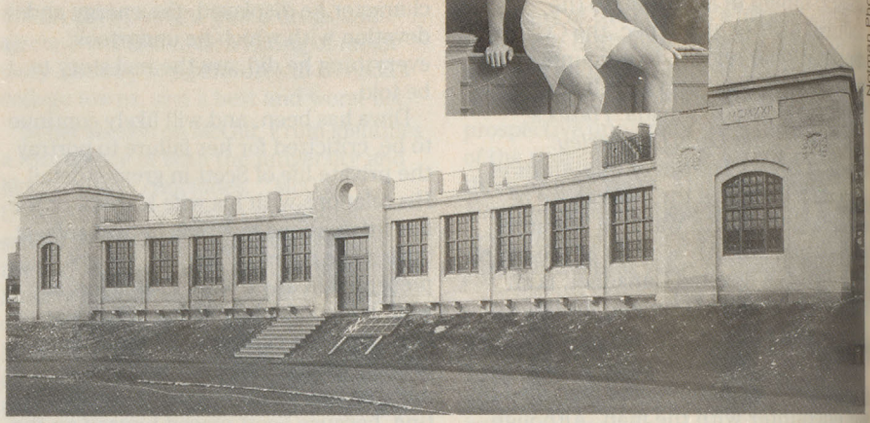
For a copy of the Spring schedule, please call 398-3725.

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The quest for a gym





Percival Molson Memorial Stadium, circa 1919. Inset: Percival Molson, BA'01, 1898.

Norman Photographic Archives

A university is a seat of learning where one would expect students and their needs to be high on the totem pole. But in reality, it does not quite work out that way. While lecture rooms, labs and libraries were thought of early, provision for the athletic life of students came very slowly.

In 1861 a temporary building was erected on the lot of the High School of Montreal, at the corner of Dorchester and University Streets, to serve the physical needs of McGill students and the boys of the high school, which at that time was a department of the university. Sergeant Barnjum was appointed "drilling and gymnastic master" for male students. When women were allowed to enter McGill, Barnjum's sister Helen conducted exercises for the "Donaldas," as they were called.

The temporary gymnasium was patched up and used by both men's and women's classes, even though the roof leaked and made the floor dangerously slippery on occasions.

In 1900 the women's classes moved into the splendid gymnasium set up in the Assembly Hall of their new Royal Victoria College, but the men continued to endure the temporary gym until 1905, when facilities were rented for them at the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association's premises.

In 1912 McGill was the first Canadian university to organize a Canadian Officer Training Corps (COTC). Its armory was in the old Joseph House on the site where the current McLennan Library now stands, but the only drill space was the open campus. If it rained, parades were cancelled! Clearly a drill-hall was needed. The federal government promised $150,000 toward the cost of a gymnasium if it were also made available to the COTC. The university would have to pay the remainder.

The Graduates' Society agreed to raise funds – the splendid new gym-cum-drill-hall would be a fitting monument to those graduates who died in this dreadful war. Percy Molson was one of them. His will provided $75,000 for a much-needed sports facility, and the football stadium bearing his name was dedicated in 1919.

But the War Memorial Gymnasium was delayed. The federal government finally decided, in the era of postwar revulsion from things military, that it did not, after all, want to contribute to a drill-hall. Meanwhile prices were rising steadily; the governors were constantly discovering competing needs that deserved priority; the Great Depression of the 1930s was clearly no time to be spending monies on a gymnasium.

But by May, 1939, economic prospects were beginning to change. A bequest from the late Lady Strathcona had provided $100,000 and the Graduates' Society had raised more than $200,000. Appeals were made for a General Sir Arthur Currie Memorial, and the governors were prepared to find the rest. A site was approved just south of the Molson Stadium, new plans were drawn, and work began. Suddenly, in September, war was upon the university a second time and there was urgent need once more for a drill-hall. Construction which had started in leisurely fashion in the summer was now hurried forward. The cornerstone was laid on November 4, 1939 and the uncompleted building put to immediate use. The Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium was a reality but had to wait until 1950 for its swimming pool.

World War II changed McGill forever. One year after the conflict ended, the university had tripled in size. A decade and a half later the student body was five times the number for which the Currie Gym had been planned. In 1965 extensions were considered but municipal planning requirements delayed completion until 1971.

The 1980s have brought new challenges. Sports have changed. We now need indoor tennis, more squash and racquets courts, and an indoor running track. The total cost will be around $10 million. Of that sum, the students by referendum have pledged $4 million. The complex will house the Seagram Sports Science Centre, to provide the latest inputs from physical education, psychology, kinesiology and the health sciences. However, there is an obstinate roadblock in gaining municipal building permits; when was it never thus? But McGill students deserve the best. Come on Mr. Mayor, we won the Vanier Cup, didn't we?

STANLEY B. FROST
Director, History of McGill Project



McGill University Archives

Lily Currie, the widow of General Sir Arthur Currie (Principal of McGill University 1920-33) sets the cornerstone in 1939 for the gymnasium that bears his name.

THE '20s

THE REVEREND C. H. DAWES, BA'27, MA'30, has recently written *Answering the Call: A United Church Minister in the Making during the 1920's,* published by West Wind Press.

LAWRENCE M. LANDE BA'28, has been awarded the Gleeson Library Associates' 1988 Sir Thomas More medal for private book collecting.

THE '30s

JACK STENSTROM, MD'38, has been made an honorary member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia.

THE '40s

W. B. BOGGS, BEng'40, has been appointed chairman of Field Aviation Holdings Ltd.

JEAN DE GRANDPRÉ, BCL'43, was awarded the Order of Canada and named a Great Montrealer for 1987.

RUTH M. (SCHWARTZ) GOLDBLOOM, DipPE'44, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Dalhousie University in September 1987.

WILLIAM B. RICE, BEng'44, MEng'56, received an honorary degree from Concordia University in 1987.

THEODORE WILDI, BEng'44, received the MacNaughton Gold Medal of the Canadian Region of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.

ALFRED H. D. HAIBLEM, BEng'46, has been named an Officer of the Order of Merit of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

MYER RICHLER, BEng'46, has been appointed deputy chairman and senior advisor for Ideal Metals Group.

WILLIAM P. WILDER, BCom'46, has retired from the board of Consumers Gas.

JOHN A. GALBRAITH, BCom'48, MCom'50, PhD'59, has joined the economics division, research branch, of the Library of Parliament.

EVA KUSHNER, BA'48, MA'50, PhD'56, has been appointed president and vice-chancellor of Victoria University (Toronto).

WARREN CHIPPENDALE, BCom'49, has been elected to the board of directors for Bell Canada.

BERNARD LANG, BEng'49, MEng'53, has been re-elected president of the board of directors for Maimonides Hospital Geriatric Centre in Montreal.

JACK ZAVITZ, BEng'49, has been appointed a senior vice-president of SR Telecom Inc.

THE '50s

HAROLD CORRIGAN, BCom'50, has been appointed chairman of Ontario Multi-Material Recycling Inc.

LORNE C. WEBSTER, BEng'50, has been appointed chairman and chief executive officer of the Prenor Financial Group in Montreal.

CHARLES HAYWARD, BEng'51, has been appointed manager, aircraft and special alloys for Norton Steel & Tube.

MAURICE LECLAIR, BSc'49, MD'51, has been appointed a vice-chairman of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

MARY H. (THOMPSON) NASH, BLS'51, operates Moonray Manor, a guest house in Bermuda, and was a delegate to the International Federation of Women's Travel Organizations in Harare, Zimbabwe during February, 1987.

H. JUNE (MARLER) VINCE, Arts'51, has been appointed a vice-president of Allied Capital Managment Inc.

BRENDA MILNER, PhD'52, has been named a Great Montrealer for 1987.

JACQUES E. DACCORD, BEng'53, BA'61, has been appointed chairman and chief executive officer for The Ideal Metals Group.

HELEN R. KAHN, BA'55, MA'76, was one of two Canadians recently attending the preview and reception at Christie's New York prior to the auction of the Gutenberg Bible and related incunabula.

CLIFFORD S. MALONE, BCL'56, has been appointed vice-chairman for Parcap Management Inc.

W. MURRAY WONHAM, BEng'56, is currently chairman of the systems control group in the Department of Electrical Engineering at the University of Toronto. He was granted the IEEE Control Systems Science and Engineering Award for his contributions to the theory of stochastic systems and lineal multivariable control.

DONALD J. COCKBURN, BCom'57, has been appointed chairman of the auditing standards committee for the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

LINCOLN REYNOLDS, BSc'57, MSc'59, won the 1987 Caledon Award, presented by Caledon Laboratories Ltd. for significant contributions to analytical chemistry of pesticide residues and other environmental contaminants.

DOUGLAS G. BROCK, BSc'58, has been appointed a vice-president with Merrill Lynch Canada Inc.

ALAN T. HENNESSEY, MD'58, was named a fellow by the American College of Radiology.

HENRI P. LAFLEUR, BA'56, BCL'59, has been appointed vice-president, secretary and general counsel of the Canadian Depository for Securites Ltd.

RAYMOND A. REID, BCom'59, has been appointed executive vice-president for Fiducie du Quebec.

THE '60s

PETER G. WHITE, BA'60, has been appointed vice-chairman of the board of directors for Hollinger Inc.

THOMAS A. FARRELL, MD'61, has accepted the position of head of the general clinic for the Department of Ophthalmology at the University of Iowa.

ROBERT A. GREENBURY, BEng'61, has been appointed senior vice-president of Chrysler Capital Corporation.

H. T. SHRIMPTON, BEng'61, has been appointed vice-president of MacLaren Engineers Inc.

JACK M. TISHLER, BSc'57, MD'61, was named a fellow by the American College of Radiology.

CLAUDE AUBÉ, MSc'63, PhD'65, has been named Ambassador of the Montreal Congress Center and also received the Alcan Agora Trophy.

DAVID PTAK, BEng'63, has been appointed executive vice-president, residential group, for Bramalea Ltd.

F. DAVID RADLER, BCom'63, has been appointed president and chief operating officer for Hollinger Inc.

IRWIN COTLER, BA'61, BCL'64, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from York University for his many contributions to responsible world citizenship, and as an advocate of human rights, international justice and peace.

JACQUES DALIBARD, BArch'64, has received the Médaille de la Ville de Québec.

NEILSON A. MACKAY, BEng'64, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of Geac Computer Corp. Ltd.

DAVID A. RATTEE, BCom'64, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of MICC Investments Ltd.

BRUCE D. WILKIE, BSc'64, has been appointed general manager, Ontario, for Harrisons & Crosfield (Canada) Ltd.

COLIN J. ADAIR, BA'65, has been appointed executive vice-president and director of Walwyn Stodgell Cochran Murray Ltd.

IAN E. HARRIS, BA'62, BCL'65, has joined the firm of Gamache, Godin & Doyle.

ROGER J. BROUGHTON, PhD'67, is a professor of medicine (neurology) at the University of Ottawa and recently gave a series of seven lectures in Brazil.

ELAINE SHIZGAL COHEN, BA'67, has received her EdD in counselling psychology, with distinction, from Rutgers University.

HOWARD MAYERS, MSc'65, MBA'67, has been appointed director of computer services for Laventhol & Howarth/Appel & Partners.

SAMI Y. SOUROUR, BEng'67, MEng'70, PhD'78, has been appointed director of research and development for adhesives for Timminco Ltd.

HARRIET (DOLAN) STAIRS, BA'67, has recently been appointed vice-president human resources for the Bank of Montreal.

JOSEPH BERGER, BA'65, BCL'68, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of First Quebec Corp.

JOHN G. HARRIS, BSc'68, has been admitted as a partner by the newly-mergered Touche Ross Management Consultants and The Laurier Group.

MARCEL A. JUST, BSc'68, and his wife and colleague Patrica A. Carpenter have been awarded two new chaired professorships in psychology at Carnegie Mellon University.

OLIVER P. O'ROURKE, MBA'68, has been appointed vice-president finance for Nova Scotia Power.

ALBERT E. BATES, BCom'69, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of the life insurance operations of the Metropolitan Group.

RON J. MARKEY, DDS'69, has assumed the office of president of the Canadian Dental Association for 1987-1988.

THE '70s

SCOTT C. OWENS, BEng'70, has been appointed by Touche Ross as a partner responsible for Western Canada

RUTH M. CORBIN, MSc'73, PhD'76, has been appointed vice-president, distribution, personal financial services for Royal Trust.

JOAN KAHN, MA'73, PhD'80, has written *Stepping Up to Quality Assurance,* published in French as *Gestion de la qualité.*

STEVEN A. LETOVSKY, BSc'72, MBA'74, has been appointed vice-president marketing for Consultech Canada.

MARKUS C. MARTIN, BSc'69, MD'74, has been elected vice-chairman for the Quebec section of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists for a three-year term.

ROGER N. BUCKLEY, PhD'75, presently a professor of history at the University of Connecticut, has published *The Napoleonic War Journal of Captain Thomas Henry Browne, 1807-1816* with the (British) Army Records Society in London, England.

STEPHEN A. EDEN, BSc'Arch'75, has recently established an architectural practice in Montreal.

ERIC MALDOFF, BA'71, BCL'74, LLB'75, has been elected chairman of the board for the Montreal Children's Hospital.

MICHEL NORMANDEAU, BCom'75, has been appointed senior trust officer of the international private banking division of the Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company in Nassau, Bahamas.

DR. ALAN STELJES, BSc'75, is assistant professor of cardiology at the University of Manitoba.

Library Amnesty Proclaimed!

The McGill library system has declared a general amnesty for all library materials which have been checked out BEFORE January, 1987. The libraries will accept these materials, NO QUESTIONS ASKED AND NO FINES IMPOSED. between Feb. 1-29, 1988. Act quickly and leave the life of a fugitive behind.

MICHAEL STOBER, BA'75, has recently opened a law office in Montreal with Gerald LaHaye called LaHaye, Stober, after several years as a crown prosecutor of criminal cases in Montreal and Calgary.

TOM MULGREW, BA'76, is a regional manager for BusinessWire, a national press relations wire service, and has been named southeast regional manager of the SportsWire division.

ROBERT BONSANT, BCom'77, has been appointed senior pension account executive for Crown Life.

PAUL COURTEMANCHE, BCom'74, MBA'77, has been appointed vice-president and director of marketing for the Laurentian Group Ltd.

JACQUES A. NADEAU, MBA'77, has been appointed director of professional services for Cumberland Drugs.

GARY D. D. MORRISON, BCL'76, LLB'78, has become a member of the law firm Lavery, O'Brien.

DONALD ANDREW SHARPE, MA'78, PhD'82, has joined the Canadian Labour Market and Productivity Centre to head up the group responsible for economic research and analysis.

NEIL FINKELSTEIN, BA'73, LLB'79, has recently become a litigation partner in the Toronto law firm of Blake, Cassels & Graydon and published the fifth edition of *Laskin's Canadian Constitutional Law.*

YVES MAUFFETTE, BSc'79, MSc'81, has completed a PhD in ecology at the University of California, Davis, and is currently teaching ecology at the Université du Québec at Montreal.

JAN OOSTERWAAL, MBA'79, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the roofing, fibreboard and insulation products division for Domtar Construction Materials.

MARC GILLES TURCOTTE, BSc'79, PhD'86, is currently working at the Stanford Linear Accelerator in California.

THE '80s

JANE POULSON, MD'80, has been awarded the Order of Canada.

ELAN PRATZER, BCom'80, has been appointed a partner with Armitage Associates.

MARC DUFRESNE, MBA'82, has been appointed vice-president for marketing and expansion with Cumberland Drugs.

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MICIEL A. RAYACLEY, MBA'83, has been appointed principal in charge of physical distribution for Stevenson Kellogg Ernst & Whinney.

ALAN COOPER, BCom'84, has begun in accounting practice with the aim of offering tax preparation and planning services in St. Albans Vt.

ARIEL N. DELOUYA, BA'84, is currently completing an MA in international relations at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University, and engaged to be married to **SARAH MEYER, BA'85,** in June 1988.

CLAIRE LI DAMECOUR, MSc'86, was awarded the Queen Elizabeth Silver Jubilee Award for studying in a second language in September 1987, and is currently editor-in-chief of the faculty of medicine newsletter at the Université de Montréal.

RAVI I. SHARMA, BSc'86, has enrolled at Northeastern University School of Law (Boston) and will take four legal internships in addition to his normal studies.

HUGUES DUBEAU, BCom'87, has been appointed investment executive with McLeod Young Weir Ltd.

ALAN J. WALSH, BA'87, has been accepted to the Southwestern Law School in Los Angeles, Calif.

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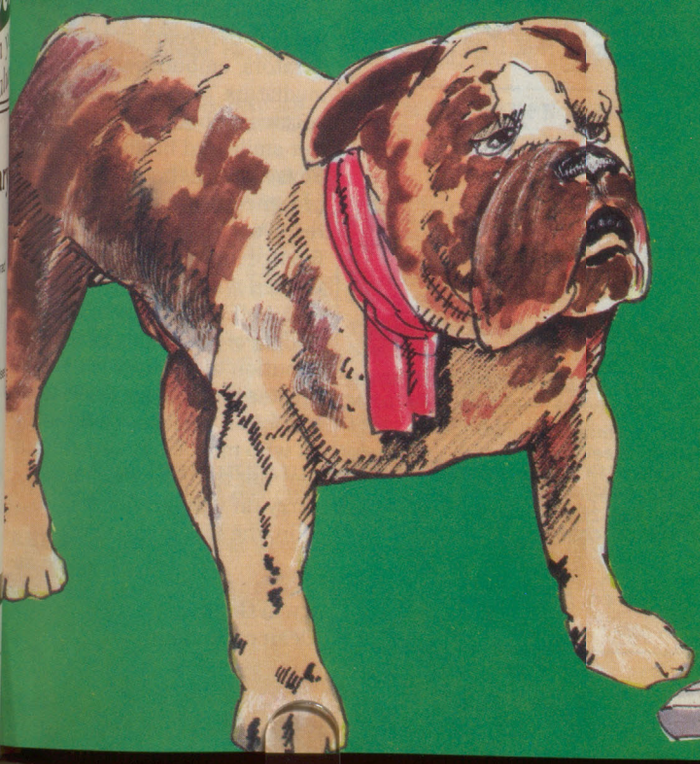
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IN MEMORIAM

THE EARLY 1900s

KENNETH D. JOSEPH, BSc'13, at Toronto, Ont., on 7 Aug.1987.

ELIZABETH (ABBOTT TERRILL, BA'19, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on 22 Oct. 1987.

THE '20s

EZRA LOZINSKI, MD'20, MSc'23, at Montreal, on 21 Sept. 1987.

FREDERICK OLAF PETERSON, BA'22, MA'24, at Lachute, Que., on 13 Oct. 1987.

JOHN C. EMO, BCom23, at Oakville, Ont., on 7 Oct. 1987.

CHARLES B. RORKE, BSc'23, at Willowdale, Ont., during Dec. 1986.

GWEN (FEILDERS) BUCHANAN, BA'24, Honorary President of the Alumnae Society, at Montreal, on 7 Jan. 1988.

C. ALEXANDER MCINTOSH, BA'21, MD'24, at Toronto, Ont., on 20 Nov. 1987.

W. HAROLD GRANT, DDS'25, at Kingston, Ont., on 21 June 1987.

CLARA (CHRISTIE) NIGHT, MD'25, at Calgary, Alta., on 6 Oct. 1987.

DONALD A. SOMERVILLE, DDS'25, of Bristol, N.B, on 28 Oct. 1987.

SELMA (CARL) STEWART, BA'25, MA'33, at Montreal, during Oct. 1987.

THE REVEREND THOMAS R. DAVIES, BA'26, MA'27, at Toronto, Ont., on 4 Oct. 1987.

JEAN (FAIRBAIRN) MACKENZIE, BA'27, at Ottawa, Ont., on 14 Nov. 1987.

GORDON H. SCOTT, MD'27, at Chicago, Ill., on 7 Nov. 1987.

S. THOMAS GLASSER MD'28, at Palm Beach, Fla., on 14 Sept. 1987.

SISTER MARY EILEEN SCOTT, MA'28, at Pierrefonds, Que., on 10 Nov. 1987.

FREDERICK RICHARD LUNN, BA'28, BSc'29, at Ottawa, Ont., on 18 Sept. 1987.

THE '30s

DORIS (EDSON) POTTER, BA'30, at Montreal, on 16 Sept. 1987.

GEORGE MACDONALD "MAC" YOUNG, BSc'30, at Burlington, Ont., on 13 Oct. 1987.

JOHN J. GOTLIEB, BA'31, at Montreal, on 24 Oct. 1987.

ROBERT B. GREENBLATT, BA'28, MD'32, at Augusta, Ga., on 27 Sept. 1987.

MURCHIE K. MCPHAIL, PhD'32, at Ottawa, Ont., during Aug. 1987.

GUY HUBERT FISK, BA'29, MD'33, of Delta, B.C., on 27 Sept. 1987.

DONALD R. WEBSTER, MSc'30, PhD'33, at Pictou, N.S., on 25 May 1987.

THE REVEREND ROBERT LENNOX, BA'34, MA'35, at Toronto, Ont., on 2 Dec. 1987.

T. ROY CLARKE, BEng'35, at Toronto, Ont., on 14 Oct. 1987.

MARGUERITE (BELISLE) CROSBY, ARTS'35, at Montreal, on 23 Sept. 1987.

HELEN (STEWART) PRESCOTT, BA'35, at Montreal, on 17 Nov. 1987.

FRANK L. SKINNER, MD'36, of Vancouver, B.C., on 26 July 1987.

ARCHIBALD STEWART ROSS, PhD'37, at Montreal, on 20 Oct. 1987.

JOHN A. DANDO, BA'38, MA'45, in Connecticut, on 8 Dec. 1987.

SAMUEL FROMSON, BEng'38, at Campbellville, Ont., on 20 Nov. 1987.

ISABEL (WILSON) MERCER, BA'38, at Summit, N.J., on 28 Oct. 1987.

ROGER W. HACKLEY, MD'39, at Oakland, Calif., on 3 April 1987.

LORNE SHAPIRO, BA'34, MD'39, DipIntMed'49, at Montreal, on 20 Oct. 1987.

PHILIP F. VINEBERG, BA'35, BCL'39, at Montreal, on 24 Nov. 1987.

THE '40s

WALTER "WALLY" CONRAD, BA'40, at Chatham, Mass., on 21 Nov. 1987.

LYNN B. GEROW, MD'40, at Reno, Nev., on 1 June 1987.

ELIZABETH STANTON, BA'40, at Lachute, Que., on 22 Oct. 1987.

ROBERT C. ESDAILE, BArch'41, at Trondheim, Norway, on 23 Nov. 1987.

JAMES A. MORRISON, PhD'43, at Hamilton, Ont., on 20 Oct. 1987.

FREDERICK WILLIAM HENDERSHOTT, BEng'44, at Princeton, N.J., on 16 Nov. 1987.

MARION (CHIPPINDALE) NORMAN, BCom'45, at Montreal, on 10 Oct. 1987.

HARRY "CHET" BUTTERFIELD, BA'48, at Pembroke, Bermuda, during Nov. 1987.

Helen Vasos Gougeon 1939-1988



Helen Gougeon, who died on 10 January in the prime of life, was Dean of Admissions and before that was Associate Dean of Students and Associate Dean of the Faculty of Education. I knew her best for the two years she served in the Dean of Students' Office where she was universally loved and respected.

Her qualities of mind and spirit exemplified the best things the University stands for: a critical, rational intelligence, entirely free from dogma or cant and without a trace of arrogance; a broad embracing tolerance of other points of view and beliefs; an unerring sense of fairness; and a sensitive, feeling compassion.

We worked together as partners for two years as administrators, ombudspersons, mediators, judges and advocates on behalf of students. Her smile and bright, optimistic face lit up the office; her presence radiated energy and resolve which instilled confidence in everyone she worked with.

Cut off as she was in the middle of making a great contribution to McGill with even greater promise for the future, her loss is grievous to those of us who must carry on without her. But to those who must carry on without her friendship, the loss is even greater.

Irwin Gopnik,
Dean of Students

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IN MEMORIAM

EDWARD D. MUNRO, BSc'48, at Halifax, N.S., on 11 Oct. 1987.

JAMES ALEXANDER NESS, BCom'48, at Brighton, Ont., on 15 Sept. 1987.

JOHN POLIS, BSc'48, at Lachine, Que., on 27 Nov. 1987.

RUSSELL ALLAN NORMAN, BCom'49, at Winnipeg, Man., on 13 Oct. 1987.

ELIE M. SOLOMON, BCL'49, at Montreal, on 19 Oct. 1987.

MARGARET (MACDOUGALL) TAULBEE, BSc'49, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on 3 Sept. 1987.

THE '50s

EVA (BERNSTEIN) BAKER, BSc'50, at Montreal, on 12 Oct. 1987.

JACK BODTKER, BEng'50, at Fort McMurray, Alta., on 9 Sept 1987.

JOHNSON CLEASBY, BEng'50, at Sherbrooke, Que., on 31 Oct. 1987.

G. ALAN VAN VLIET, BA'48, MD'50, at Ottawa, Ont., on 9 July 1987.

FRANCES (PATCH) WAUGH, BA'50, at Greenwich, Conn., on 24 Nov. 1987.

JOHN ADIN BRYANT, BSc'49, MD'51, at Sherbrooke, Que., on 7 Nov. 1987.

DAVID A. FERRIER, BCom'51, at Montreal, on 28 Nov. 1987.

J. CLARENCE GRAVEL, BEng'51, at Montreal, on 22 Jan. 1987.

IRWIN GLISERMAN, BCL'52, at Montreal, on 6 Nov. 1987.

G. MACLEAN HOLMES, Com'52, at Pembroke, Bermuda, on 8 April 1987.

JOHN S. ROSTANT, BSc'48, MD'52, at Montreal, on 25 Nov. 1987.

KENNETH A. F. GATES, BA'50, BCL'53, at Islington, Ont., on 21 Nov. 1987.

J. CYRIL SINNOTT, MD'53, MSc'58, DipIntMed'58, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., on 6 Oct. 1987.

MOORA STERLIN, MPS'53, at Montreal, on 23 Sept. 1987.

JEAN (TAYLOR) HOW, BSc'57, at St. Andrews, N.B., on 22 July 1987.

L. JULIANA (BRODHEAD) FOXON, DipPT'59, at Boston, Mass., on 15 Oct. 1987.

FRED WAX, BCom'59, at Montreal, on 29 Nov. 1987.

THE '60s

THE REVEREND A. DOUGLAS MOULAND, BD'62, MA'71, at Briton Bay, Ont., on 9 Sept. 1987.

JUDIE (REICH) RIMER, BA'62, at Geneva, Switzerland, on 24 Sept. 1987.

MOHAMMED SALEEM KHAN, BSc'63, at Dollard des Ormeaux, Que., on 22 Sept. 1986.

MARJORY M. WILLIAMS, BN'66, at Montreal, on 15 Oct. 1987.

ARNOLD W. DEWHURST, DipMan'69, at Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que., on 21 Sept 1987.

JUDA HIRSCH QUASTEL, DSc'69 (Hon), at Vancouver, B.C. on 15 Oct. 1987.

THE '70s

VALERIE WHITEHEAD, BSc'70, at Edinburgh, Scotland, on 22 March 1985.

THE REVEREND JOHN ALEXANDER BRECKENRIDGE, STM'71, at Toronto, Ont., on 2 Oct. 1987.

DOUGLAS W. MORRISON, BSc'71, of Calumet, Que., on 21 Oct. 1987.

CHARLENE (BROWN) KRAMER, BPT'72, BSc'79, at Lamont, Alta., on 9 Nov. 1987.

FREDERICK D. CLELAND, BA'73, at Montreal, on 21 Sept. 1987.

COLIN NELSON, MEd'74, at Vancouver, B.C., on 24 Nov. 1987.

MARION (FOSTER) FISHER, MEd'77, at Westmount, Que., on 21 Oct. 1987.

BRENDAN MACLEAN VINCELLI, BA'77, at Montreal, on 21 Oct. 1987.

THOMAS JOSEPH MOORE, BA'79, at Quebec City, Que., on 22 Sept. 1987.

THE '80s

LILLIAN (WATANABE) MIZUKAMI, BA'81, at Tokyo, Japan, on 10 June 1987.

YVON VAUTOUR, MBA'84, at New Brunswick, on 30 Aug. 1987.

ROBERT ELWOOD WILLIAMS, MEd'87, Montreal, on 25 Sept. 1987.



Graduates' Society

Calendar of coming events

Calgary

February 10. Reception. Speaker: Charlie Baillie, Head Coach, McGill Redmen Footbal Team. Contact Michael Crombie, (403) 291-4444 (day).

Chicago

April 22. All-Canadian Universities Dinner at the University Club. Speaker: Principal David Johnston. Contact Les Jackson, (312) 677-3271.

Los Angeles

April 16. Reception. Location to be decided. Speaker: Vice- Principal Paul Davenport. Contact Edward Boulter, (818) 795-7129.

Ottawa

February 25. Theatre with an Irish Flavour – *The Well of the Saints*, at St. Patrick's Hall, with guest, Professor Joseph Ronsley. Contact Allison Edgar, (613) 236-4534.

March 31. Breakfast Meeting at the Westin Hotel with speaker Stanley Hartt, Department of Finance, on "Developments in Economic Policy." Contact Betsy Regal, (613) 744-0074.

San Francisco

February 23. All-Canadian Universities Dinner. Speaker: Dr. Alvin Lee, President and Vice-Chancellor, McMaster University. Contact E. R. Johnston, (415) 981-2670.

April 15. Reception. Speaker: Vice-Principal Paul Davenport. Contact John Baird, (415) 977-6634.

Toronto

February 16. Wine Tasting Event at the Albany Club. Contact Gerry Sparrow, (416) 487-4777.

Vancouver

February 15. Reception. Speaker: Charlie Baillie, Head Coach, McGill Redmen Football Team. Contact Bruce Ambrose, (604) 731-5258.

Montreal

February 26. Ski Nite and Party at Morin Heights. Contact Kathy Whitehurst, (514) 398-3552.

Food for Thought Luncheon Series

February 10. Speaker: Professor David Harpp, "Chemistry for the Public – the Final Frontier."

March 16. Speaker: Charlie Baillie, Head Coach, McGill Redmen Football Team, "From Loser to Winner."

April 27. Speaker: David Bird, Director Macdonald Raptor Research Centre, "Hawks Overhead, Falcons Underfoot."

May 25. Speakers: Management Professors Rabindra Kanungo and Jay Conger, "Charismatic Leadership."

Place: McGill Faculty Club, cash bar
11:45 AM, luncheon 12:15 PM sharp.
$12.50 per luncheon or $40 for series of 4. Contact Moira Junnor (514) 398-3551.

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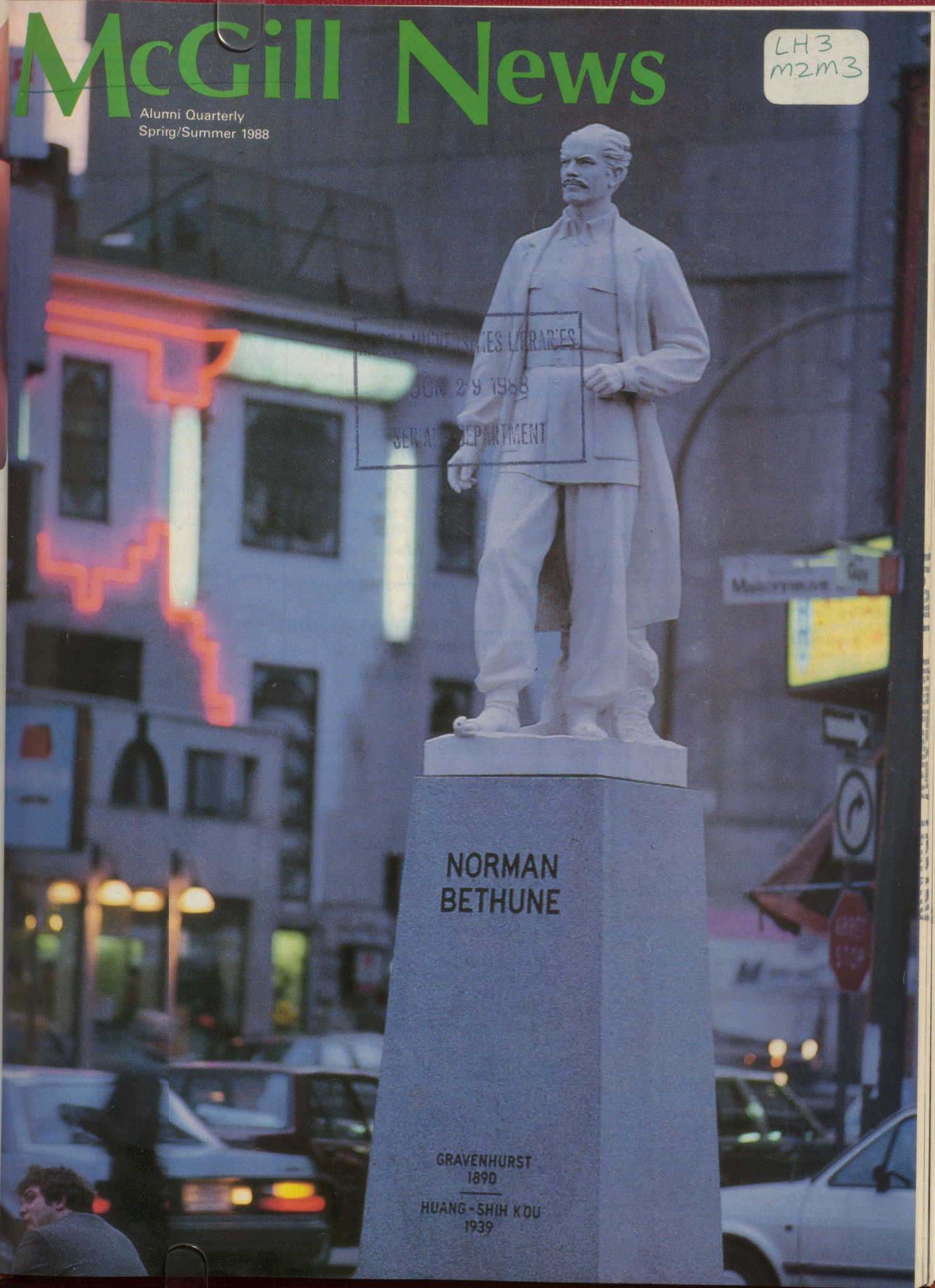
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DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given of the Annual General Meeting of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.
Thursday, September 22, 1988
5:30 p.m.
Saint James's Club
1145 Union Street, Montreal

The Meeting is called for the purpose of receiving reports, presenting awards, electing and installing officers, appointing auditors, and other business.
Gael B. (Eakin) Plant, Honorary Secretary

GRADUATES' SOCIETY NOMINATIONS

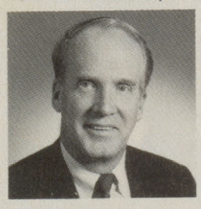
For Graduate Governor on McGill's Board of Governors
Term – Five Years (starting January 1, 1989)
Gael B. (Eakin) Plant, BA'61
Artist
Former Honorary Secretary and Director, McGill Graduates' Society
Chairman, McGill Reunion, 1987
Former President, Volunteer Guides of Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.



For President
Term – Two Years
A. Keith Ham, BA'54, BCL'59
Partner Lafleur, Brown, de Grandpré, Advocates
Former Vice-President, McGill Graduates' Society
Past Chairman, McGill Alma Mater Fund,
Municipal Judge, City of Westmount,
Part-time University Lecturer



For Vice-President
Term – Two Years
Dr. Robert W. Faith, BA'53, DDS'58
Orthodontist
Associate Professor,
McGill Faculty of Dentistry Fellow,
Royal College of Dentists of Canada
Former President, Quebec Association of Orthodontists
Canadian Association of Orthodontists
Chairman of the Board, The Study School
Chairman, McGill Reunion, 1986
Former Director, McGill Graduates' Society



Article XIII of the Society's by-laws provides for nominations by the Nominating Committee to fill vacancies on the Board of Governors. Additional nominations for any office received by July 31, 1988, and signed by at least twenty-five members in good standing, will be placed on a ballot and a postal election held. If, however, the Nominating Committee's selections are acceptable to graduates, those named will take office at the Annual General Meeting.

For Honorary Secretary
Term – Two Years
Axel Conradi, BA'67

For Honorary Treasurer
Term – Two Years
JoAnn B. (Perowne) Meade, BA'62, BA'80

For Members of the Board of Directors
Term – Two Years
David Cohen, BA'52
Phyllis (Prehogan) Heaphy, BA'70, DipPubAcc'82
Vincent Lacroix, BSc'86
Katherine (Teare) Robb, BSc'57
Mark Smith, BCom'82, DipPubAcc'82

For Regional Vice-Presidents
Term – One Year

Atlantic Provinces
John Williams Ritchie, BSc(Agr)'51

Ottawa Valley & Northern Ontario
Joan M. Winters, BA'46

Central Ontario
Donald F. Greer, BCom'56

Alberta
Norman E. Brown, BSc'48, MSc'52

Saskatchewan and Manitoba
Douglas W. MacEwan, MD'52

British Columbia
Michael J.B. Alexandor, BA'58

Great Britain
Barry J. Moughton, MCL'58

New England States
Lyn Trojanowski, BN'72

U.S.A. East
Richard M. Hart, PHD'70, MBA'73

U.S.A. Central
Dr. Albert L. Rabinovitch, BSc'66, MSc'69

U.S.A. West
Dr. Donna Sexsmith, MSW'55

Caribbean
George L. Bovell, BSc(Agr)'45

Bermuda
Keith R. Jenson, BCom'69

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FEATURES

From rebel to hero 11

Norman Bethune spent eight turbulent years in Montreal. When he left, his life's mission was clear.

by Hugh Wilson

Bethune raged against the idea of one medicine for the rich and another for the poor. That he upset the medical establishment at McGill and the Royal Victoria Hospital was made clear when he was finally asked to leave. But the turmoil in his personal and professional life led to a powerful synthesis of ideals.

Making musical waves 14

From classical concertos to computer compositions, McGill music reverberates across the continent.

by Scot Bishop

In the halls of the music faculty the excitement is almost palpable. Built from a legacy of classic studies, the Faculty of Music is now bursting at the seams with innovation. Graduates are sought after by jazz clubs, the recording industry, and world symphony orchestras. Yet when tradition rubs shoulders with high-technology, it is not always harmonious.

The Free Trade Agreement 17

Did we make a good deal?

by Carman Miller, Stephen Toope, and William Watson

There has been relentless discussion in the media about free trade. But to what extent do we really understand the nature of the world's largest bilateral agreement? Three McGill faculty members approach the agreement from an historical, legal, and economic point of view. Their opinions prove insightful.

DEPARTMENTS

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Cover: The statue of Norman Bethune picks up the light from the Montreal nightscape. Photographer George Zimbel and assistant editor Hugh Wilson staked out the corner of de Maisonneuve and Guy streets to catch the evening luminescence.

McGill News

Volume 68 Number 2 Spring/Summer 1988

EDITORIAL BOARD

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The official quarterly publication of the McGill Graduates' Society, the *News* is sent without charge to all recent graduates and all other graduates and friends who make annual contributions to McGill University.

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LETTERS

Remember the Volunteers!

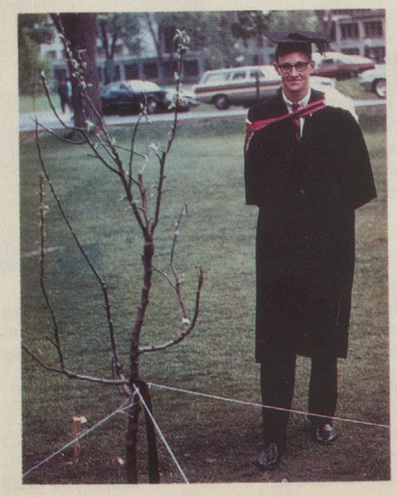
In a recent excellent article on McGill's new Department of Oncology (Winter 1987-88), most of the issues relating to the development of the Department were covered very well. Unfortunately, no mention was made of the initiative and energy which have been shown by a group of lay members who have been of great benefit to us. The entire concept of the Department resulted from discussions between Dr. Phil Gold and myself, and the group headed by Mrs. Sheila Kussner, which included Mrs. Sheila Zittrer and Mr. Stephen Vineberg. These discussions not only provided the stimulus to the action which led to the formation of the Department, but they have also been responsible for the development of a fund-raising group which we believe will raise a large amount of new money and allow us to develop the Department in times of extreme budgetary restriction. We in the Faculty are grateful to them and wish to record it in this way.

Richard L. Cruess, MD
Dean, McGill Faculty of Medicine

Memor-trees

The trees appearing on the cover of the Winter Edition of the *McGill News* were planted by various graduating classes of the Faculty of Engineering in the 1960s. I am enclosing a photograph of my brother, George H. Wright, BEng'66, taken just after the Spring Convocation of 1966 standing behind one of the trees which had just been planted.

James G. Wright, BA'65
Montreal



Of Richard and Charles

Richard Bramwell (MN Winter 87-88) blitzes Charles Taylor. Not only does he fail to sack him, he draws 25 yards for roughing the professor. His attack makes up in mental discombobulation what it lacks in dialectical grace.

According to Bramwell, "reason separates man from animals." However, experience (which ought to count for something) reveals a wide spectrum of reasoning ability throughout the animal kingdom including homo sapiens – a hypothesis which Bramwell's article tends to validate.

Bramwell "reasons" – to pick one example – that "the discovery of the Americas gave man the chance to seek freedom physically." Difficult to imagine he tested that one out on his neighborhood Cree.

If one "source" of one's "thinking about human beings is Christian, Catholic, theistic..." – as Dr. Taylor apparently confesses his to be – then, from the Bramwellian perspective, one is simply not thinking. Well, the contribution to human salvation coming from dogmatic religious institutions may not ultimately net out to the good. But frenzied philosophication is unlikely to turn the tide.

Mr. Bramwell is in the pizza business – an industry which I have ruined myself supporting. The reasoning on which Bramwell would persuade us that Prof. Taylor is guilty of "foul deceit" resembles the delivery of an anchovy without the mozzarella, tomato sauce and pepperoni. Unthinkable.

Donald MacSween, BA'56, BCL'61.
Toronto, Ontario

Richard Bramwell's column "Reason Over Faith" is a full-blooded debate challenge. Individualist, materialist and possibly humanist, he strikes out in the manner of a cavalier rather than waffling forward with the smoke-screens and diversionary tactics of a professional philosopher. However, I don't think he can kill both Hegel and Charles Taylor with just a single quote. To draw a parallel, we don't disown Jesus because of that boner about coming in glory, riding on the clouds. The ethics of Christ are still more helpful, for most people, than the ethics of Aristotle, Karl Marx or Henry Ford. The like applies to Hegel: he made absurd claims for monarchy and his own philosophy, but he also contributed very useful ideas about history, the unconscious, and the exploration of consciousness.

Bramwell's passionate individualism is interesting to young men and young men only. By the age of fifty, the notion that one is on earth for one's own greater glory has worn very thin. The most consistent individualist thinker, Friedrich Nietzsche, went crazy at the age of forty-four; by then his philosophy had alienated his colleagues, driven away the woman he loved, and cut him off from nearly all human contact. My reading of Nietzsche persuades me that he deserved it.

If Taylor is a mystic, Bramwell is a materialist. Science has done well in understanding matter, but has not learned to understand consciousness. The idea that our minds are wholly determined by physical and chemical factors is supported by the mere promise that in three hundred years science will have proved it so. Materialists have no explanation for the evolutionary function of consciousness; they sometimes try to pass it off as an "epiphenomenon" or mere fifth wheel, but if it is so useless, why has it so forcefully and splendidly developed? The fact is that most of what we do with our bodies is determined by our minds. This is not mysticism but common experience. My fingers are hitting my typewriter because with the help of my consciousness my mind has made up an answer to Bramwell. Whatever Hegel did wrong, he tried to work consciousness into the scheme of things; and this was sound instinct.

Since Bramwell rejects God and praises humanitarianism, he must be some kind of humanist. But this humanism is going to eat a hole in his untrammeled individualism. No, you don't have to give up your life whenever the Napoleons and Hitlers tell you to. But the people who died in defense of Moscow and in the Battle of Britain were not all fools. History has always made a place for martyrdom, and no doubt it will again. The pure individualist will drop his shield and run, but the society which survives will be one whose citizens are, when the crunch comes, ready to die for it.

Fred Kraenzel, PhD'76
Douglastown, Quebec

Bouquets Not Booze

I write to register a vigorous protest on behalf of the McGill MATCH Committee (McGill Alumni Too Can Help) of the Graduates' Society. The *McGill News* is an excellent publication but why fill the pages with photographs of alumni tippling at

receptions? Why not publish photographs of alumni who volunteer their services to McGill through the MATCH Program?

In short, Madame Editor, kudos rather than crullers and bouquets in lieu of booze, please.

Carlyle Johnston BA'50, BCL'53
Chairman, MATCH Committee
Montreal

Frum don't know nuthin'

As Vice-Principal (Research) at McGill, I feel obliged to comment on part of the review of Linda Frum's *Guide to Universities* which you published in the *McGill News* (Winter 1987-1988). That review quoted Miss Frum's remark, tossed off in her section on McGill "if you want to do serious research, you'd better go to the University of Toronto."

I did not take this seriously since it was written by an undergraduate, for undergraduates, who cannot be expected to know much about research. To be sure, my Toronto colleagues were highly amused to find this passage repeated in an official publication at McGill. But they know, as we do at McGill, how closely the two universities compare in any measure of research productivity, dedication and distinction.

Accordingly, I write to assure your readers that McGill continues to be one of the world's most respected research-oriented multi-universities, acknowledged everywhere (even at Toronto!) Ask your American, European, Asian friends, ask Canadians from any province, ask research granting agencies, ask researchers in industry, business leaders, editors. They all continue to send their best scholars, post-docs, visiting professors, talent scouts, and reporters to McGill.

As the Principal remarked in his most recent annual report, "McGill Professors lead the nation in per capita research grants... and produce more graduates per professor, at every degree level, than the next closest competing universities." I would add the fact that McGill's 6000+ graduate students (about one third of the full-time student body) make us the most research-oriented University in Canada.

Thus I hope that your readers are reassured that McGill retains its capacity and reputation as one of the most lively and ambitious institutions for conducting original enquiry in the world.

Gordon Maclachlan
Vice-Principal, Graduate Studies
and Research.

If you think the *McGill News* feels more substantial than usual, you're right. With this issue, our magazine becomes a regular forty-page book. This much-sought-after expansion is possible thanks to increased advertising revenues (our efforts) and a handsome budget allotment (university support), for which we are eternally grateful. It would seem true that "The Lord helps those who help themselves." Now, if only we could get all *four* editions sent to our entire graduate constituency...

You may have also noticed that this Spring/Summer issue arrived one month late. We are in the process of shifting our publication dates, to better coincide with holiday and production schedules. Future issues will appear as follows: Fall/September 1; Winter/December 1; Spring/March 1; Summer/June 1.

Despite all this attention to format, we have not neglected the content. Our cover story on Norman Bethune gives some fascinating insights into the legendary Chinese hero Canadians have long ignored, and focuses on his tumultuous yet formative years in Montreal.

In researching the story, Assistant Editor Hugh Wilson discovered McGill's own History of Medicine Osler Library has a treasure trove of material on Bethune, donated by numerous Canadian and Chinese friends. The Osler collection is so extensive that the film company producing the soon-to-be-released movie on Bethune, starring Donald Sutherland, used it for much of their research.

Then there's free trade. Who isn't talking about it these days? The very words conjure up images — depending on your point of view — of everything from economic utopia to national insolvency. With Canada and the United States agreed in principle to enter into the world's largest bilateral free trade agreement, the question is do we really understand its ramifications. As Barbara Frum said recently on *The Journal*, "Most Canadians don't know enough about free trade."

This winter, as part of our university's on-going commitment to serve the broader Montreal business and professional community, McGill's Institute of Comparative Law held a one-day conference on free trade. The panelists, both Canadian and American, included an impressive array of economic, legal and financial minds, a number of whom have been on the front lines of the trade negotiations.

The conference sparked the idea to discuss this issue in the *News*. And where better to get reasoned, albeit diverging, viewpoints than from faculty members of different disciplines. We think you will enjoy their comments on page seventeen.

* * * * * *

On a lighter note, we have a treat for all you crossword addicts. With this issue, we start a regular McGill cryptic crossword, by the king of Canadian puzzles, Alan Richardson of Pointe Claire. Experienced as a reporter and cameraman in England, Richardson emigrated to Canada in 1945 where he worked at the *Globe & Mail*, Federal Newsphotos of Canada, the *Montreal Herald* and eventually CBC radio and TV. In his spare time he created cryptic crosswords, introducing the first one to Canada forty years ago. "It's ironic," says Richardson, "since I'm about to appear in the *McGill News*, but when my first puzzle appeared in the *Globe & Mail* in 1949, one of the reader comments received was 'These puzzles are for college professors!'" And if that isn't challenge enough, we are even offering prizes for the first three correct answers. All right all you college graduates, let's see how smart you really are.

* * * * * *

It's official. Principal and Vice-Chancellor David Johnston has announced he will not stay on at McGill when his second term expires in August 1989. While his future plans are not finalized, he has indicated a strong desire to return to teaching. Johnston will be sorrily missed by the entire McGill community for the great leadership he has displayed during the last ten years. A search committee is already hard at work and alumni are encouraged to make recommendations. Applications or nominations of men or women suitable for the position of principal should be forwarded to David Bourke, Secretary General of McGill University, 845 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal H3A 2T5.

We bid a more imminent farewell to our Assistant Editor Hugh Wilson, who is heading off to seek fame and fortune as a freelance journalist. While his time with us was short, he was ever a man of his word (at the outset he said he'd give it a year and a half, and it has been eighteen months to the day!). He leaves behind a legacy of well-written articles, strong ideological beliefs, refreshing irreverence and the zaniest sense of humour this side of Monty Python. May the force be with him.

Dan Proom

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Attention Macdonald Graduates! The Macdonald College Award for Teaching Excellence

In 1985, the Faculty of Agriculture and the School of Dietetics and Human Nutrition established the Macdonald College Award for Teaching Excellence, to honour an outstanding instructor in the Faculty or the School who deserves recognition for his or her teaching skills.

The selection will be made from a list of candidates nominated by the graduating students, graduates of the last five years and academic staff.

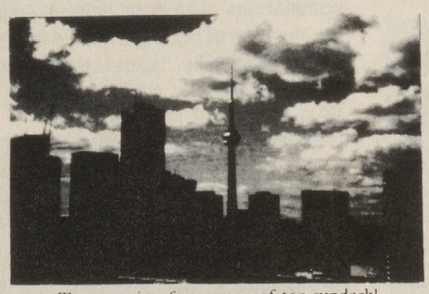
Here is your chance to participate in the selection of the award winner. If you are a graduate of the past 5 years and wish to make a nomination of the person you consider to be an outstanding teacher, please phone Jacqueline Gerols, Associate Dean, Student Affairs, (514) 398-7925, as soon as possible so that this award may be presented at the June Convocation.

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The importance of memory

To the journalists at the Chancellor Day Hall press conference Elie Wiesel was simply news; they had deadlines to meet and wanted specific answers to current issues. *Glasnost*; Palestinians; Nazi war criminals: what did the professor think?

But Wiesel's answers were rarely specific. They seemed vague and general. He was unafraid to say, "I don't know." Actually, what Wiesel has to say in life is not suited to twenty minutes of Q & A. Indeed, at one point he protested mildly: "I don't have all the answers. My work is to ask questions."

Forty years ago Wiesel emerged from the Nazi death camps and dedicated himself to the memory of the Holocaust and to the fight against man's inhumanity to man. Since then his words and deeds have empowered him to speak with an influential moral authority.

Elie Wiesel came to McGill last November to open the Faculty of Law's international human rights conference called, "Nuremberg Forty Years Later: The Struggle Against Injustice in Our Time." Only two nights and a day long, there was a marvellous, circular symmetry to this conference. First Wiesel delivered the inaugural "Raoul Wallenberg Lecture," in the name of the legendary Swedish diplomat who single-handedly saved thousands of Jews from certain death in the Holocaust. The message was clear: "Because of Raoul Wallenberg," said Wiesel, "no person who was not a victim . . . may claim that he or she was powerless. No human being is powerless."

The circle closed twenty-four hours later with a poignant reminder that one person can indeed make a difference. Carmen Quintana, a twenty-year-old Chilean civil rights activist who was burned and badly disfigured by an army officer in her own country, received the first Robert Litvak Memorial Award in Human Rights. She has become a powerful modern symbol of the need for relentless, individual determination in the fight for human rights. In May, despite obvious dangers, Quintana returned to Chile to continue her fight.

The conference that unfolded between Quintana's and Wiesel's appearances consisted of only four panels, but the participants and their discussions had special credibility. Conference organizer, law professor Irwin Cotler, BA'61, BCL'64, said, "here among us are people who have been toiling in the trenches of human rights all these years."

Included among them must be Cotler himself. His tireless work in the field has produced tangible results and so it was no coincidence that so many prominent activists chose to come to McGill from home and abroad. Only six weeks earlier Cotler's long-time client, the former imprisoned Soviet dissident Natan Sharansky, also spoke to students at McGill about the struggle for human rights in the USSR.

The fortieth anniversary of the Nuremberg trials provided the context for the conference, but the racist Nuremberg Laws (of 1935) were also a point of reference; one led to the other. For Cotler though, the real focus of the conference was students. "To work for justice you need a sense of injustice," he says. "We wanted to expose them to the injustices of our time, so that they too can make a difference." And it was racism, injustice from the past, and the fate of its perpetrators and successors that dominated the discussions.

In the first panel, chaired by Mr. Justice Jules Deschênes, former congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzman and the federal Minister of Justice Ray Hnatyshyn described how the United States and Canada deal with resident war criminals. Holtzman criticized Canada's stated policy of trying such criminals rather than deporting them to the country of their crimes.

During the next panel NDP justice critic Svend Robinson delivered a blistering attack on the Trudeau government for its record on this front – as the former prime minister sat not twenty feet away. Later, at a closed luncheon, Trudeau confessed that in fact his government should have done more in pursuing war criminals in Canada. "I asked Trudeau if, while in the mood for confession, he might apologize to Japanese-Canadians for their treatment during the War," said Robinson. "He said 'no.'"

It was the panel entitled "Words that Maim" that zeroed in on a persistently difficult dilemma of our time – government censorship versus free speech. The discussion featured a sharp contrast of style and approach between two panelists: American civil rights lawyer Alan Dershowitz, and Judge Maxwell Cohen, former McGill Faculty of Law Dean and Chairman of the Special Committee on Hate Propaganda from 1965-1966. At issue was whether or not racists should have a public forum.

Dershowitz argued that it is not possible for any government or person to determine what is and isn't truth. This, he said, also includes Ernst Zundel-style-Holocaust-denial literature. "When the government censors, it also approves," he said. Until a "content neutral" approach to free speech "in which the government never asks the question 'is the speech true?'" is found, said Dershowitz, censorship ought not be applied.

But for Judge Cohen this "laissez-faire view" assumes that society is strong. "You don't know that," he said to Dershowitz. "We are vulnerable entities living together, hoping we will survive. We need some basic guidelines now and then."

It was the third panelist, a former member of the Indian Parliament, Ram Jethmalani, who brought the discussion from the ideal to the real. "Come to my country and you will see how words can lead to violence," he said.

To a large extent the speakers at this human rights conference were preaching to the converted. Still, by invoking Nuremberg, and looking for lessons from the past, the participants performed an important function that Wiesel referred to on the first night. "Indifference, not evil, is the worst disease of society," he said. "And the only weapon we have to fight this is memory."

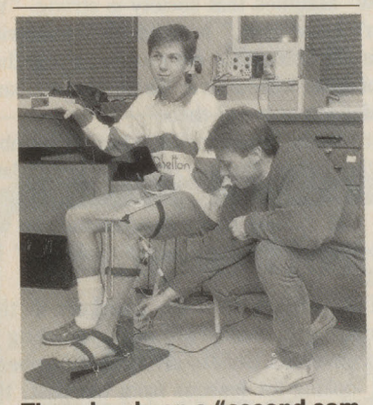
HUGH WILSON



Uzi Photo

Principal David Johnston (left), Elie Wiesel (centre), and Irwin Cotler confer at the November Human Rights Conference at McGill.

McGill's Institute of Islamic Studies now has a permanent Chair in Urdu Language and Culture. Urdu you ask? That's the official language of Pakistan. The thirty-seven-year-old Institute, located in the elegant confines of Morrice Hall, supports graduate programs in Islamic studies. Already internationally recognized, the Institute will expand its activities in Urdu language instruction, research and community involvement. The first holder of the chair is former Institute member Dr. Sajida Alvi, a scholar in Persian and Urdu language, literature and history, and formerly of the University of Minnesota. Alvi will work closely with the Urdu-speaking Canadian community to develop Urdu teaching materials and organize public seminars and lectures. Alvi is particularly concerned with the adjustments faced by Muslim women coming to Canada. She also plans to expand the Institute's collection of some 8,000 volumes in Urdu.



There has been a "second coming" at McGill: first-year science physiology labs are returning to the university. Twenty-one years ago the labs were dropped due to budgetary constraints and anti-vivisectionist pressure and so, says George Mandl, PhD'66, acting director of the Department of Physiology, "science courses were not effectively taught."

Now, thanks to new testing technology developed from the Canadian Space Program, humans can be used in many experiments instead of animals. Over 350 students will both study basic physiological principles and become competent with the most recent computer-based information processing techniques. Groups of four students will have their own station to display data and compute results.

Mandl is enthusiastic because once again the Department of Physiology will give "meaningful lab teaching to first-year students" at McGill. A gift from the Medicine Class of '61 covered the major portion of the $360,000 price-tag.

The power of suggestion

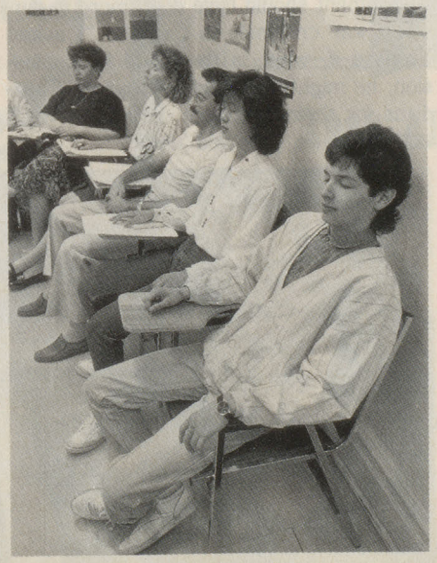
At first glance it looks more like a seance than a language class. It is dusk and the candlelit room on Peel Street is filled with the slow strains of a baroque concerto. A dozen adults, seated in a semi-circle, lean back and close their eyes as a text is read, expressively, just slightly louder than the music.

After twenty minutes the reading ends, but the music continues for a few moments longer. Then, in silence, the people depart.

This scene is repeated at every second meeting of a pilot English language class for beginners offered by McGill's Centre for Continuing Education. The "passive concert" is one of the many innovative elements that make up an avant-garde learning system called suggestopedia.

The method, which has achieved popularity under the name superlearning, seeks to release a student's latent potential by dissolving longstanding barriers and inhibitions. At such moments, the student is thought to regain, at least temporarily, some of the sponge-like absorbency of youth.

"It's new to us," says David Levy, who is in charge of the English program at Continuing Education. "Suggestopedia represents a shift of attention from 'what' to 'how' in language teaching. We think it can be applied to the teaching of functional language skills.



Harold Rosenberg

Language students close their eyes and open their minds to suggestopedia, a learning technique that is paying dividends in second language instruction at McGill.

So far we've found it effective and our students like it."

Since 1980, suggestopedia has been part of the Summer School program run by McGill's French Department. Alda Sadetsky uses the approach in her summer classes, and according to the program's director, Professor Gabrielle Pascal, "the method has been successful with beginning students."

Professor Jean-Claude Lemyze introduced Canada's first university-level suggestopedia language course into the 1976 summer program. Looking back he calls the experience "extraordinary. I was very enthusiastic and the students were very open. It was effective with almost everybody. Although I haven't applied it since, it's in the back of my mind every time I teach."

There are deeper roots running "up the hill" to the Montreal Neurological Institute, where the pioneering research of Dr. Wilder Penfield laid the scientific groundwork for suggestopedia. The celebrated neurosurgeon established that, given the proper stimulation, the brain can call up detailed memories of all past experience.

Tapping this reservoir is the life work of Dr. Georgi Lozanov, the charismatic Bulgarian psychiatrist who developed suggestopedia. Lozanov combined insights gleaned from his clinical practice in psychotherapy with laboratory research into yoga, mental prodigies and ESP. He considers hypermnesia (super-memory) as one of the "reserve capacities" which can be brought into play by acting on the unconscious mind through suggestion.

The process operates through the stream of subtle impressions and messages at the margins of our awareness, bypassing the logical, rational filters of conscious attention. These perceptions – physical and emotional – are orchestrated by the suggestopedic teacher to create a learning environment that will foster enhanced performance. Classroom decor is attractive, the atmosphere warm and relaxed. The teacher's tone of voice is modulated to convey uncritical acceptance, positive suggestion and confident expectation.

Music exercises its potent charm during the "concert" phase of a suggestopedic lesson. While evoking a state of passive alertness, the baroque strains divert the student's attention from the course material being read aloud. Thus, the words are absorbed through peripheral channels which, according to Lozanov, lead directly into our long-term memory.

Dramatic, off-the-scale breakthroughs in mega-memory have been reported out of Bulgaria since 1966, when Lozanov's state-

sponsored institute began using the system to teach languages. Adult students, attending evening classes after a full day's work, were said to acquire up to a thousand words of new vocabulary in a day, and to retain ninety percent of it over an extended period.

Skepticism about these reports is widespread among Western educators, particularly because the lack of procedural guidelines makes it impossible to replicate the experiments for verification.

Nevertheless, the method has a solid track record outside Eastern Europe. Most suggestopedic programs in North America claim that a given amount of material can be learned two or three times faster with the Lozanov approach than with traditional methods.

This potential for time-saving prompted Canadian National Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway to build their in-house language training programs around the method. Tests conducted by Quebec's Office de la langue française indicate that CP employees taught the suggestopedic way became functionally bilingual in half the normal time.

The versatile potential of suggestopedia is demonstrated by teacher Lorne Cooke's work at Upper Canada College in Toronto. He has integrated the approach into teaching science, remedial tutoring, and coaching the swim team, with results he describes as "incredibly good."

What makes the method work is a ticklish subject, even for some of its admirers. In his book *Suggérer pour apprendre*, Jean Lerede, a Montreal psychotherapist and leading chronicler of suggestopedia, warns that pursuing control of the unconscious mind through suggestive programming invites misuse, "risking serious danger to the integrity and freedom of the individual."

Lemyze believes the musical reverie part of a suggestopedia class recreates the twilight period between sleeping and waking. "You can then give suggestions which enter the mind and are very, very effective," he says. "There's a fine line between hypnosis and suggestion."

Nonetheless, Lemyze says "the freedom, the integrity of the person is maintained," and he takes a long view of efforts to harness the power of suggestion: "It is an opening into other realms which have always been there and were used extensively in other ages. Now that we have abandoned that realm and are concentrated on the material side of life, we are just rediscovering that potential."

DAVID HIMMELSTEIN

Ready for round two



Canapress

Guest lecturer Dave Barrett gave McGill students many ideas to mull over during his winter-term visit.

Although it is years since he was premier of British Columbia, few will easily forget Dave Barrett. Perhaps it was his populist style, his easy-going charm and approachability. He often cast himself as that other David, fighting the Goliath of the big-monied interests in B.C. His accession to power as the first NDP premier in 1972 had much of the aura of "giant-killing" about it, displacing the long-time Social Credit government of W.A.C. (Wacky) Bennett. And there was the unforgettable drama of his exit: he was bodily thrown out of the legislature in the fall of 1983 for challenging the speaker on a point of order. And yet, despite this flare for drama and limelight, Barrett has taken a quieter, more reflective route this year.

History professor John Thompson invited Barrett to come to McGill when they met last May at a Harvard conference called "The Past, Present, and Future of the NDP." Barrett was at McGill from January to April 1988 as the Visiting Scholar in Canadian Studies. His time was taken up mostly with lectures and talks delivered to various McGill departments including History, Economics, Political Science and Social Work. In his talks he reflected on his time in power and the state of affairs in B.C. as he sees it now.

This is Barrett's academic year for appointments. During the fall semester he was Visiting Kennedy Fellow in the Institute of Politics at Harvard. He has also been busy in the media since leaving politics. He hosted an open-line radio show for several years in Vancouver, and was a regular member, along with Dalton Camp and Eric

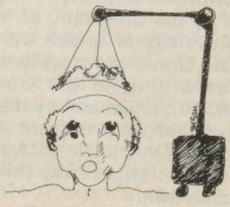
The headline might read: LAKE MCGILL WIPED FROM MAP! NORTHERN UNGAVAN LAKE NOW LAC AMMALUTUUNG! A conspiracy? Professor Norman Drummond, Physical Geography and Cartography, PhD'65, doesn't think so. In fact, he is compiling lists of McGill-related place names and geographic landmarks, past and present. He knows, for example, that Mt. Battle (on Baffin Island N.W.T.) is named after McGill Carnegie Arctic Scholar W. R. B. "Ben" Battle, a member of the 1953 Baird expedition to the region. Müller Ice Cap on Axel Heiberg Island, N.W.T. honours Fritz Müller, another Carnegie Scholar and scientific director of the Jacobsen-McGill expeditions to the northern island.

As well, Mont Haywood and Rivière Grenier are named after two masters students from McGill's Schefferville Research Station who drowned in a canoeing accident in northern Quebec. There is Mount McGill in B.C. and of course Leacock Mountain in the Yukon. Even a type of rock called Dawsonite is named after former principal William Dawson.

Place names and their use on maps are controlled by the Federal Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names and its provincial counterparts. Professor Drummond welcomes your contributions. Please send them to him at the Geography Department.

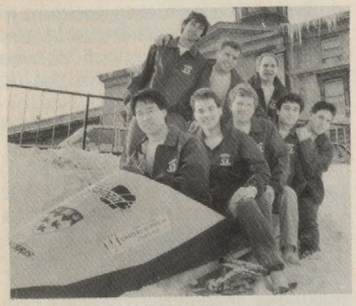


Sixty-seven-year-old Molson Stadium is getting a new rug. Installation of a replacement artificial surface in the extensively-used facility began in May and should take six weeks to complete at a cost close to $1 million. Athletic director Robert Dubeau says artificial turf was chosen because it requires less maintenance than grass and allows greater use – like the wear and tear of the 1,500 children expected for the 1988 Summer Camp Program.





The Students' Society of McGill is giving students an alternative to drinking and driving. To qualify for the new Designated Driver Program, any group using the Union Ballroom must provide a volunteer and mention the program on their advertising. The volunteer receives free soft drinks while the group is given reduced alcohol prices. The program "has unanimous support from the faculties," says former SSMU President Daniel Tannenbaum.



What has concrete skis, five heads, and travels 22 kph? McGill's entry in the 15th Annual Great Northern Concrete Toboggan Race, a contest for Canadian Civil Engineers. This was the university's first entry and the team won "Best Newcomer" at last February's race on Mt. Seymour in North Vancouver. "We were very pleased with our performance," said team member Ilias Konstantopoulos, "but next year we'll include steering."



Leaders of the Pack! McGill's Faculties of Medicine and Dentistry are number one in Canada followed by the University of Toronto, the University of British Columbia, and the Université de Montréal – this according to the Gourman Report, an annual survey that rates graduate programs from around the world. On the North American scene Dentistry ranks third and Medicine fifth.

Kierans, of the Tuesday morning political panel on CBC's "Morningside."

There is much of the "good old boy" about Barrett. He is affable and friendly. One senses that he is, above all, an enthusiastic player, whether in sports or politics. He was legendary for his ability to drop twenty pounds in a couple of weeks to get ready for a rugby game and he is still a die-hard St. Louis Cardinals fan, a vestige of his student days at St. Louis University. He has a ribald sense of humour and loves to deploy it at strategic moments to disarm opponents and interviewers.

Nonetheless he is above all a committed politician, and no less partisan then he ever was. "No one's disinterested," he responds to the charge that he never removes his ideological blinkers. But he doesn't see this as some sort of armour against the possibility of error. "We are human beings and not infallible," says Barrett. "You define your niche and try to work out your own philosophy... I am comfortable with my ideas, but not with the world... it's a mad world."

It is a world that Barrett would like to change. And he feels that those in the university ignore it at their peril. Unlike Harvard, where he found people constantly shifting from the university to public service and back again, Barrett feels strongly that in Canada "academics are either ignored or ignoring the real world of political processes out there." The rationale that lies behind his semester at McGill is to develop a more productive interchange between these disparate realms of thought and action.

At the same time, Barrett will tell you he views these years as sabbatical years, a time of reflection and observation. "It is just regrettable," he says, "that for politicians our sabbaticals are unplanned." What lies implicit in the whole notion of a sabbatical is a return. In fact Barrett is planning his own return and will seek an NDP nomination in B.C. in the next federal election.

In his next incarnation we should look for a return to the fundamental issues that got him into power in the first place: the populist image of the little guy fighting for a fair deal from the big-monied guys. This is the terrain on which Barrett is most at home. He waggishly suggests that there is truth to the old line, "in Canada we have the best politicians money can buy."

He grew up in the trench warfare of B.C. politics, and is at his best when things remain clear cut. "I think a lot of people view B.C. as strange and unusual," he says. "But there is a lot more truth in B.C. politics around power than the rest of Canada."

"The reality in B.C.," says Barrett "is that there is no difference between the Liberals, the Conservatives and the Social Credit. They are... paid for by big business in B.C. They have had a tacit coalition since the turn of the century... to stop democratic socialists from getting elected."

Barrett lives and breathes politics. And it was a little bit of this partisan air that blew through the corridors of Old McGill last semester. "We have a tacit coffee-cup agreement in Canada not to discuss sex or politics. AIDS has made a breakdown in the sex... but no such virus has appeared on the political stage. It did appear with Nazism but if people think we've been vaccinated against it... they're wrong." Dave Barrett's message comes through loud and clear. Start thinking about politics and become a player before we become victims.

W. RICHARD HAMILTON, MA'83

The DHAS – an udder success story

Behind the pastoral beauty of Quebec's farmlands lies a high-tech industry. Today even small landowners rely on science to improve production and management efficiency. One area that has benefitted dramatically from technology is the dairy industry, through its Dairy Herd Analysis Service (DHAS), a twenty-two-year-old program administered by McGill and the provincial Department of Agriculture.

Dairy farming in Quebec accounts for forty percent of Canada's dairy herds with sales at about thirty-eight percent of annual farm revenues. But in the early 1960s Quebec's milk production dropped below the national average despite the establishment of several local dairy service programs.

"These programs were primarily concerned with breeding – which can be too expensive a solution for individual farmers," says DHAS Director, Jacques Jalbert. "It costs about $1,500 to buy an immature heifer, while an exceptional milk cow can run $20,000 or more."

In 1966 McGill professor John Moxley, convinced that the problem could be resolved through better management techniques, initiated the DHAS to help farmers make the most efficient use of their herds.

The service provides detailed information on individual cows in a herd. DHAS supervisors visit every farm monthly, recording the amount of milk each animal produces, its age, food consumption, etc. Milk samples are sent to the service's Macdonald College laboratory and analyzed for protein



Courtesy of DHAS/MacDonald College

A DHAS researcher enters animal reproduction data on a farm in the Gaspé region, as part of the Programme d'analyse troupeau laitier du Québec.

and fat concentrations. This is important because milk values are calculated by volume and fat concentration – higher fat percentages mean better prices.

Today about sixty-five percent of farmers also request somatic cell counting. This measures the concentration of white blood cells in the milk and can indicate the state of the cow's health.

All the data is stored in a computer which contains records of every cow in the program. Farmers receive comprehensive DHAS reports which recommend the amount and types of food individual animals should be fed to maximize milk production. Each cow is also rated for milk production within the herd. Identifying the best animals and those not doing so well is a complex process that weighs many factors such as volume of milk produced, milk value over feeding costs, and fat and protein concentrations.

DHAS information also helps farmers choose the right bulls from Quebec Agriculture's Artificial Insemination program – i.e. a cow with a low fat concentration in her milk can be bred with a bull whose offspring show high fat percentages.

McGill and Quebec Agriculture are committed to reaching as many dairy producers as possible, so DHAS programming is reasonably priced. The full service costs $34.20 per cow annually. Farmers who compile their own statistics pay $13.20.

The DHAS has grown rapidly since its modest 1966 beginning when Moxley and four students started testing seventeen herds. Today it employs 250 people. Its 120 field supervisors average four to five farm visits daily and the lab operates from eight A.M. to eight P.M., with two shifts of technicians, who analyze 250,000 samples each month. Currently the DHAS has individual records on 283,007 cows.

In Quebec the service oversees 7,915 herds, slightly less than half the province's 16,108 registered dairy herds. Yet DHAS cows account for sixty-five percent of Quebec's milk production. This impressive track record has garnered additional contracts from other provinces. The DHAS computer now keeps track of 800 herds in the four Maritime provinces and Saskatchewan, and processes ninety-eight goat herds across the country.

The DHAS expects to expand dramatically next year when Agriculture Canada cancels its eighty-two-year-old dairy services program. Clients will be amalgamated into the McGill network, adding 1,000 herds to the project. "Agriculture Canada decided about five years ago to move away from providing direct services to industrial producers to cut costs and reduce program duplication," Jalbert says. "It's a compliment that such a well established, respected program has asked us to continue their work."

North America has nine dairy herd computer centres similar to the DHAS but Jalbert says his unit differs in several important ways: "All the others were developed by the dairy industry. McGill's program was university initiated, so the decision making is more flexible. And our field staff must have at least a CEGEP level of education in agriculture and most are agricultural school graduates. Our supervisors can explain DHAS reports and make on-the-spot recommendations to farmers."

The DHAS has the country's best data bank on dairy herds. In fact it provides Guelph University's much larger animal sciences department with information on a regular basis.

Research is a major DHAS concern. Graduate students train there and the centre houses an important scientific group working on milk composition research.

Jalbert is always planning the service's future. "We want to equip our farm supervisors with mini-computers," he says, "so farmers can get some information immediately, instead of waiting for the lab reports."

The DHAS is also trying to process information in such a way that it will be useful to external groups. For example the Quebec Veterinary Centre wants to access DHAS data. The services are also being offered to interested groups outside the province.

Although the DHAS is a low-profile project the service it provides for the dairy industry is invaluable. In 1985 gross milk sales of DHAS herds topped $7 billion – and twenty-five percent of that total was due to the increase in each cow's milk production since starting the service. That's remarkable for such a young program.

HEATHER KIRKWOOD, BMUS'71

WAYTOGOS . . .



To *Hess B. Finestone* and his wife *Diane* (centre), for generously donating $1 million to McGill, on his eightieth birthday, in the name of his parents. The money will endow the laboratory of the McGill University Division of Medical Genetics at the RVH to be known as the *Hess B. and Diane Finestone Laboratory in Memory of Jacob and Jenney Finestone*. Needless to say, *Principal David Johnston* and the founder and director of the genetics division, *Dr. David Rosenblatt*, BSc'68, MD'70, were ecstatic.

To *Hélène Cowan* of the Martlets basketball team for winning the *Dr. Murial V. Roscoe Award* (to the graduating female student for athletic proficiency and leadership), the *Martlet Basketball Most Valuable Player Award*, and the *Molson Cup* (outstanding player) at the Tenth Annual Athletic Awards Banquet. And to (the rapidly becoming legendary) *Mike Soles* who won the *Stuart B. Forbes Award* (to the athlete who has brought the most recognition to the university), the *Student's Society Trophy* (outstanding football player) and the *Molson Cup* (best offensive football player.) Other outstanding athletes to receive awards included *Naomi Hasegawa* of the Martlet Soccer team, who won the *Uldis Auders Memorial Award* (for the sophomore athlete who demonstrates academic and athletic excellence) and Redman scoring star *Tim Iannone* who won the *Molson Cup* (outstanding player in ice hockey.)

To *William Eakin* and his class of *Law'34*, and *Matthew Hannon*, BCL'50, F.R. Scott committee chairman, for raising the lion's share of funds for the establishment of the *F. R. Scott Chair in Public and Constitutional Law*. The chair, a named professorship, received over $500,000 from numerous former students and colleagues of Scott's. At the April 7 inaugural ceremony, both a large wooden chair and a white marble sculpture by *Susan Stromberg-Stein* MA'77, were unveiled.

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The inscription on this poster reads, "Utter devotion to duty without any thought of self," Norman Bethune International Peace Hospital Museum, Shih-chia Chuang, China.

Courtesy of the Osler Library

From rebel to hero

Norman Bethune spent eight turbulent years in Montreal. When he left, his life's mission was clear.

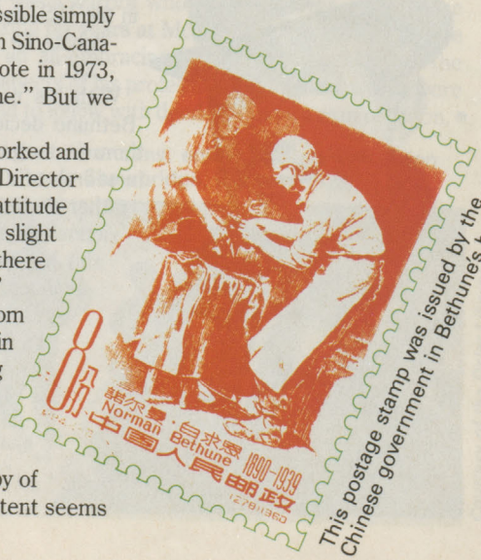
by Hugh Wilson

Norman Bethune is a great hero, yet somehow few Canadians seem to realize it. He saved lives in three wars but in two we didn't approve of the side he chose. At home he was an important doctor, but we didn't like what he told us about our medical system. And then many people simply didn't like the man. Bethune was no saint.

Canada doesn't exactly ignore Bethune. That isn't possible simply because his name has been a veritable "open sesame" in Sino-Canadian relations. As his biographer Roderick Stewart wrote in 1973, "recognition of China demanded recognition of Bethune." But we haven't embraced him either.

Nowhere is this more true than at McGill where he worked and taught from 1928 to 1932. History of McGill Project Director Dr. Stanley Frost, is frank about the university's attitude toward Bethune: "Our difficulty is that he had a very slight connection with the Royal Vic," says Frost. "However there has been some fast footwork to make him acceptable."

The footwork has been necessary because, from management to medicine, McGill has an interest in promoting relations with China, and every visiting delegation is keen to see where its beloved "Pai-ch'iu-en" worked. Accordingly, since the early 1960s fellowships and scholarships have been established in Bethune's name and a plaque has been placed in the lobby of the Royal Victoria Hospital where he worked. But the intent seems



This postage stamp was issued by the Chinese government in Bethune's honour.

self-serving: said one McGill International employee, "It's a shame that the statue of Bethune located at de Maisonneuve and Guy streets can't be moved from Concordia University to McGill." Somehow the spirit that Bethune stood for has been lost in the attempt to exploit his international reputation.

The psychologist William James described religious conversion as "the unification of the divided self." In a sense Montreal was well-along Bethune's own road to Damascus. In fact Bethune's McGill and Montreal years were essential in the convergence of his disparate ideals.

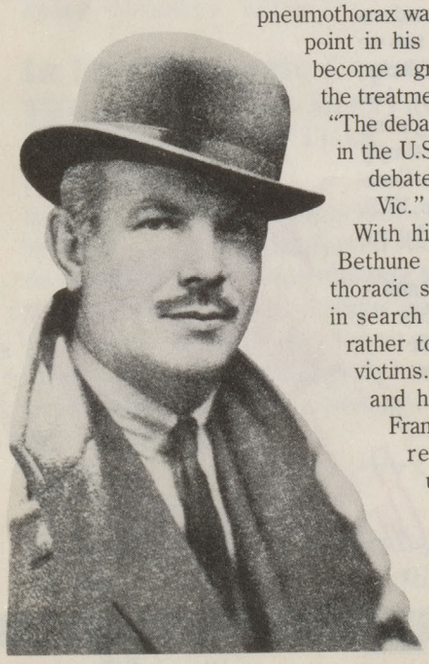
When he arrived in Montreal in 1928 to take up a research appointment with McGill at the Royal Vic, Bethune was thirty-eight and had led a varied, footloose life. By twenty-two he had taught school, been a reporter, lumberjack, and Frontier College labourer-teacher. When World War I began Bethune was a University of Toronto medical student exempt from the war, yet he enlisted as a stretcher-bearer. Seriously wounded at the hellish battle of Ypres in 1915, he returned to Canada, completed his degree and joined the Royal Navy. Bethune's Navy record hints at his humanitarian side, stating that he took "great interest in the general welfare of officers and men, also in the study of medical conditions as they affect the R.N."

In 1924, after five years of surgical internships in Britain, Bethune and his new wife Frances returned to Canada. Wendell MacLeod, BSc'26, MD'30, an intern, resident, and admirer of his at McGill, said Bethune remembered his lumberjack days fondly. "Bethune loved the woods and Laurentian shield. He wanted to be a north country surgeon."

But an equally absorbing passion in Bethune's life was Frances, whom he married and divorced twice. Born to wealth and position she was not suited to the North and the couple moved to Detroit where Bethune set up a private practice.

However in 1926 Bethune contracted tuberculosis (t.b.). Known as the "white plague" the standard treatment – for those who could afford it – was fresh air, good food and rest. He went to the famed Trudeau Sanatorium in New York. But Bethune was impatient and other options were available. Among them was pneumothorax, in which air was introduced into the chest cavity to collapse the diseased lung. Although the procedure was controversial Bethune demanded it. Within months his disease was arrested, but not before he had developed a reputation as a rebel, willing to test both the rules of the sanatorium and t.b. treatment.

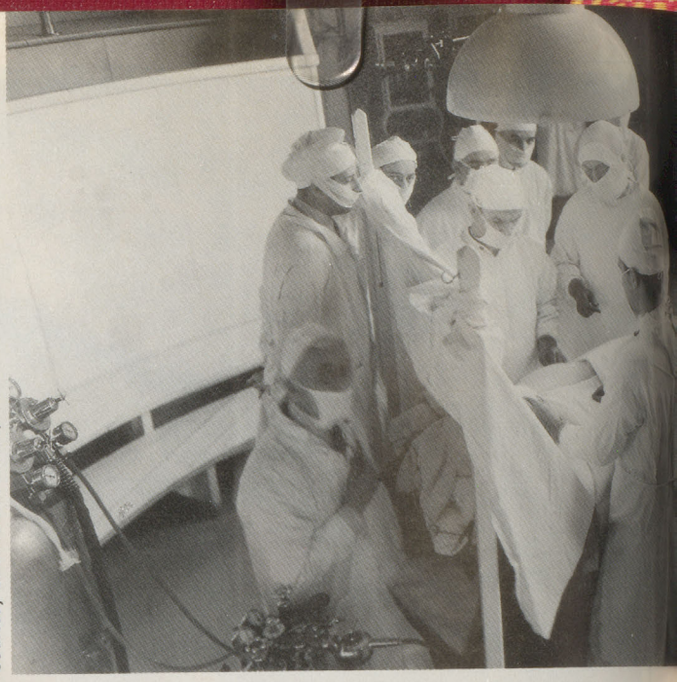
Manon Lamontagne, BA'85, who researched Bethune's Montreal years for McGill International, says his experience with t.b. and pneumothorax was an important turning point in his life. "Bethune would become a great popularizer of the the treatment," says Lamontagne "The debate about it was furious in the U.S. and it was the same debate he would find at the Vic."



From Bethune's *American Review of Tuberculosis* obituary, 1940.

With his new lease on life, Bethune decided to become a thoracic surgeon, not so much in search of a cure for t.b. but rather to save the lives of its victims. After additional study, and his first divorce from Frances, he came to Montreal in 1928 to work under Dr. Edward Archibald at McGill.

It was typical of Bethune that he threw himself at his latest passion with



Courtesy of the Osler Library

the zeal of a convert, as his 1932 parody of the Apostles' Creed attests: "I believe . . . in Artificial Pneumothorax, which was conceived by Carson, born of the labours of Forlanini, suppressed under Pompous Pride and Prejudice, was criticized by the Cranks whose patients are dead and buried . . . I believe . . . in the resurrection of a healthy body from a diseased one and a long life for the tuberculous with care everlasting. Amen."

This "Compressionist's Creed" illustrates two important aspects of Bethune's medical philosophy: that t.b. could be cured by surgery, and that the enemy was not only disease but often the medical establishment itself. Eventually he also came to condemn the squalid conditions of the Great Depression that fostered the spread of disease and reinfected those who had already been cured.

McGill's medical faculty in the 1920s was in a state of transition. Before and after the War it had fallen behind other universities in research and clinical studies. However upon the urging of Sir William Osler at Johns Hopkins, McGill established university research clinics. Now the teaching hospitals were charged not only with healing and teaching but also with the scientific investigation of disease. "Thus the Montreal stage that Bethune entered in 1928 was active indeed," wrote former McGill Principal H. Rocke Robertson, BSc'32, MD'36. "There were facilities, albeit primitive, for surgical experimentation . . . McGill again was abreast of the times."

But these changes at the Royal Vic created tensions among the doctors and staff. Some of the older doctors had trouble accepting the role of researchers and distrusted new surgical techniques. Furthermore, the Vic was Anglo and conservative. As Wilder Penfield once said, "People would rather die than consult across the language barrier." Says MacLeod, "there were lots of stuffed shirts."

Enter Norman Bethune – divorced, flamboyant and outspoken in favour of radical surgery and the controversial technique that had saved his life. He couldn't but rock the boat.

Lamontagne says that during his first two years at the Royal Vic Bethune dedicated himself to research and learning the techniques of thoracic surgery. In the process he developed a reputation for questioning everything and playing devil's advocate. After 1930, however, he considered the research phase over – he wanted to apply what he had learned. "Bethune was obsessed with t.b.," says Lamontagne. "He would work fast, and sometimes when things didn't go well, he would throw tantrums. In the conservative world of the Royal Vic this wasn't done."

Bethune's surgical techniques also caused controversy. Some said he was irresponsibly fast, a showman who cost lives. Others say he was one of the first to understand surgical trauma and the



Bethune, centre, operates at the Royal Victoria Hospital in 1932, while, to the right, Surgeon-in-Chief Dr. Edward Archibald looks on.

need for the patient to spend as little time as possible on the operating table. MacLeod recalls that Bethune, knowing that most surgery then was a gamble, always discussed the risks with his patients.

Bethune wrote: "While some of the procedures advocated are clumsy, crude and often dangerous . . . [they] must be accepted today for want of something better." Yet even Archibald believed that his protégé sometimes used poor judgement. Says Lamontagne, "He didn't know when to stop. He would collapse or remove lungs, perhaps unnecessarily, and it was always high-risk surgery." But Bethune knew that for the poor t.b. was a virtual death sentence and that uncertain odds were better than none. Timidity was surrender.

If Bethune's medicine angered the establishment, his personal life added fuel to the fires of resentment. At his urging, Frances came to Montreal and they were remarried. But despite his passion for her they were soon divorced again. This devastated Bethune. "It was after this that Bethune's worst social behaviour occurred," says MacLeod. "He did some atrocious things, no question." His questionable conduct allegedly included bedding other mens' wives, excessive drinking (there were never accusations that it affected his work) and crude comments to patients and colleagues. But as is always the case with memories of Bethune, the severity of the transgression depends on who is doing the recalling.

While at the Royal Vic, Bethune developed an international reputation both for surgery and for innovative design of surgical equipment. People still acknowledge the technical wizardry that marked his entire career: in Montreal it was tools like rib shears and the energy saving "iron intern" for strenuous thoracic surgery; in Spain it was a mobile blood transfusion unit; in China it was hospitals built out of the dust.

Bethune's social conscience and bohemian lifestyle gained him many admirers, especially among younger students. According to Lamontagne they saw Bethune as "a modernist, an innovator in much the same fashion that Archibald had improved the treatment of tuberculosis through his pioneering research." Bethune helped start t.b. clinics and worked at others in Montreal. This work among the poor naturally led him to question the Canadian social system and medicine's place in it. Says Lamontagne, "The t.b. milieu at the Vic could only lead a man like Bethune into conflict."

But although the foundation of dissent was there, Bethune did not become politicized until after he left McGill. It was only then that his humanitarianism, his dismay with the establishment and his penchant for action began to take political dimensions. Like many during the Depression years he began to look to socialism for answers.

When his appointment ended in 1932 Bethune took a position as chief of thoracic surgery at Hôpital Sacré-Coeur, a French hospital for the poor. Here he won the respect of both patients and staff. While maintaining his reputation as an innovative and daring surgeon Bethune now turned his attention to broader issues of medicine – poverty, mismanagement, and lack of imagination and compassion – those which he thought were the root causes of t.b. and other diseases.

In August 1935 he went to Russia ostensibly to attend the International Physiological Conference, but his friends said Bethune went to look at the country. He neither left nor returned a Communist but was indelibly impressed by the socialized medicine. In November Bethune secretly, and illegally, joined the Communist Party.

The ideas of the left attracted Bethune irresistibly. Libbie Park, a friend and colleague, described his kindred connection with Marxism: "Dialectics, the idea that everything was in process of change, that change took place through contradiction . . . excited him. Medicine, he said, was one of the most dialectical sciences: 'Funny, I've been practicing dialectics all my life without knowing it.'"

Now Bethune had a new passion. In late 1935, he brought together a group of young doctors, nurses, social workers and academics in an informal group dedicated to providing accessible medicine to all people in Quebec. Bethune bristled with ideas and was an inspirational leader during the discussions. "He had a true sense of mission," says MacLeod. The group disbanded as the darkness of the Duplessis era descended and made socially-minded programs impossible.

His last years in Montreal brought out more than politics in Bethune. He became an excellent painter and poet and started an informal art school for gifted, underprivileged children in his apartment. Eventually, artist Marian Scott, wife of F. R. Scott, BCL'27, joined him in these children's classes. His formerly undisciplined energy and ideals took on an increasingly clear focus.

In 1936, alarmed by the spectre of fascism in Europe, Bethune left Montreal for Spain where he worked for the Republican side in the civil war and established the famed mobile blood transfusion units. Then in 1938 he went to China to join Mao's North Route Army and was eventually named its medical chief. In that country Bethune finally achieved his long-sought-after fusion of politics and medicine. And it was in the rugged hills of Yenan that he died of septicemia in 1939, the result of a scalpel cut while operating in the field.

How then are we to remember Norman Bethune? Nearly fifty years after his death he is still a hero to a billion Chinese, yet in his native Canada he gets mixed reviews. His detractors dwell on personal details – his temper, the liquor, the women. Some of which may be true; all of which is irrelevant.

Norman Bethune was a warrior who fought for lives, and not one who took them. During his years at McGill Bethune learned to care about medicine in an all-embracing way, always questioning the medical and social aspects of his profession. Ultimately, words were never enough; he had to follow with deeds. He was a man of action. ●

Bethune, who loved the Laurentians, enjoyed skiing with Helen Bocock (née Chisolm) near Shawbridge, Quebec, 1928.

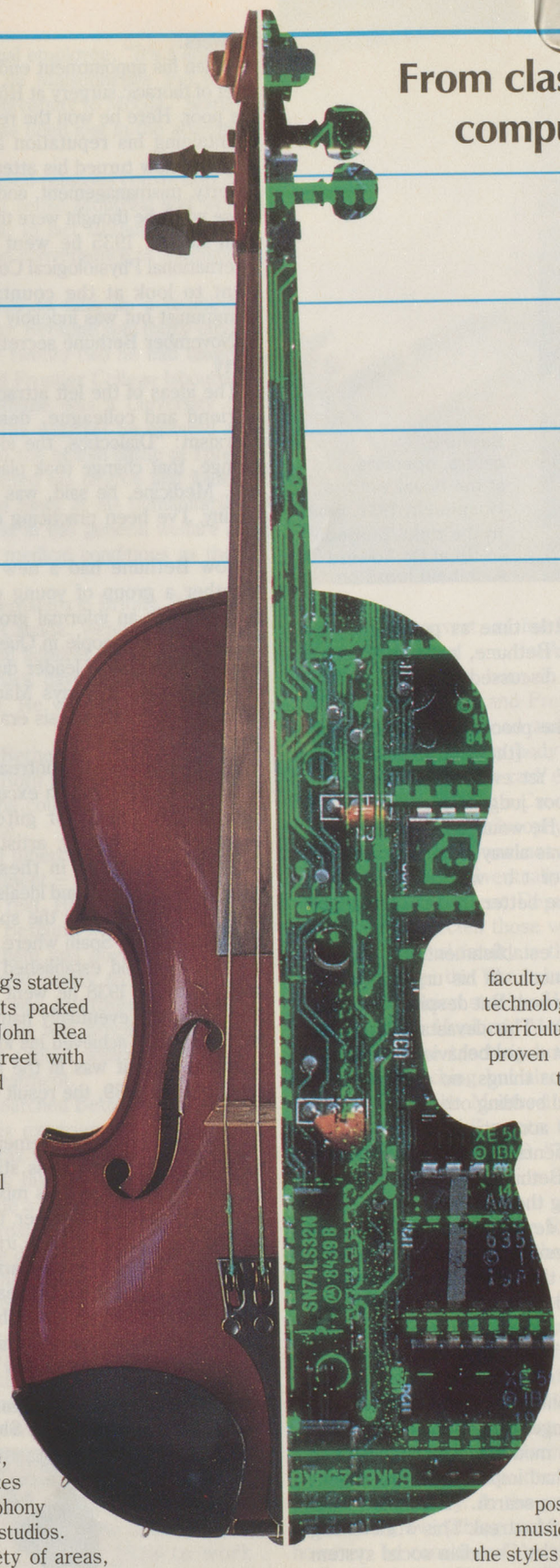


Courtesy of the Osler Library

Making musical waves

From classical concertos to computer compositions, McGill music reverberates across the continent.

by Scot Bishop



The Strathcona Music Building's stately rambling exterior belies its packed multi-use interior. When Dean John Rea recently drove along Sherbrooke Street with European guests he casually pointed at the turn-of-the-century structure which houses McGill's Music Faculty. They were impressed: "My," one said, "you've even got a recital hall to the side there, with stained glass windows." The Dean sighed, "No, that's the Garfield Weston swimming pool."

And so it goes. Practice rooms are converted dormitories. Violinists try to play pianissimo beside open windows as trucks burble and rumble along Sherbrooke outside.

Yet in spite of the aged cramped quarters, McGill has a premiere, world-class music school. Graduates perform around the world, in symphony orchestras, jazz clubs, and recording studios. The school has expertise in a variety of areas, including early and baroque music, classical music, musicology, composition and jazz. McGill offers the only bachelor of music with a jazz major in Canada.

McGill is also making its mark in an important new musical arena, that of "computer music." The faculty houses a superb digital recording studio and offers the only masters-level degree in sound recording in Canada. Currently there is a high-tech surge as the faculty scrambles to establish a computer technology program in the undergraduate curriculum. These developments have thus far proven a resounding success. Nevertheless, there are still concerns that the technology may come to overwhelm the essential humanness of music.

Fanfare magazine described Montreal as "the new North American experimental music capital" – and the noises that come from the computers and the electronics studio in McGill's music building seem to confirm it.

It is impossible to ignore the implications of computer technology and music any longer. David Cope, an innovator from the University of California at San Diego, has recently designed a computer program with "stylistic dictionaries" of different composers. The computer then generates new music, a song for a film perhaps, based on the styles of, say, Chopin, Debussy, and Vivaldi. Moreover, Canadian industry experts are looking for musicians who are familiar with the new technology. Bruce Pennycook was recently hired to develop a centre for music technology at McGill. He holds a Doctor of Musical Arts degree from Stanford University and is a member of the Canadian League of Composers. "You see," he says, "a computer scientist couldn't think this stuff up. Companies *have* sound engineers, but now they're looking for musicians who are

adept with computers."

Pennycook says the music faculty is simply keeping up with the times. "Let's face it," he says, "universities are falling behind the commercial world . . . McGill music students should be prepared for what's waiting for them. Just about all studio and film music these days is computer synthesized."

One of the problems in this field is how to link synthesized sound with real sound in performance. Even a new conductor's baton has been developed that tells the computer to speed up or slow down along with the live musicians.

Through computer programs that involve "physical modelling," sound is generated by imitating variables like attack and overtone which are involved when a voice instrument is played.

Many opponents of the "computerization" of music are being slowly won over. All the well-established music publishers in Europe, for instance, are buying a music publishing program from Stanford. Before the advent of this kind of software, metal plates had to be engraved so that musical notation could be printed. Now the craft of music engraving is passé. "But can you imagine a newspaper being typeset by hand these days?" asks Pennycook.



Harold Rosenberg

Professor John Winiarz and a class of intrepid students ride the high waves of the Music Faculty's electronics studio.

Indeed, McGill musicology professor Paul Helmer would not have been able to publish his unique collection of Gregorian chants without the help of a computer to print the music. He would have been forced to pay an engraver or copyist an impossible fee.

Still, some students are confused and wary. One violin student complained that on the one hand, the faculty is teaching students to become expert musicians, and on the other hand, it is selling master samples that take work away from musicians.

Master samples are digitally recorded samples of the complete range of an instrument. Slip a compact disk trumpet sample into your machine, for example, plunk out "The Saints Go Marching In" on the keyboard, and presto, you're Louis Armstrong. Or close to it. The ramifications are enormous. A composer can use a system like this as a sort of scratchpad, fine tuning his arrangement *before* he hires all those expensive musicians – all those unemployed musicians.

The Faculty of Music profits directly from its recording company, *McGill University Records* and from the sale of master samples through a company called *McGill University Master Samples* (MUMS). The Master Sample Compact Disks are selling like hotcakes to the likes of Oscar Peterson (who will receive an honorary Doctor of Music degree from McGill at spring convocation), the University of Hong Kong, and UC Berkeley. One of the co-founders of MUMS is Professor Joel Wapnick. He recently supervised a blind study where experienced listeners compared a recorded piano concerto performed by Glenn Gould, and a sampled version of the same concerto. That is, the concerto was keyed into a computer that also held a piano master sample, and then Wapnick played with, or "sequenced," all the interpretive variables like tempo, loudness and so forth.

"I'm rather proud of the fact that the listeners thought my sequenced version was interpretively superior," Wapnick said. "This technology allows people who have limited technical performance abilities, but excellent interpretive insight, to create fine music." Wapnick argues strongly that the Master Sample technology does not cost jobs. That type of work, he says, was lost three or four years ago with the general surge in synthesized music production. "Besides," adds Wapnick, "this kind of music is not a threat to live concerts. It's just not the same."

Professor Wapnick emphasizes the potential of this technology in the realm of music education research, psychology, and music perception. MUMS is the only company in North America to sell very high quality master samples of almost all the sounds found in the contemporary orchestra.

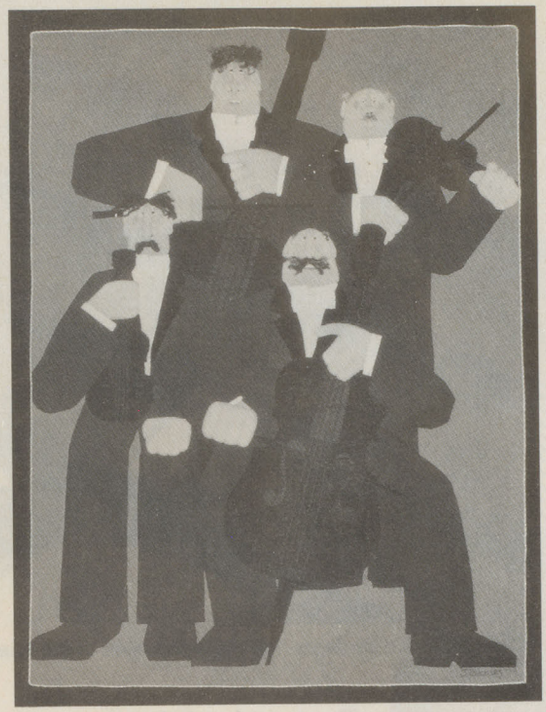
Marie Goyette, BMus'87, is representative of those who argue against this technology. She is a concert pianist who has performed in Europe as well as for the CBC. "It's the quality of music that counts, is it not?" she asks. "Surely the freedom of the best musical expression comes through the discipline of studying and mastering an instrument, not from the easy-play soul of IBM. The practice of an instrument, and the sensibility and quality of music in the largest sense, are inextricably bound."

Murray Schafer, former Guggenheim Fellow and acknowledged dean of Canadian composers, taught this year at McGill. He perceives other problems with the new technology: "Most people don't realize a music school is just as expensive as a medical school. You have to throw the technology away after three to five years... how can you keep up with a Sony and an IBM?" Schafer says that at Simon Fraser University where he started a classical electronic music studio it was possible to pour $100,000 per year into the program and still lag behind industry.

Yet he is quick to praise the special drive he senses at McGill. "Last year I was at the University of San Diego and there is absolutely no comparison with McGill students. There is incredible excitement and ambition here. Mind you, it never rained or snowed in California, and the students get a bit whimsical being at the beach all the time."

In the broadest sense, Schafer thinks McGill's competing interests are healthy. "After all," he concludes, "the real mark of an experimental music centre is a variety of music. And that's what is here. Experimental music is really only something that doesn't work – when it works it ceases to be experimental."

The acid test for curriculum direction, says Schafer, is to simply ask the students what they want. "I think we'll find that there are



ICC

This whimsical wall hanging of a classical "String Quartet" by Jane Buckles, now adorns the entrance to Redpath Hall, where many McGill concerts take place.

far more dedicated, serious musicians than there are computer technologists," he says.

Still, the music faculty could hardly embark upon these bold new programs without a solid, traditional foundation. McGill has always made a commitment to performers. Professor Gerry Danovitch, for instance, started jazz workshops 20 years ago. For the second year in a row his McGill Alumni Jazz Band, a collection of the best jazz musicians in Montreal, blew the doors off Pollack Hall. McGill University Records has been going since the seventies. This in turn has attracted some of the world's best performers as guest teachers, such as Metropolitan Opera veteran Louis Quilico who taught this year. Next year, international jazz pianist Oliver Jones will be one of those teachers. So will Iwen Edwards, the Montreal Symphony Orchestra's choir master. The question now is, where will they teach?

For if the Music Faculty's soul radiates from its long traditions of classical, jazz and experimental music, then its body is the increasingly cramped Strathcona Music Building. Body and soul are managing to hang together during the most exciting times in recent memory. But it isn't easy. Nearly 700 music students are crammed into a noisy old building that was designed to house 200.

The entire student body recently signed a petition that demands expansion of the Marvin Duchow Music Library. The petition holds that over the last several years there has been a thirty-three percent student population growth in the music faculty and zero per cent library growth. It also notes that the lack of study space and the insufficient collection is embarrassing, especially since the faculty instituted a PhD program last year.

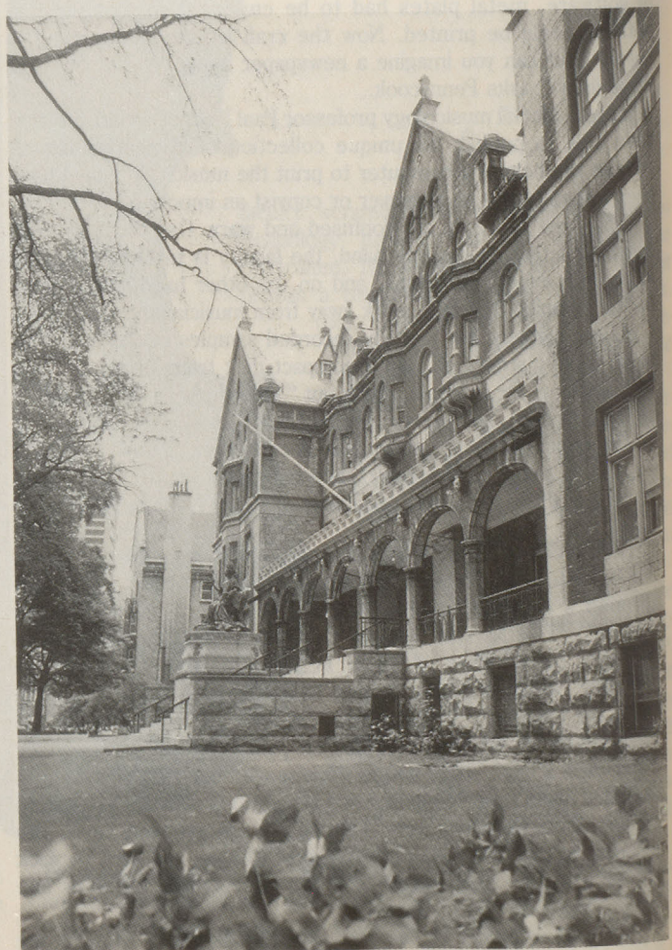
McGill has Canada's largest university music school but only the eighth largest music library. "Expressed in terms of rate of admissions applications," Dean Rea said, "music now receives five per cent more than the rest of the university."

Music, it seems, has always had to struggle at McGill. Incredibly, twenty-five years ago the university considered closing down the faculty altogether. From the 1940s to 1970 McGill's music students were taught at different times in seven different buildings on campus. Then in 1972 the faculty gratefully took possession of the east wing of Royal Victoria College, a building constructed in 1899 as a women's residence. But now it's just too small.

One student sat dejected on the front steps. "I'm fed up. I can't even get a practice room, they're all booked up and each year enrolment increases," she said. "Then I went to the library and it's noisy and there are no books and no space."

Thus far such problems may have slowed the growth of the Music Faculty's fine reputation, but certainly not stopped it. "The word has gotten out," Danovitch says, "McGill is a hot music school. We have a great concert program at Pollack Hall, people want to study with the best classical musicians and the Montreal Symphony Orchestra is here, Montreal is the jazz capital of Canada with more clubs and jobs here, and there is a vibrant chamber music scene. You don't have to go to New York, or London, for musical culture, it's here in Montreal."

Perhaps Murray Schafer best summed up all the discussion over space and technology. He swivels his chair and gazes out the tiny window of his small office: "Whether it is with a computer or a saxophone or a violin, aren't we really just looking for the luxury to make mistakes, in hopes of discovering something new? This is what a university music school ought to be." •



The stately, gothic Royal Victoria College, built in 1899 as a women's residence, became the Strathcona Music Building in 1972.

The Free Trade Agreement

Did we make a good deal?

by Carman Miller, Stephen Toope, and William Watson

A February conference at McGill entitled "Access to Markets Under the Canada – U.S.A. Free Trade Agreement (FTA)" underlined what most Canadians already know – that we are deeply divided on the free trade issue. On the heels of this conference, sponsored by McGill's Institute of Comparative Law, the News *asked three McGill professors – an historian, a lawyer, and an economist – for their opinions on this compelling issue. And guess what? They don't agree.*

"GOOD FENCES MAKE GOOD NEIGHBOURS"

by Carman Miller



Canadian leaders who are currently exhorting us to take a leap of faith with the FTA might do well to remember a similar moment in history cleverly satirized in a 1911 cartoon. The fair maiden "Miss Canada," standing upon a precarious pile of stones overlooking Niagara Falls, was incited by her silly suitor to jump, with assurances that she could always turn back if the rapids became too dangerous. On that occasion "Miss Canada" wisely declined the invitation and explained that "There was no turning back in these rapids."

Geography and history have drawn borders between Canada and the U.S. which have led to the establishment of two separate societies. Canadians have called upon the state to play a more active role in their economic, political, and cultural development than the Americans. Nevertheless, dealings between the two countries have been frequent and usually fruitful. In contrast to these beneficial exchanges, the proposed FTA is a one-sided deal that threatens to undermine Canadian development, and embitter Canadian-American relations.

Firstly, the agreement is far from a level playing field. Not only does it fail to protect Canadians from the discriminatory provisions of the Jones Act (designed to subsidize and protect American shipping), American countervailing laws and anti-dumping legislation, but it also provides no binding dispute mechanism to save Canadian exports to the U.S. from protectionist measures such as those imposed on Canadian softwood lumber and uranium.

Secondly, it restricts Canada's future economic development, compromises Canada's creation of an industrial strategy, and locks the Canadian economy into serving as a treasure house for American industry. While this agreement makes little allowance for Canadian producers' disadvantages such as shorter growing seasons, colder climate and smaller and more distant markets, it barters away this country's physical advantages by providing Americans with equal access to our energy and resources. The result may be prosperity for the resource sector of the Canadian economy, a short term spurt in employment and profit for the non-renewable resources, and a longer life for the renewable resources such as hydro-electricity.

But jobs will also go across the border. Faced with a heavier tax burden to support our social, regional and cultural programs, Canadian industries will simply move their production south. In this way they will secure immunity from punitive American protectionist legislation, while retaining access to Canadian resources and markets. Estimates of the number of jobs to be lost under this agreement vary from 131,000 as suggested by a Ministry of External Affairs study to 500,000 as forecasted by the Minister of Employment. Earlier studies predicting a net job gain were based upon the assumption that Canada would obtain advantages which our negotiators failed to secure.

Not only will governments have to retrain thousands of workers at public expense, but many others will be obliged to exchange their better-paid, skilled positions for lower-paid service jobs – the fastest growth sector in our economy. The loss of income will affect all members of the community and wipe out the advantages of lower consumer costs supposedly offered by the agreement.

Thirdly, this agreement locks Canada into a large, increasingly protected regional market, which threatens to undermine the spirit and letter of the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT), which Canada has done much to foster and from which it has benefited. The FTA does little to prepare Canadian industry to compete in more dynamic world markets in Europe and Asia. As a very junior partner in a continental market the Canadian economy will become an even easier hostage to American political and economic priorities.

Finally, the FTA threatens the social and political character of this country. Its failure to define the nature of a "subsidy" may prove one of the most contentious and insidious features of the agreement. If the American definition of a subsidy holds sway, Canada's social, regional and cultural programs will have little chance of survival. The opening of the Canadian financial and service sector to American interests means that Canada will be treated simply as a northern extension of the U.S. market, with little or no concession to Canadian needs or interests.

The FTA's disabilities suggest that unless Canadians are prepared to accept severe limitations on their social, political, cultural and economic development, this agreement may become an irritant in Canadian-American relations – more a source of conflict than conciliation.

Bi-lateral agreements between unequal partners must be negotiated carefully and slowly to protect the weaker partner. The Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, is a fine example of just and satisfactory negotiations, a monument to shrewd, deliberate Canadian diplomacy, and to equitable, durable Canadian-American relations. Traditionally Canada has accomplished more in multilateral forums, such as the various GATT conferences, where Canada has combined with smaller, interested partners to extract a better deal from larger trading partners.

The FTA seems to have been negotiated in fear of American reprisals – not an auspicious beginning. Its defenders attempt to sell it to the Canadian public as an insurance policy against future American punishment. It also seems to have been negotiated from a position of Canadian weakness, Canada having given up many of its political and diplomatic cards to purchase American good-will and bring them to the table. The result is a dangerously flawed agreement, neither beneficial to Canada's long-term development, nor to cordial Canadian-American relations.

In view of the agreement's far-reaching implications, this hastily concluded, midnight deal requires the sober second thought of a lengthy public debate, and the considered judgement of the Canadian public. There may be times when appropriate action demands "a leap of faith," but surely not before all the ramifications of such a move have been thoroughly studied. For as George Washington so sagely advised his compatriots in his famous farewell address, "It is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favours from another."

Carman Miller is a professor and former chairman of the McGill History Department. He has degrees from Acadia University, Dalhousie University, University of Western Ontario, and King's College at the University of London, and currently teaches a course called "The History of Canada's External Relations."



Susan Black

A DEAL WORTH MAKING

William G. Watson



Canada's goal throughout the free-trade negotiations with the U.S. was to get "guaranteed" access to the large, rich, and – doomsayers notwithstanding – dynamic U.S. market. While the recently signed FTA doesn't do this, it does continue the persistent liberalization of Canada-U.S. trade that began in the late 1930s and has continued more or less steadily ever since.

Most importantly, it establishes new institutions – a Canada-U.S. Trade Commission and a system of binational panels for arbitrating anti-dumping and countervail cases – that will help get trade disputes out of politics and into the hands of international bureaucrats and commissioners, the classic recipe for the worldwide opening of trade following World War II. The agreement is not perfect by any means, but it brings a significant improvement in market access and does so at a price to us that – as many U.S. Congressmen are now discovering – is not very high.

What did we get in the way of better access? To begin with, we got rid of all U.S. tariffs. True, more than three-quarters of our trade with the U.S. is already tariff-free, but most studies indicate that a good deal more potential trade is currently blocked by tariffs. And tariff reduction goes both ways, which means Canadian consumers, the forgotten partners in most public policy discussions, get much greater access to U.S. goods. This is clearly a good thing.

Beyond tariff reduction, we got partial exemption from that section of the U.S. trade law designed to control damage from import surges. We got compulsory consultation on all future changes in U.S. trade laws and exemption from them unless we are specifically named (a slight so gratuitous that even the U.S. Congress may feel sheepish committing it). We got the right to appeal to a binational panel on all questions of interpretation of the FTA. And finally, we got binding binational panels to settle disputes in anti-dumping and countervail (i.e. subsidy-offsetting) cases.

Granted, the panels are restricted to making sure home-country laws are applied fairly, but our beef with the Americans has often been that they *haven't* applied their laws fairly. We get at least two members on a panel of five and unlike the U.S. courts, which can take literally years to decide cases, the panels have to make their decisions in 300 days. This greatly increases the leverage of Canadian exporters who feel the U.S. Commerce Department has treated them unfairly in its preliminary judgements.

Short of common laws on anti-dumping and countervail (which the two countries have agreed to spend five to seven years trying to develop) this is probably the best we could do. My guess is that the proposed mechanisms stand a good chance of substantially reducing U.S. firms' ability to harass Canadian sellers in the U.S. market. Combined with the elimination of U.S. tariffs, this means a significant increase in access to the U.S. market – enough that many Canadian manufacturers will undertake the productivity-boosting specialization that selling there requires.

But what did we give up in order to get this access? Firstly, we gave up our tariffs, which is great for Canadian consumers. And while the short term adjustment will be painful for many Canadian producers, in the long run it will force them to be more productive, which means Canadian incomes will rise as we get more out of our capital, labour and natural resources.

We also gave up the right (as of 1992) to review foreign takeovers of firms with less than $150 million in assets. But as you have to go down 300 places on this year's *Financial Post 500* to get to a firm that small, this doesn't seem like a major concession. In effect, we'll still have the right of review over more than half of our industrial assets. And in return we got free access to the U.S. for our own investors, a privilege that will become more and more valuable as the U.S. itself becomes increasingly hostile to foreign investment. We also gave up the right to impose export taxes on our energy exports, though where our provincial governments are direct sellers they apparently remain free to sell for whatever price they can get. As an economist, I regard a preferential price structure that encourages Canadian over-consumption of a resource Americans would pay a lot for as simply stupid. If the FTA requires us to not do something that is bad for us anyway, I consider this a benefit of the deal, not a cost. The requirement that we maintain the U.S.'s share of our overall energy shipments, should we ever have to declare a supply emergency, is also a minimal concession.

Finally, what didn't we give up in order to get the agreement? We didn't give up anything in the cultural area, including investment review for cultural industries. We didn't give up the right to establish new Crown corporations or to distribute beer in an antiquated, inefficient way. We didn't give up the Auto Pact or any of our social policies or, for that matter, any of our existing discrimination against U.S. firms (for there are more grandfathers in this FTA than at a D-Day reunion).

But my very bottom line is that while the agreement is a major step forward, it isn't nearly as big a deal as either its critics or boosters claim. In sum, the FTA looks to me like a deal worth making.

William Watson, BA'74, has his doctorate from Yale and has been a member of McGill's Economics Department since 1977. He has written articles for, among other publications, The Financial Post, The Canadian Journal of Economics, *and* Canadian Public Policy.

A PENNY'S WORTH OF POWDER

S. J. Toope



Simon Reisman, BA'41, MA'42, is an engaging fellow, ever-ready with the eminently quotable ten-second news clip. But the redoubtable Reisman sometimes finds those delicious quotations coming back to haunt him. In March 1987, while serving as Canada's chief negotiator in the free trade talks with the U.S., Reisman asserted: "Any agreement which did not restrict the use of U.S. dumping and countervail statutes, would not be worth the powder it would take to blow it to hell."

In other words, Canada's chief aim in the free trade negotiations was to attain guaranteed access to U.S. markets. This could only be achieved if the parties agreed to resolve future trade disputes through a binding dispute resolution mechanism divorced from national law.

With this main Canadian goal of insulation from the application of United States "trade remedy" law in mind, it is possible to offer some tentative evaluations of the success or failure of the negotiations.

The key system of dispute resolution is established in Chapter 18 of the FTA. There are twenty-one chapters in the Agreement plus annexes and appendices which make the Income Tax Act look like a pithy Alice Munro short story.

The Chapter 18 system is a congeries of institutional arrangements similar in spirit to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the multilateral trading agreement to which Canada and the U.S. are both party. The primary goal of both the GATT and FTA systems is to facilitate negotiations and to promote settlement of differences.

The main institution created in the FTA is the Canada-United States Trade Commission, which is a frankly political body; the principal representatives of each party are high-level political figures. The Commission is required to manage the implementation of the FTA, but it also fills important dispute resolution functions. The FTA requires notification of actual or proposed domestic legislative or administrative measures which might affect the operation of the FTA. The Commission is required to meet promptly to resolve actual or potential trade disputes.

If the Commission fails to reach an agreement, the next step in the process of dispute resolution depends upon the precise nature of the dispute. If the U.S. or Canada has actually imposed "emergency" measures to protect a domestic industry from competition, even though the competition is in no way "unfair," these measures must be submitted to so-called "binding arbitration." For all other disputes covered by Chapter 18, binding arbitration is not required, but a panel of experts may be appointed to recommend solutions to the Commission.

The FTA's second major system of dispute resolution is found in Chapter 19, which governs disputes involving domestic anti-dumping and countervailing duty laws. These laws are designed to protect domestic industry from allegedly unfair trading practices, such as export subsidies which ensure that the price of a good is cheaper in foreign markets than at home.

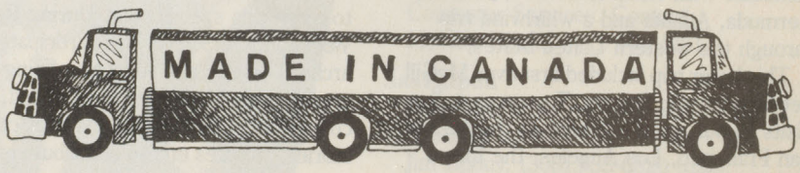
Negotiators for Canada and the U.S. were unable to agree on a reformed and unified system of anti-dumping and countervail laws. This failure is not surprising, for the FTA was negotiated in haste and these laws are phenomenally complex. The only commitment made by the parties is to attempt to harmonize Canadian and U.S. law within five to seven years. In other words, we have a commitment to negotiate the deal which was said by Mr. Reisman to be essential in the first place.

Meanwhile, the parties have agreed to notify the other side of any proposed amendments to existing countervail or anti-dumping law. The proposed legislation will be subject to "binational panel review" whereunder a group of experts may issue an opinion stating whether the legislation is in conformity with the GATT system and with the object and purpose of the FTA. The panel may recommend changes.

Binational panels may also review final determinations of domestic administrative tribunals imposing duties or quotas upon alleged unfair traders from the other party. For example, the U.S. softwood lumber decision would have been reviewed by one of these panels. The panels will continue to apply only the existing domestic law of the state imposing the penalty.

The FTA promises two distinct advantages over the existing system of dispute settlement in Canada-U.S. trade law. Most importantly, the FTA institutionalizes co-operation and consultation rather than open confrontation in trade relations. A second improvement over the status quo is the increased efficiency of the FTA system of dispute resolution. Each step is set out clearly, and rigorous time limits are placed upon each stage of the process.

However, a number of the problems are already apparent. Firstly, the role of the Trade Commission is confused. Its strong political orientation makes sense in negotiations for further reductions in trade barriers, but could actually prevent agreement in particular disputes. Will high-profile political figures willingly be seen to "give in" in a specific trade dispute? Secondly, the negotiators have made no substantial progress in altering existing anti-dumping and countervail duty law. Exporters from both parties will still be confronted with a confusing array of potential legal roadblocks to market penetration. Thirdly, the FTA will not protect Canada from U.S. legislative changes taken before the entry into force of the FTA, slated for January 1989. If the U.S. Congress passes a version of the Omnibus Trade Bill before then, the protectionist measures will apply to Canada.



Finally, the determinations of the binational arbitral tribunals provided for in the FTA are "binding" in only an attenuated sense. If decisions of the tribunals are ignored or rejected, the only true "remedy" is retaliation or suspension of the entire FTA. At present, the response to trade sanctions such as duties or quotas is retaliation. The FTA changes little.

On balance, it is fair to say that the FTA provides neither enough powder to blast us to free trade hell nor to launch us to free trade heaven. In terms of dispute resolution, there are few gains and much stasis. In no sense does the FTA provide "guaranteed" access to U.S. markets. But perhaps "guarantees" were too much to expect. To pursue the theological metaphor, the FTA leaves us in purgatory with only a promise of ultimate redemption.

Stephen Toope, LLB & BCL'83, is an Assistant Professor of Law at McGill. He has an MA from Harvard and a PhD from Cambridge, where he did a doctoral thesis on dispute settlement in international commercial cases. •

SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

In a recent article in the local press, Principal David Johnston, commenting on the fact that he would not be seeking a third five-year term as principal and vice-chancellor, stated that being the chief operating officer of McGill University is probably "the best job in the world." I am not one to disagree with our Principal, but I would say being Executive Director of the Graduates' Society is also one of the most rewarding jobs one could ask for. Part of the great satisfaction in my job is the opportunity to travel to so many chapters, attending receptions and dinners and meeting enthusiastic graduates with diverse interests, young, old and middle-aged, whose common bond is the fact that they attended McGill University.

Such has been the case during the last semester with visits to Boston, Jamaica, Bermuda, Atlanta and a whirlwind trip through the western United States.

This latter trip included first ever McGill get-togethers in Denver, Tucson as well as visits to our more established chapters in San Francisco, Los Angeles, the Inland Empire of California, San Diego and Chicago.

Vice-Principal (planning and computer services) Paul Davenport addressed graduates at four of these meetings, and Principal Johnston was the guest of honour at an All-Canadian Universities Dinner in Chicago.

During this western swing, I had the pleasure of meeting more than 400 graduates and the interest and enthusiasm they showed for McGill was most encouraging.

There is no doubt that today, despite our traditional and historic financial difficulties, McGill is "on a roll." It is ambassadors like our principal, vice-principals, deans and professors who take time out from their busy schedules to bring the McGill message to our far-flung branch network that makes McGill so unique in its position in Canada, North America and the world.

People often ask how we can measure "the bottom line" as a result of the investment in alumni relations that the university makes. The simple answer is; we can't, but there is no doubt that without an enthusiastic, well-informed alumni, McGill would not continue to attract the excellent moral and financial support that it does today and be the institution it is.

The Alumnae Society will celebrate the 100th anniversary of its founding at its annual meeting in June 1989. In the meantime, a number of events are planned to mark this special year. During Reunion Weekend, the Society will participate in the archival display and reception being organized by McGill library staff and, in this connection, anyone who has artifacts, stories, pictures etc. to contribute is asked to contact the Alumnae Society, c/o the Graduates' Society offices in Montreal. We hope to see lots of alumnae at the various events to be held in Montreal throughout the year. Don't forget to order your illustrated souvenir history. Details in next issue.

As we go to press, we are planning our first-ever Alumni Leaders' Weekend in early June. To this we have invited back to the campus chapter presidents from across North America and the Caribbean. We are delighted at the response. We have an excellent three-day program for them and I shall report further on this special event in the next issue of the News.

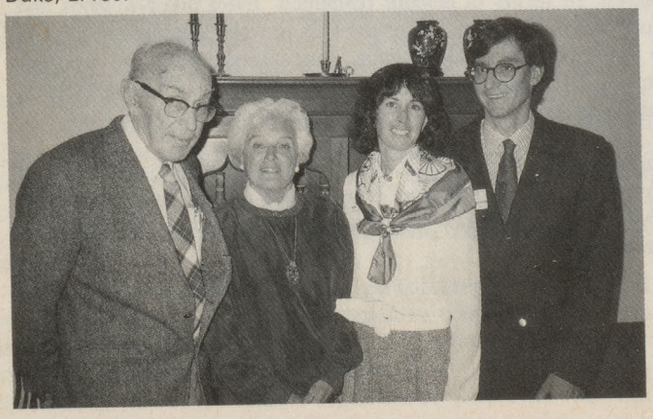
In the meantime, I thank our hundreds of volunteers who help to keep the McGill flag flying by encouraging financial support, recruiting good students and, in general, maintaining the interests of the university in so many ways around the world.

GAVIN ROSS
Executive Director
Graduates' Society of McGill



McGill recently hosted the annual All Canada Universities Dinner in Chicago, at which Principal David Johnston was guest speaker. Pictured left to right are Vice-president of the **McGill Society of Chicago** Rob Schumm, BSc'78 Chapter President Les Jackson, BCom'80, Margaret (Fry) Strandjord, MA'42, and Principal David Johnston.

Former hockey great and well-known epidemiologist Gordon Meiklejohn, MD'37 (left), was honoured by the **McGill Society of Colorado** at a Denver reception which he attended with his wife, Gretta, in the home of Chapter President Richard Duke, BSc'78, MSc'81, and his wife Debra (Minogue) Duke, BA'80.





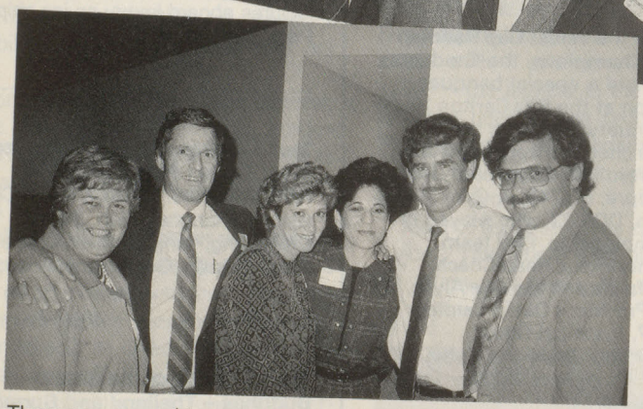
A reception at the Canadian Consulate General in San Francisco was well attended by McGill alumni: left to right, President of the **McGill Society of Northern California** John Baird, BCL'65, Carolyn Cook, and Noel Montagnon, BEng'50.



In Los Angeles, over 120 McGill alumni and friends were graciously entertained at the residence of the Canadian Consul General: from left, Frank Winser, BA'41, Consul General Joan Winser, Vice-principal Paul Davenport, Joan and Ed Boulter, BCom'39, president of the **McGill Society of Southern California.**



Dr. and Mrs. Jack White welcomed the **McGill Society of the In'and Empire** to their home in Redlands, California recently: from left, Chapter President Rob Bourre, MSc'67, MD'72, and classmates Barry Shaw and Jack White, MD'57.



There was a good turnout at the **McGill Society of San Diego** meeting held in the brand new home of Dr. and Mrs. Joel Berger. Among the guests were, from left, Lorrie and Jim Seagrim, BEng'62, Maureen (Wood) Donahoe, BScN'74, Fran Berger, Michael Donahoe, BSc'70, MD'74, and Chapter President Joel Berger, BSc'69, DDS'73.

The Graduates' Society Calendar of coming events

New York

June 8. Reception at the Holly Solomon Gallery. Speaker: Professor Derek Drummond, former Director of the School of Architecture. Contact Olga Zwozda, (212) 490-1100 (day).

Ottawa

June 14. Annual Meeting and Reception at the National Arts Centre. Guest: Principal David Johnston. Contact Helen Leslie, (613) 746-1836.

Quebec City

June 7. Reception at the Cercle de la Garnison. Speaker: Professor Paul Davenport, Vice-Principal, Planning and Computer Services. Contact Myriam Bégin, (418) 524-5151.

Saskatoon

June 13. Luncheon. Speaker: Vice-Principal John Armour. Contact Jim Bonny, (306) 933-6820 (day).

Toronto

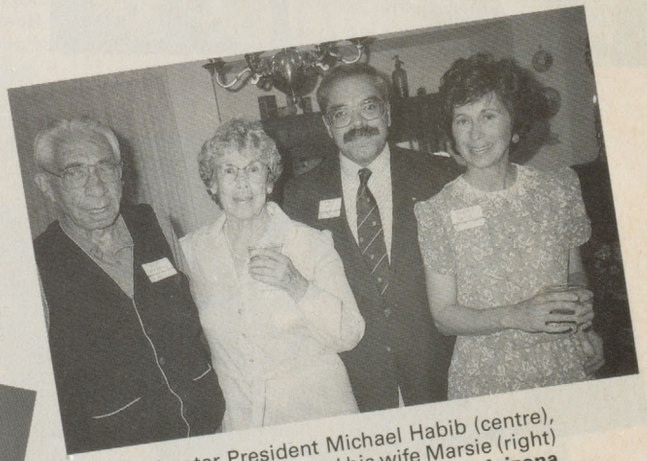
June 22. Annual Meeting and Boat Cruise. Contact Lili de Grandpré, (416) 867-4854 (day).

Washington DC

June 11. Pool party. Contact Steven Richards, (202) 364-4085.

Montreal

June 21. Harbour Boat Cruise. Contact Kathy Whitehurst, (514) 398-3556.



Chapter President Michael Habib (centre), BEng'69, MD'73 and his wife Marsie (right) entertained the **McGill Society of Arizona** at their home in Tucson recently. Pictured with them are, from left, Simon Marcus, MD'26, and Emily Harrington, BN'60.

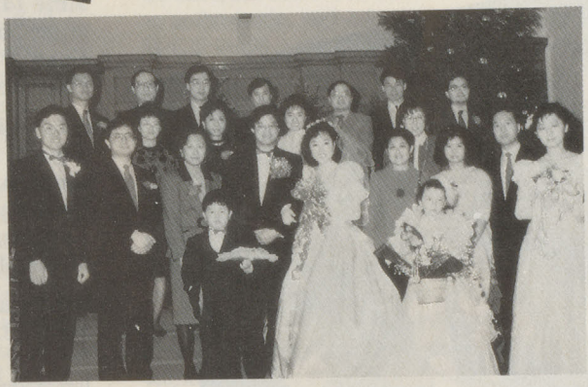


Among the guests at the **McGill Society of Georgia** meeting held at the Capital City Club in Atlanta were, from left, ine (Borenstein) Mager, BA'68, George Marts and his wife da (Nicholson) Marts, BA'68, d Eva (Bases) Beldick, BA'68.



It was a family affair at the **McGill Society of Bermuda** meeting this spring where Principal Johnston addressed the group: from left, Felicité Davidson, Chapter President Ian Davidson, BCom'67, Liz Campbell, Donald Campbell, BA'46, MD'48, his wife Dorothy Campbell, and son Gordon Campbell, MD'77.

It was a McGill affair all the way at the wedding of **McGill Society of Hong Kong** President Elizabeth Law, BCom'76, DipMgt'78, and Paul Chan, BEng'76. Of the twenty adults in the wedding party, all but two are McGill graduates!





To honour the **Vanier Cup Redmen Football Champions**, the Graudates' Society held a special banquet celebration at the Ritz Carlton Hotel on 18 January. Enjoying the evening's citations were head table guests, from left, Chancellor Jean de Grandpré, BLC'43, J. Cyril "Flin" Flanagan, DDS'23, who played on the championship 1919 team, special honorees Head Coach Charlie Baillie and his wife Alyce, Society President David Laidley, BCom'67, Principal David Johnston and Chairman of the Board of Governors Hugh Hallward, BA'51.



Enjoying the festivities at a recent **McGill Society of Jamaica** meeting were from left, Keith Roache, BSc(Agr)'59, Chapter President Lloyd Philpotts Brown, BA'57, Jamaica's Attorney-General and Minister of Justice Oswald Harding, BA'57, and Joe Hendricks, BSc(Agr)'55.

Short presidential exchange overheard at the Graduates' Society Redmen Football Banquet, "I'll trade you this award for the name of your coiffeur."



Harold Rosenberg

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This regular column provides a forum for an exchange of viewpoints and ideas among readers.

The visual arts – more than meets the eye

I love football. My dad was a member of the 1938 McGill Redmen championship team and my brother played for the Montreal Alouettes. I'm all for supporting football and every other university success story. Now, having established my loyalty, I have a question: why are the visual arts at McGill not as vibrant or well-supported as they should be? Are our priorities misplaced or do we simply underestimate the value of art?

It is time we reassessed the situation because the visual arts are no longer the exclusive preserve of the effete and the affluent. They now pervade all aspects of society.

The arts "industry" is growing rapidly. Recent statistics show that revenues generated from the commercial, professional and amateur arts represented 2.5 percent of the Canadian G.N.P. with an income multiplier effect in the neighborhood of $19 billion. In Montreal alone, as of 1983, art revenues were $2 billion. You want big business? Art is it.

The aging of the population, the increase in leisure time, and the entry of women (whose presence accounts for 60 percent of the arts' audience) into the workplace, are all factors here.

In purely practical terms, in all commercial enterprises there is an increased emphasis on art-related activities. The competitive marketplace demands superior design for objects as diverse as tea kettles and subway cars, effective graphics in packaging, advertising, annual reports, interoffice communications and formal publications – all in order to convince the sophisticated, educated consumer to buy the product. These activities warrant, at the very least, a familiarity with the principles of art and aesthetics.

On a loftier plane, many North American industries, historically indifferent to such values, are now sponsoring a multitude of art-related events like dance, music, theatre and museum shows. Many motives foster this involvement, not the least significant among which is a sense of community altruism. Leaders of industry see a role for themselves and their companies in the promotion of cultural values, and wish to participate in this growing field.

The "Art News Directory of Corporate Art Collections" from 1986 lists 600 companies. In 26 percent of these, the CEO, chairman, president or senior administrator is responsible for the collection. Now, who would have thought a few years ago that art history courses could be considered valuable for our business leaders? Clearly the need for intellectual nourishment is there.

Our universities can no longer afford to produce one-dimensional people. The positive effects of understanding the values of our culture and others in the shrinking global village are incalculable. How so?

Ethical judgements based directly or indirectly on those values are made daily. Doctors, scientists, judges, politicians and professors constantly grapple with changing mores and, by their responses, change our concept of morality. Western leaders, faced with the issues of the day – abortion, AIDS, nuclear war – are being pushed to react faster than ever before. Art encourages us to look at ourselves and others in depth, and contributes to the development of a feeling, thinking, sensitive society whose members can evaluate changing standards and can respond effectively and creatively to new situations.

And the demand is there at the university level. For example, this year the Art History Department has an enrolment of 1,500 students with a professor-student ratio of 1:300 – the highest in the university. This situation needs to be rectified not only at McGill but in all Canadian universities where the demand for art education continues to grow.

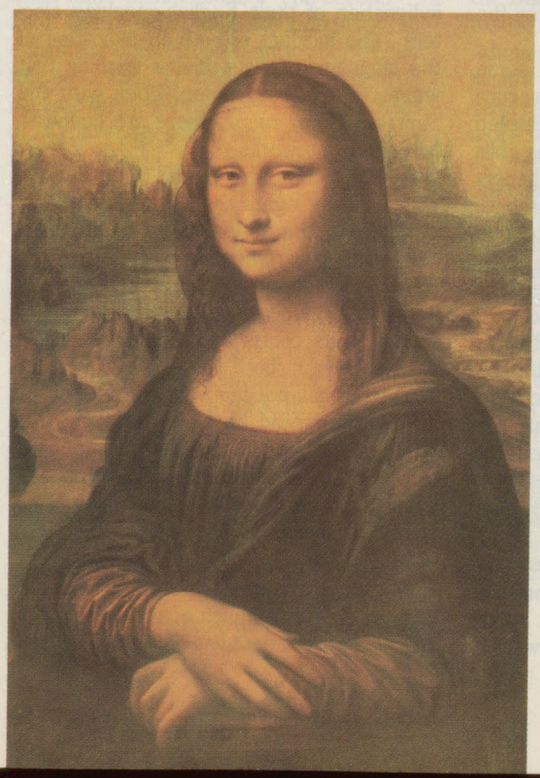
Most of these students are not art history majors. They come from all disciplines and for many reasons: to understand life through the intermediary communicative symbols of art; to relate to the cultures and values of the past as a means of dealing with the future; to reduce feelings of alienation produced by an increasingly specialized and job-oriented society. A desirable goal in studying the visual arts is to provide a sense of intellectual well-being, of wholeness and belonging. Universities have a moral responsibility to encourage this.

Art history is a way of looking at our past. It attempts to discover the social, political, economic and religious roots from which art grows and flourishes. It looks at the aspirations of societies very different from our own, and allows us to see ourselves in more objective and relative terms. Solving the problems of modern life in the global village requires the development of such abstract thinking and empathetic understanding.

Humans are creative animals. African tribes carve masks and perform elaborate rituals to express and control their relationships with nature. Indonesian natives, living in huts, dye and weave cloth into elaborate patterns to celebrate their victories and to enhance their prestige. These are not superfluous activities to these societies. We create art because we need to be intellectually and spiritually nourished, and to define and celebrate existence. McGill students need and demand art education. Art education is an urgent investment for society, yielding immense profits. That is good business. More importantly, that is good living.

JOANN MEADE, BA'62, BA'80

JoAnn Meade is the Consulting Curator of Alcan Aluminium Ltd. and art consultant to Bell Canada Enterprises and several other Canadian corporations. She is currently a director of the Graduates' Society.



Mona Lisa,
Leonardo da Vinci, circa 1503.

Trying to keep the lid on

Quebec's political spring has been hotter than Premier Bourassa prepared for. Yet some of the heat has been generated by internal combustion. By refusing to deal with continuing language policy "irritants," the government has lost control of the issue. Out of legislative sight has not meant out of the public mind.

It is still, however, business as usual in Quebec City. From the bland opening of the second National Assembly session to his offer of an uncontested seat for Jacques Parizeau, the new leader of the PQ, Bourassa seems to have thought of everything.

The secret of Bourassa's success in keeping Quebec's political barometer at "fair" has been to promise results, not specific policies that might or might not prove popular.

When it came to dealing with the possible resurgence of the PQ, Bourassa turned generous. Parizeau was invited to accept the National Assembly seat vacated by his predecessor, Pierre Marc Johnson. The premier likes to be able to keep an eye on his adversaries. Parizeau declined, choosing to rebuild his party from within before taking to the hustings.

And as for the next election, the new PQ leader claims he isn't even going to try to win, conceding that any political fight in Quebec today would be no contest. With almost sixty percent of Quebecers claiming to be satisfied with Bourassa's government, Parizeau has decided against fighting on the premier's turf.

Instead, he will try to stake out some ground of his own. His goal is to secure forty percent of the vote, the level achieved in the sovereignty referendum. As the polls show, a stable thirty percent of Quebecers are still interested in sovereignty-association. Parizeau is out to consolidate that support and to attract those who are angry with the government. The less likely the independence party is to form the next government, the greater the PQ's chances of providing a focus for a protest vote.

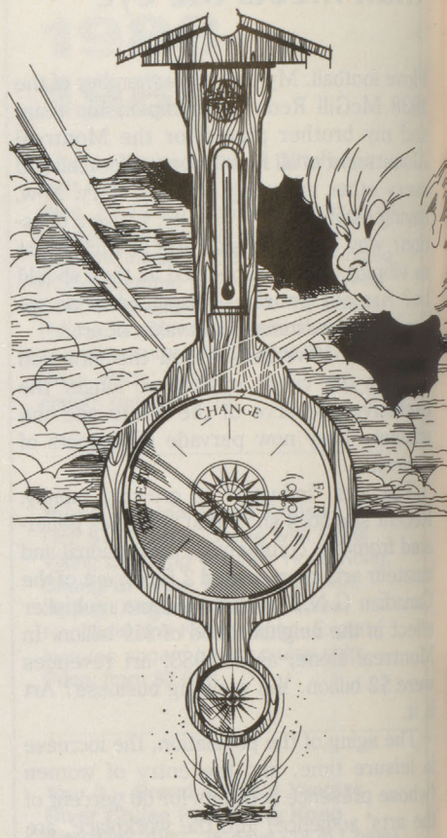
With the Parizeau threat temporarily put off, there seemed little on the horizon to disturb the "social peace" the premier is so intent on preserving. But there is, as far as English-speaking Quebecers are concerned, the language "irritant."

The question of language on commercial signs has not been addressed. The premier is waiting for the Supreme Court ruling before he decides what his policy will be. This tactic has forced the issue off the political agenda and into a kind of media gunslinging contest. Nationalist elements in the province are exploiting the issue for all it is worth. They warn of the dire linguistic and cultural consequences of allowing any other language than French – read English – to appear on the province's commercial signs. The "French face" of Montreal would automatically be dangerously disfigured. The barrage of "hold the Bill 101 line" commentary has made anglophones apprehensive. Should the Supreme Court uphold the decisions of the lower courts, which have all ruled that Bill 101's prohibition of any language but French on commercial signs is unconstitutional, it would be more difficult for Bourassa to lift the "other language" ban. Feelings have run very high. The issue has developed a dynamic of its own.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Official Languages triggered a series of events that showed how little was needed to ignite Quebec's language tinder box once again. First of all, it was greeted with a storm of protest in French-language public and private forums because d'Iberville Fortier criticized Quebec for promoting French through the "humiliation of the competition." Official censure followed immediately. In the National Assembly, the opposition forced the government to choose between voting for a motion condemning the Commissioner or appearing to endorse Fortier's view of Quebec's language relations. Bourassa chose the former. The vote was unanimous, English-speaking MNAs choosing government solidarity over the more vociferous indignation of their English-speaking electors. The incident is both an indication of the language mistrust and a warning that whatever the government does with the Supreme Court ruling, there are bound to be political fireworks.

Another Supreme Court case dealing with minority rights has had repercussions in Quebec: the action taken by the Saskatchewan government in response to the court's ruling that the NorthWest Territories Act bound the province to allow the use of French in its courts and legislature and to pass all laws in both languages. That Saskatchewan has not immediately rolled back its eighty-year-old history of ignoring that requirement is being used by francophones to prove how much better off is Quebec's linguistic minority, and by anglophones to show the ineffectualness of even the spirit of Meech Lake.

Meech Lake means a lot to Bourassa. On that accord hangs much of the political stability his government has enjoyed. The healing of the wound of constitutional exclusion has made a dramatic difference to Quebec's political and economic health. Were it to break down, a drastic change of approach would be forced on any Quebec government.



Quebec's political barometer is definitely rising.

The rumblings of discontent about the deal, from language minorities both inside and outside Quebec to politicians in other provinces, are evidence of the fragility of the balance that has been struck between what Quebec wants and what the rest of Canada is prepared to concede. Any reneging on that commitment would be viewed by the majority of Quebecers as the closing of the constitutional door on the province. Failure will be blamed on the myopia of other Canadian governments. In that case, the readjustment of Quebec's federal-provincial attitudes would certainly complicate Bourassa's political life and give Jacques Parizeau at least one leg to stand on. It remains a simmering issue, one in which Quebec does not hold the key for turning down the heat.

GRETTA CHAMBERS, BA'47

Dawson Hall



Notman Photographic Archives

Sir William Dawson and family on the Arts Building (Dawson Hall) steps, circa 1865.

Why Dawson and why Hall? The answer goes back a long way. When Principal Bethune erected the first buildings in 1843 there were just two of them, the Arts Building and the East Wing.

The later name was a hopeful one rather than an accurate designation. The idea was that one day the two buildings would be joined, and that the eastern structure would really become a "wing" of the Arts Building, but at first it was simply a detached annex.

Inside it was a rabbit warren of small rooms housing the vice-principal, the bursar, the college bailiff, the steward and all their families and servants; two bachelor lecturers, one of whom had a servant (at least he called her his servant although he kept her in his rooms – for which he was strongly censured); and away up in the attic there was an undetermined number of students. The cooking and sanitary facilities are best left to the imagination.

Then the city began blasting the new reservoir on the mountain behind and above the buildings. Rocks rained down on the roofs and made the buildings uninhabitable. The vice-principal, the bursar, the bailiff, the steward and the academic classes departed to safer quarters downtown. But some of the students stuck it out, and the East Wing became the Boarding House.

In 1885 the rain of rocks stopped and the roofs were patched, and the new principal, a Nova Scotian named William Dawson, moved in with his family. The ground floor served as the university offices, the Dawson family lived on the second floor, and some students still maintained themselves precariously in the attic. But also decorously, for with the floors uncarpeted one dared not kick up one's heels, even on a Saturday night. The building was now given dignity as "the Principal's Residence."

William Molson gave the Arts Building its much needed west wing in 1862. Included in it was a Convocation Hall, so the western addition was properly named Molson Hall. He also joined the three buildings with connecting structures. Thirty years later, the young principal had become the old and venerable principal and retired laden with honours.

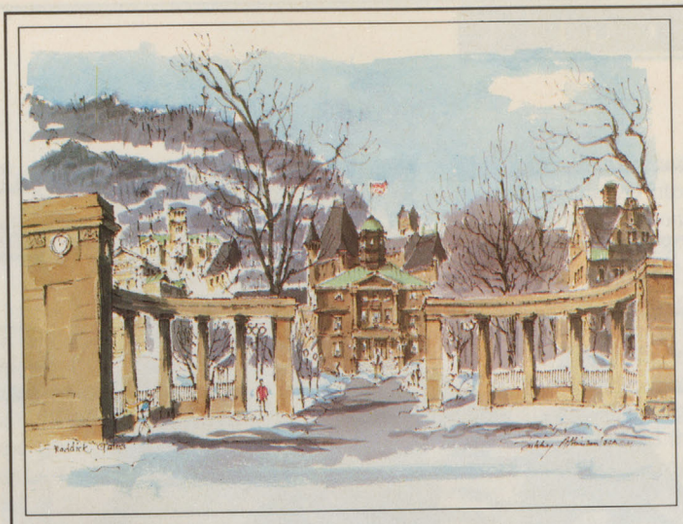
The new patrician incumbent, Sir William Peterson, was housed in the Prince of Wales Terrace. The Law Faculty, which all these years had remained downtown (and heaven knows what they got up to on Saturday nights) was now brought back to occupy the third floor of the renamed East Wing and a fourth floor was added to house them more commodiously. The second floor, like the first, now accommodated the expanding university administration. What had been Lady Dawson's drawing room became the new Principal's Office, the seat of all university power and authority. Here reigned, in turn, that formidable trio, Sir William Peterson, Sir Arthur Currie, and Principal F. Cyril James.

But the university continued to grow, especially after World War II when all those veterans came flooding back. So the lawyers were packed off to Chancellor Day Hall, the Registrar's Office was given the ground floor, and university administration occupied the rest, except for the fourth floor where the infant Graduate Faculty lived as precariously as had the students a century before.

Towards the end of the James era, the administration continued to swell mightily and began to cast covetous eyes on the great Biology Building – what splendid offices they could have there! No sooner thought than done. But the old East Wing, bereft of its former dignity as successively, the Boarding House, the Principal's Residence, and the University Administration, was being left as mere faculty offices – Arts, Science, and now very vigorous Graduate Studies. Some more seemly designation should surely be accorded. If the west wing was a hall surely the east wing should be given the same dignity? But which of its many rich associations should be honoured?

It was from that building that for nearly forty years Principal Sir William Dawson and his family had sallied forth to church on Sunday mornings, to walk through the pleasant campus he had created out of a derelict farm. As they reached Sherbrooke Street they could look back at that dignified stone residence which he had imbued with such high scientific reputation and unrivalled principalian virtues. Principal James had the new name carved in stone above the old lintel: Dawson Hall.

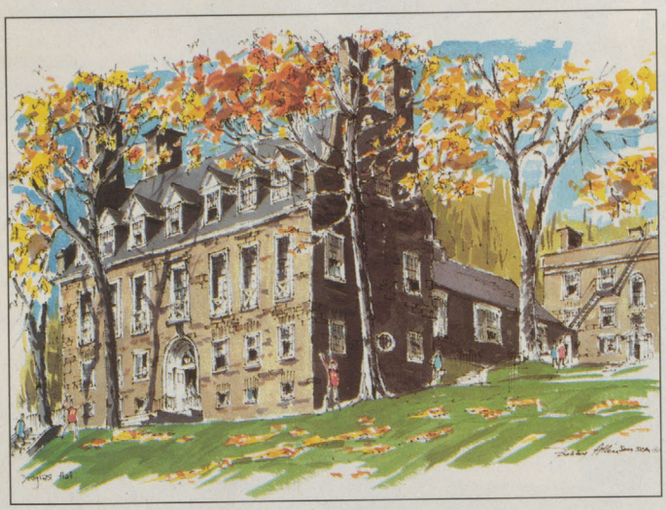
STANLEY B. FROST
Director, History of McGill Project



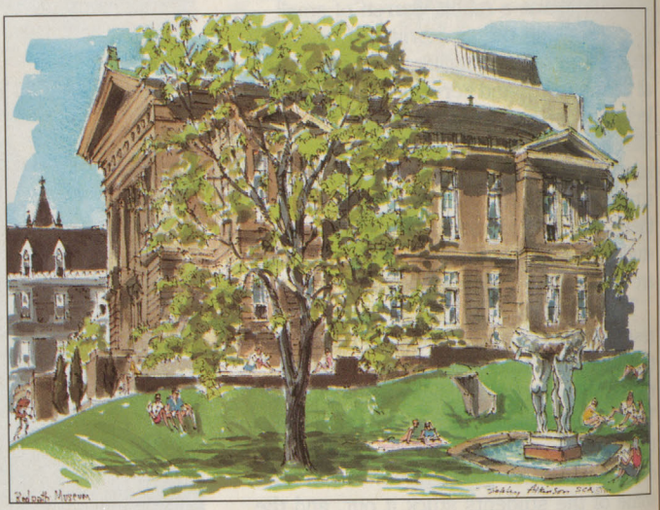
The Roddick Gates



McTavish Street



Douglas Hall



Redpath Museum

Illustrations reduced. Actual dimensions of lithographs are 12½″ in height by 17″ in width (10½″ × 14½″ image size).

McGill University Lithographs

The Graduates' Society of McGill University (McGill's worldwide alumni association) has commissioned noted artist Bobby Atkinson to capture in watercolour four picturesque McGill scenes. Each lithograph is individually signed, serially numbered by the artist and printed on 80 lb. felt paper.

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Showdown on Sherbrooke Street

All right, so it wasn't right out in the middle of Sherbrooke Street, and okay, it wasn't high noon. In fact, there were the remains of Flower Petal tea and cucumber sandwiches on china plates and linen-covered tables at the Ritz, but otherwise it was *exactly* like Wyatt Earp being challenged by some upstart gunslingers in a dusty Western town.

In this case, the upstarts were the editor and assistant editor of the *McGill News* and the fearsome Marshall Earp lived again in the form of Joel Wapnick, Professor of Music, *and* former North American Scrabble Champion. We were gathered for an epic War of Words, a fierce, no-holds-barred Scrabble-Off. And a cup of Flower Petal tea.

The two challengers, no mean word-smiths themselves, laboured under the misapprehension that two heads might be as good as one, and that they could give the good professor a run for his money. After all, they had bought the *Official Scrabble Players Dictionary*, the argument-ender of the tile world. They said they even riffled through it. They claimed to have memorized a dozen peculiar, but strategic, seven-letter words, four with no vowels, three with no consonants and five others they couldn't recall. They felt fairly confident, if a little queasy, as they finished off a fourth plate of sandwiches and cakes.

A murmur arose as the Champ arrived. He swung his deluxe World Championship Scrabble Board onto the table, narrowly missing a cream bun. The board was big, an inch deep and didn't fold. He allowed as how, in preparation for the upcoming World Championship in Reno, Nevada, he was in the process of memorizing 16,000 words. He added that the most important words to know were those of two, three and four letters. A hush fell. The pretenders sensed that they were hopelessly outclassed. Frantically the editor grabbed the Scrabble dictionary and challenged Wapnick with the first word that her eyes fell on.

"What's a janizary?" she croaked.

"Spelled with a 'z' or double 's'?" he asked quietly.

They were doomed. Not only did he know what it meant (a member of the Turkish infantry) but he also knew the words which preceded and followed it and on which page it appeared in different editions. He went on to say that two of his



Harold Rosenberg

Scrabble champion Joel Wapnick waits with bemused forbearance as the *News* team tries vainly to prove that two heads are better than one.

closest friends were janizaries – or janissaries.

"Aaargh," moaned the editor.

Wapnick spelled that too.

The assistant editor turned pale and suddenly remembered an urgent appointment. He bolted towards the door. He was dragged back to his chair and the editor slapped him with a soggy tea bag. He thanked her. The game began.

Letter tiles were racked and the double clock set to the alloted twenty-five minutes for each side, allowing barely two minutes per turn. The challengers begged for a little pre-shoot out advice. Their pleas were met only by a stony, gunslinger stare. The tension was terrible.

What follows is an accurate, if pathetic, transcript of a brief part of the proceedings, wherein we see the shocking effects of extreme pressure on the human psyche:

Assistant
Editor: Aw geez, I wanted to pick the letters. That's not fair.
Editor: Okay, okay, so you can punch the clock... not now you cretin!
AE: I've got a word.
E: Oh yeah, great word, eh?
AE: We're losing time. I'm putting it down. H-O-N-K-S
E: Ow! I said you could punch the *clock*.
AE: Yeah, well that tea bag hurt!

(Challengers earn 12 points. Time elapsed: 4 minutes 31 seconds.)

Champ: C-A-T-I-O-N-S
E: "Cay-shuns" What the hell are "cay-shuns?"
AE: Well you're the editor, and you're the one who *had* to keep the book over the weekend!
Champ: It's pronounced cat-eyons.
E & AE: I knew that!

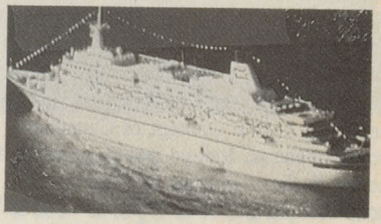
(Champion, using all seven tiles and a triple word square, earns 87 points. Time elapsed: eleven seconds)

Finally, mercifully, time ran out for the challengers. They barely noticed, due to a heated dispute over whose turn it was to write down the score. Parsley and doilies flew everywhere. Earp had won again, eking out a narrow 250-point victory.

Then Wapnick rose, scratched another notch in his World Championship Scrabble Board and packed his tiles. He straightened his shoulders, turned, then strode off into the sunset to pay the babysitter.

DIANA GRIER AYTON

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Ritter in Residence, A Comic Collection, by Erika Ritter, McClelland and Stewart, 1987, 192 pages, $19.95 hardcover.

Eureka! I have found out who I am – and who everybody else is.

Actually I should have said Erika! since these dazzling insights occurred as a result of reading Erika Ritter's, BA'68, second book, *Ritter in Residence*. No more poking around in dusty memories of childhood, no more staring at rude ink blots in fruitless efforts to give edges to a hazy sense of self. No more angst-y afternoons at Bergman movies wondering where one fits into the Big Picture. Now Ritter has written and all is revealed.

We learn, for example, that there are basically only two types of people - those who listen to FM radio and those who prefer AM. Deep, right? Among sub-groups are the Huppies ("past participle of Hippie") and Yuppies, destined always to be at war. The issue might be food ("the battle lines between hot submarine and haute cuisine were clearly drawn") or clothing. Apparently, "there were legendary Clothes *Kriegs*, spectacular aerial battles" in which silk suits "dog-fought it out with corduroy classics that had seen long service in bargaining sessions between high school English teachers and a recalcitrant Board."

In what may garner her the Order of Canada, Ms. Ritter writes outspokenly on coffee citing it as "a beverage of enormous centrality to the concept of Canadian consciousness. Indeed it is arguable that coffee is the one thing that keeps us conscious at all."

Aside from its national significance, coffee lays us bare as individuals according to what we choose to do with it. Black, no sugar: "No desire here to put a stamp of individuality on their coffee or themselves... the type who cooks up Kraft Dinner exactly according to the specifications." One cream, one sugar: "Less morose than the black, no sugar type. Known to put bits of chopped olive into the Kraft Dinner in a mad moment."

I think you must be getting a sense of the trenchant analysis of various behaviours. Are we "schleppy" or "savvy" money managers? Do we know that "Roll-over" is "what the mining stock you bought on a tip from your accountant's cousin does just before it dies?" Could we fit a Dewar's profile? It's all here.

Lest you think Ms. Ritter gives us no respite from gruelling self-examination, there are great historical figures to consider: Myrna Hemmingstitch, "the realest woman of them all" on the scene in Europe of the '20s and '30s penning such works as *For Whom the Jell Moulds* (a comprehensive look at cooking for large international brigades during a civil war) and *The Bun Also Rises*; and the Katharine Hepburn-type great dames, sporty gals in tweed jackets who said "Say! Isn't this simply grand?" Where are such women now?



Erika Ritter must be quite a dame herself: ACTRA Award winner, as a playwright and radio host (CBC's "Dayshift"), she currently writes a column for the Toronto Star. Her first book, *Urban Scrawl*, was published in 1984.

Even great gals hit the odd clunker. What thuds in this book is a piece about Stephen Leacock's unsung twin, Stephanie, apparently the true author of his work. However, the hilarious word pictures (a pekinese in a kerchief is a "prune in a sling") and a poignant recollection of an influential teacher make it all worthwhile.

For my money, buster, this is a swell book.

DIANA GRIER AYTON

A New Brunswick Album – Glimpses of the Way We Were, by Mary Biggar Peck, Hounslow Press, 1987, 144 pages, $27.95.

Most people look at a photograph, have an emotional reaction and then move on. This common and pleasurable experience has made photography "the people's art."

There is another way to look. It is called "reading a photograph" and demands more attention. The reward is the pleasure of discovery.

Mary Biggar Peck's, BA'41, *A New Brunswick Album – Glimpses of the Way We Were* offers a chance to do some fascinating picture reading.

This collection of photographs dating from 1885 to 1955 was chosen from various museums and archives in New Brunswick and Quebec. We see New Brunswickers of the past living their daily lives and share their special times.

It is this kind of book that makes us appreciate the role of archives in preserving our visual history. They can't possibly show the public all of their vast collections, but they serve as a prime resource for authors such as Mrs. Peck who have the will to dig in and discover. Many future books will be born from these collections. The author of this book is currently researching one on Nova Scotia.

As a photographer I have learned to be wary of captions that draw conclusions from what is in a photograph. It is up to the viewer to draw conclusions. For instance, in the section "Contrasting Lifestyles" on page 96, the plate titled "Family Life" is captioned:

"The men stand on one side of the room, the women and the children are seated on the other, beside a table holding what is probably the family Bible."

When you read this photograph the central object becomes, not the people, not the book, but a bottle of home brew that is being proudly displayed by the man in the centre of the photograph. Why? More questions than answers... that is the excitement of a book like this.

Mrs. Peck's time frame seems sabotaged by the weakness of the fifties photographs. The stronger pictures from this period have not yet settled into the archives. The need for archives to collect more current photographs was addressed in the "Eyes of Time" conference held in Ottawa nearly a decade ago, but not much has changed. This was a chance for archivists, curators and photographers to share the problem of how photographs end up in safe storage with availability for historical uses.

Perhaps the fifties are still too close and archivists have to take a more aggressive role in searching out these images.

The content of the photographs is excellent, but in some cases production of a new print would have given better reproduction and therefore more information. Specifically, the shot of the matinee crowd leaving the Capital Theatre in Saint John frustrates me. I know there is

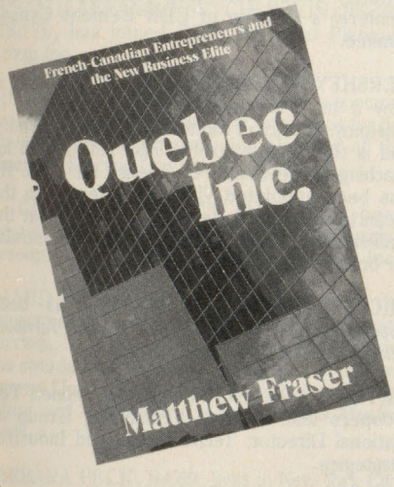


more detail in the faces of the crowd as well as in the building and theatre sign. A new print would have given that to us. One need only look at "A Warmly Dressed Driver and Team" on page 85 to see how good the reproduction can be with a well-made print.

There is always the question, "which photograph do you like the best?" For me, the lead photograph in the section "At Play" on page 22 takes that honour. If you disagree, that is a tribute to Mrs. Peck's selection. There is a lot to choose from.

GEORGE ZIMBEL

Quebec Inc., by Matthew Fraser, Key Porter Books, 1987, 256 pages, $24.95.



The opening chapter of Quebec Inc. describes the corporate annual meeting of Cascades Inc. where a sea of pin stripes is turned out to get a glimpse of company president and chief executive officer (CEO) Bernard Lemaire. A McGill University dropout, the son of a man the story-tellers like to call a garbageman and one of the richest men in Canada, the fifty-one-year-old Lemaire is a star attraction in Quebec.

Lemaire is a man who prefers home town hockey games in the small Eastern Townships village of Kingsley Falls to the business clubs of Montreal. His father was a basement inventor and entrepreneur who started his own paper recycling business. Yet the super success story of Cascades and his personal dynamism have made Lemaire "one of the most celebrated personalities among the new breed of Quebec entrepreneurs," says author Matthew Fraser.

It is with unbridled enthusiasm that Fraser looks at the rise of Quebec's corporate elite. His fascination with the success of this class of French Canadians comes through loud and clear. Yet despite his patronizing bias that French Canadian business leaders are all colourful characters, Fraser tells an interesting story.

Fraser puts a face to Quebec business. Hence we learn that Camille Dagenais, the retired chairman and CEO of the engineering giant SNC, is "an impeccably dressed, white-haired gentleman, his face usually well-tanned from the frequent visits to his Florida condo," or that Michel Belanger, chairman of the Banque Nationale, is a "stout man with a strong jut-jaw and a swoop of brown hair brushed straight back from his forehead."

If anything, Fraser's assessment of this wealthy group is too glowing. It is certainly true that the French Canadian business corps has in recent years become a force to contend with on a national and international scale. And precisely because of the huge strides made in such a short time, the emergence of French Canadian business should be lauded. But like anywhere else Quebec business is ruthless and cut throat. Fraser doesn't address this.

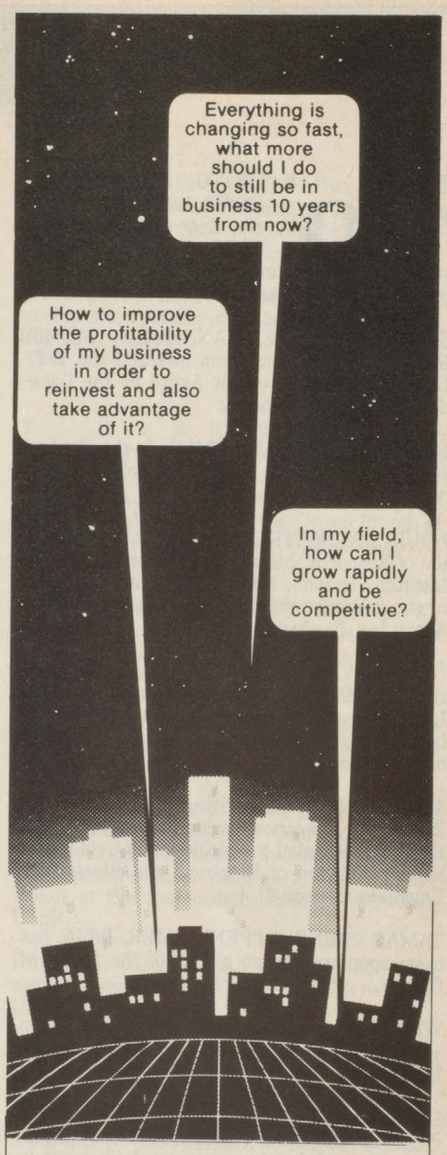
While we are told that real estate developer Daniel Fournier is a shrewd mover, there are no examples of shrewd deals. In fact, the story of how Fournier amassed about $35 million worth of real estate in a couple of years reads as if he happened to be in the right place at the right time and... bingo, made deals. It's hard to believe it was simply "serendipity" that brought him to Pierre Schooner, president of Les Coopérants, the insurance company that financed many of Fournier's deals.

Fraser, however, is not afraid to touch some of the stickier aspects of Quebec politics. He quotes Fournier as saying, "I don't want to sound hostile, but I don't agree with those who say that what the Parti Québécois did was extreme. If it was extreme, it was extreme because it was so absolutely necessary."

Although Fraser makes a point to say that the recent political climate in Quebec is merely a psychological backdrop to the book, he agrees that much of today's entrepreneurial dynamism is due to Parti Québécois policies. "It sounds almost like heresy," Fraser writes, "but the PQ government of the early 1980s was in fact one of the most pro-business regimes in Canadian history... the PQ adopted a series of pro-market policies that fuelled an astonishing blaze of business activity."

But what Fraser is really attracted to, and what he does best, is describe the bright lights of the business crowd. And for readers interested in learning about these personalities, this is the book to read.

KATHERINE MACKLEM, BA'81



To reach your objectives, make sure you have the proper tools:

- an aggressive and realistic development plan;
- the adequate resources for the proper positions;
- the ability of making the most of business opportunities;
- progessive, secure, flexible and healthy financing;
- well-balanced tax planning;
- a marketing strategy adapted to your market segment;
- an efficient and economical way to manage all information pertaining to your business.

Charette, Fortier, Hawey Touche Ross
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

ALUMNOTES

THE '40s

DR. O. A. BATTISTA, BSc'40, has invented a new diet drug called EXPAND-TABS. The pills slowly swell to at least 15 times their original volume to provide a growing feeling of fullness.

SIDNEY M. FRIEDMAN, BA'38, MD'40, MSc'41, PhD'46, has been awarded the 1987 Distinguished Achievement Award by the Canadian Hypertension Society.

MADELEINE PARENT, BA'40, is the Quebec representative on the National Action Committee on the Status of Women.

LOUIS SIMNOVITCH, BSc'41, PhD'44, Director of Research, Mount Sinai Hospital Research Institute, Toronto, has been appointed chairman of the scientific and medical advisory board for Allelix Inc. Biochemicals Division.

GEORGE V. MEAGHER, BEng'42, Chairman of the Dilworth, Secord, Meagher and Associates Limited group of engineering companies, has been elected Chairman of the Canada-India Business Council.

THEODORE WILDI, BEng'44, an Emeritus Professor of electrical engineering at Université Laval, was awarded the McNaughton Gold Medal by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (Region 7).

TAMAR (SIINE) OPPENHEIMER, BA'46, has been appointed as an officer of the Order of Canada.

WILLIAM J. REID, BCom'47, has been appointed as Senior Vice-President, Corporate Finance, Air Canada.

DONALD I. DRENNAN, BCom'48, formerly President and Chief Executive Officer of Simmons Limited, has been appointed Chairman in addition to continuing as C.E.O.

W. GORDON KEARNS, BA'49, has been appointed Manager, Internal Communications, for Du Pon Canada Inc.

PAUL M. MARSHALL, BCL'49, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of Norcen Energy Resources Limited.

PETER DALE SCOTT, BA'49, PhD'55, has written *Coming to Jakarta*, published by McClelland and Stewart.

THE '50s

ROBERT B. KEEFLER, BEng'50, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the Régie de l'assurance automobiledu Québec.

JAMES W. S. McOUAT, BA'50, has been appointed Vice-President, Legal and Regulatory Affairs, Pipeline Division of TransCanada PipeLines.

J. ARCHE CARMICHAEL, MSW'51, was elected Chairman of the Senior Bureau of the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce.

J. MAURICE LeCLAIR, BSc'49, MD'51, has been elected to the Board of Directors of Sceptre Resources Limited.

ALFRED POWIS, BCom'51, has been named a director of Norcen Energy Resources Limited.

A. GORDON SLADE, BEng'51, has been appointed Special Advisor, Business Development, for Sedgwick Tomenson Inc.

WILLIAM WIGMORE, BEng'51, has retired from Westinghouse Canada Inc.

PAUL D. MATTHEWS, BCom'52, has been appointed Vice-President and Treasurer, Stelco Inc.

T. OSCAR STANGELAND, BA'50, BCL'53, has been elected Chairman of the Executive Board of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

RICHARD D. TOPAZLAN, DDS'55, Professor and Chairman, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, School of Dental Medicine, and Professor of Surgery, School of Medicine, University of Connecticut, has published *Oral and Maxillofacial Infections*, Second Edition, with W. B. Sauders, Toronto.

W. JOHN MOFFATT, BEng'56, has been appointed Midwestern Regional Sales Manager for Hercules Inc.

ROBERT A. SHEA, BEng'56, has been appointed Assistant Vice-President, Advanced Train Control Development at CP Rail.

W. G. WRIGHT, BCom'56, has been appointed Director Employee Relations at Stelco Steel Inc.

TREVOR B. DAVEY, MEng'57, Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Coordinator of Biomedical Engineering, California State University, has been named a Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

PETER J. JOTKUS, BEng'57, Vice-President, Chemical Operations, Reed Inc., has assumed responsibility for the flexible packaging division.

GEZA KARDOS, MEng'57, PhD'65, Professor, Department of Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont., has been named a Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

ALAN S. MacKENZIE, BEng'58, has been appointed Vice-President, Raw Materials and Transportation, at Stelco Steel Inc.

DESMOND F. HUDSON, BEng'59, has been appointed President, Northern Telecom World Trade, Northern Telecom Limited, Mississauga, Ontario.

FREDERICK LOWY, BA'55, MD'59, Professor in the Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, has been appointed Chairman of the Ontario Inquiry on Prescription Drugs after completing a seven-year term as Dean of Medicine at the University of Toronto.

STEPHEN T. O'FARRELL, BEng'59, has been appointed Vice-President of Texaco Latin America/West Africa.

DR. LEONARD ROSMARIN, BA'59, MA'60, is now full Professor of French and Chairperson of the Department of French, Italian, and Spanish at Brock University, St. Catherines, Ontario.

THE '60s

JAMES E. LUCE, PhD'60, has been named a TAPPI Fellow for his work studying and reporting on the relationships between paper properties and process variables.

WALTER MACELUCH, BArch'60, has been appointed Director, Broadcast Centre Design and Construction responsible for the new CBC development project in Toronto.

DAVID PICKERSGILL, BEng'61, is now the President and Chief Executive Officer of the privately owned Con-Force Structures Limited, formerly a division of CBR Cement Canada Limited.

HERSHEY WARSHAWSKY, MSc'61, PhD'66, is now a full Professor in the Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, and is the recipient of the Leo Yaffe Award for teaching in the Faculty of Science for 1988. He has been appointed Visiting Professor in the Department of Oral Biology and Surgery at the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, for one month this summer.

MICHEL CHRETIEN, MSc'62, has been appointed to the Scientific and Medical Advisory Board for Allelix Biochemicals Inc.

ARTHUR COLLIN, PhD'62, has joined The Coopers and Lybrand Consulting Group as National Director, Technological and Industrial Strategies.

HENRY SULD, PhD'62, has written a book called *Cry from the Abyss*, published by Exposition Press of Florida, Inc.

DR. JENNIFER R. NIEBYL, BSc'63, has been appointed Professor and Head, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics.

PIERRE PAQUIN, BCL'63, after serving as Air Canada's General Manager in Paris for western Europe for nine years, is now the new General Manager for Air Canada in Ottawa. He has recently published a book called *À l'ombre de l'Étoile*.

RALPH M. STEINMAN, BSc'63, has been appointed a Professor at the Rockefeller University, New York.

GILLIAN (THOMSON) MICHELL, BA'64, BLS'65, MLS'70, has been appointed Associate Dean of Library and Information Science at the University of Western Ontario.

MARTIN CONNELL, BEng'65, Chairman and majority shareholder of Toronto-based Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd., set up Calmeadow Charitable Foundation and launched a novel development plan to help Canada's native peoples.

JACQUES A. DROUIN, MBA'66, has been appointed President and Chief Operating Officer of The Laurentian Group Corporation.

RICHARD HOLLEY, BSc'66, MSc'69, has joined the technical services department of John Labatt Co. in London, Ontario.

FRANK SLOVER, BA'66, has become associated with the law firm of Altman, Kritzer and Levick, in Atlanta, Georgia.

DAVID A. C. WALKER, BA'66, is now Senior Lecturer and Head of the Department of English at Seke Teachers College in Zimbabwe.

DAVID M. DOUBILET, BA'64, BCL'67, is a partner of Fasken & Calvin, barristers & solicitors, Toronto, and of Fasken Martineau Walker, an international and interprovincial law firm.

LEN A. HOLUBOWICH, BSc'67, has been named President of Champlain Industries Inc. of Clifton, New Jersey.

SUSAN (LAFRAMBOISE) CHIASSON, BSc'68, MSc'70, has joined DPM Financial Planning Group Inc.

CHARLES W. NIMS, BA'68, has been appointed Vice-President, Materials and Distribution for the Emerson Power Transmission Division of the Emerson Electric Co., Ithaca, New York.

E. COURTNEY PRATT, BA'68, has been appointed Senior Vice-President Human Resources and Strategic Planning, Noranda Inc.

HAMID SALEEMI, MLS'68, teaches in the Department of Adult Education & Community Services, Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria, and was awarded a PhD in Education Psychology from Bayero University for his work titled *Islamic Values and Commitment Among Hausa Muslim Youth*.

BARBARA PECK, BA'69, lives in New York City where she is Senior Editor of *Travel and Leisure* magazine.

KIMBERLEY J. STONE, BEng'69, has been appointed General Manager, Lignin Chemicals Division, Reed Inc.

THE '70s

IAN G. COOK, BCom'70, has established Fulcrum Associates, a Toronto firm consulting in the areas of organizational and human resources development.

NORMAN E. THOGERSEN, BA'70, has been appointed General Manager, Forest Products Business, C-I-L Inc.

GEORGE RADWANSKI, BA'68, BCL'71, has joined the firm of A.R.A. Consultants as partner in charge of public policy practise.

JACK I. COHEN, BCom'72, has become a partner of Cherniak Gottlieb and Company.

ALLAN COATES, BA'75, has joined the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications as a policy advisor in the Broadcasting and Cable Office.

PIER-GIORGIO FONTANA, PhD'75, has been appointed Director, Regulatory Affairs, Nordic Laboratories Inc.

YECHIEL GLUSTEIN, MEd'75, is the Quebec Region Director of B'nai Brith Canada.

MARK GOLD, BA'71, BCL'75, has been named a Vice-President of Wells Fargo Bank's San Francisco legal department.

ELIZABETH A. LEVIN, BSc'75, is Associate Professor of Psychology at Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario.

J. FRASER MANN, MA'72, LLB'75, PhD'76, a partner of Borden & Elliot, Toronto, is the author of *Computer Technology and the Law in Canada*, a text on Canadian computer law, published by Carswell Legal Publications.

MICHAEL STOBER, BA'75, has recently written a textbook titled, *Entrapment in Canadian Criminal Law*, published by Carswell Legal Publications.

CHARLES MICHAEL YEATES, BEng'75, has joined William M. Mercer Limited as a senior consultant in their Organization and Strategic Planning Practise.

PETER BERG, BCom'76, is an economist preparing research papers for parliamentarians and House of Commons committees in Ottawa.

JACK FRYMER, BCom'76, has just graduated from Osgoode Hall Law School.

PEARL GOLDMAN, BCL'76, LLB'77, LLM'78, has been appointed Coordinator of the Legal Research and Writing Program at Nova University Law Center in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

GENE V. MERCER, MA'76, has joined First City Trust Company as Assistant Vice-President, Treasury.

JACQUELINE WALL, BA'76, has assumed the Vice-Presidency of the Montreal Teachers' Association, and is a French Specialist at the Dorval branch of Youth Horizons.

HEATHER CAMERON, MLS'77, has been named Vice-President of ABC-CLIO publishers.

PAUL COURTEMANCHE, BCom'74, MBA'77, has been appointed Vice-President Research and Development, Marketing Group, Laurentian Financial Services.

JANE HEWITSON, BSc'77, BArch'78, has been named Senior Associate at Huygens DiMella Shaffer and Associates, Architects and Planners, Boston, Massachusetts.

KATHLEEN MARY HUGESSEN, BSc'77, has been appointed editor of the *Westmount Examiner*.

NIELS JENSEN, BA'77, is a cabinetmaker in Tomifobia, Quebec, and has started a new business called Menuiserie Design/Design Workshop.

MARY MAYER-HENNELLY, MLS'77, has been appointed the Assistant Director of the Norfolk, Virginia Public Library System.

M. JACQUES A. NADEAU, MBA'77, has been appointed Director of Professional Services at Cumberland Drugs.

BARRY SKARF, BSc'68, MD'77, has joined the staff of Henry Ford Hospital as their neuro-ophthalmologist, with appointments in Ophthalmology, Neurology, and Neurological Surgery.

RICHARD M. BOGOROCH, BCL'78, LLB'79, has become a partner in the law firm of Thomson, Rogers in Toronto.

THE '80s

KENNETH ABRAMOVITCH, BSc'76, DDS'80, has recently been appointed Assistant Professor of Pathology and Radiology at the Dental Branch of the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston.

CHRIS KORESSIS, BSc'78, BCL'81, LLB'82, has joined the Royal Bank of Canada as Legal Advisor, Contracts in the bank's Operations & Systems Department in Toronto.

LAURENCE LUBIN, BA'81, has been appointed Manager, Corporate Trust Services, National Trust Co.

JAMES PETER MacARTHUR, BA'81, has been appointed Second Secretary (Commercial) at the Canadian High Commission in New Delhi, India, after spending three years as a trade commissioner at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow, USSR.

DAVID M. DOUVADJIAN, MBA'82, has been elected Assistant Vice-President of Meredith & Grew Inc.

MARC ELMAN, BCom'82, DipPubAcc'83, has been admitted as a partner in the firm of Ptack Schnarch Basevitz, Chartered Accountants.

RONALD D. GOTTESMAN, BSc'78, MD'82, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Pediatrics in the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, in the division of Pediatric Intensive Care at the Montreal Children's Hospital.

BRIAN McDONOUGH, BCL'81, LLB'82, is now Executive Director of Montreal's English-Speaking Catholic Council.

T. H. SAUDER, BEng'82, has been appointed National Packaging Coordinator with Andrés Wines Ltd.

RICHARD DEGRE, PhD'83, has been appointed Director of Research and Development at Lallemand Inc.

SERGE LECLAIRE, MBA'83, has been appointed Senior Vice-President, Systems and Support Services, at Montreal Trust.

ROMAN ORYSCHUK, BCom'76, MBA'83, has been appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of National Bank Leasing Inc., a subsidiary of the National Bank of Canada.

LORNE A. CLARKE, BSc'80, MD'84, is chief resident at the Izaak Walton Killam Hospital for Children in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and begins this July a three year fellowship in metabolic diseases and genetics in children in Vancouver.

ALUMNOTES

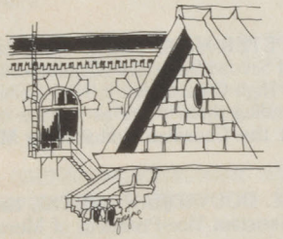
RAY KILBURN, BMus'85, LMus'85, has performed with the Indiana University Concert Orchestra, Bloomington, Indiana.

BRENDA R. VAN FECHTMANN, BSc'85, has been listed in *Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges* and is a third-year medical student at the University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences in Des Moines, Iowa.

DAVID MARGO, BA'86, has started a store called Presselect that will deliver international newspapers and magazines to your door. The store is located in Westmount, Quebec.

NICHOLAS A. VLAHOS, LLB'86, BCL'86, was awarded the McDonald Travelling Scholarship, the Thomas Alexander Rowat Prize (shared) and the Montreal Bar Association Prize in Civil Law (shared), and has returned to Aix-Marseilles law faculty for a second year in pursuit of a doctorate in international trade law.

HENRY L. BATES, BA'87, has joined the Ford Motor Credit Company as a Management Trainee and is now living in Boston, Massachusetts.



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Daytime Courses – Special Intensive French, September 19 to November 21, 9 weeks, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., 5 times a week, 225 hours, fee $ 980.00. Apply in person with full payment by certified cheque or money order.

45-hour courses starting the week of September 6

Evening Courses* – 12 weeks
6-8 or 8-10 p.m. twice a week.
Functional French for Professionals, Health Care and Medicine, 6-8 p.m., twice a week.

Noon Courses* – 15 weeks
12-1:30 p.m., twice a week

Afternoon Courses* – 12 weeks
4-6 p.m., twice a week

Saturday Courses* – 12 weeks
9 a.m.-1p.m.

* **Fees:** $ 188.00; Functional French, $ 218.00.

* **Classification Tests** – August 3, 11 or 17 at 7 p.m.
Apply in person before test date from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., with $ 7 cash.

Further Information: Languages Department, Redpath Library Building, 398-6160.

For a copy of the announcement, please call 398-3725.

McGill Centre for Continuing Education

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IN MEMORIAM

THE EARLY 1900s

JAMES A. KEARNS, BSc'12, at Montreal, on 21 Jan. 1988.

FRANK MENDEL, DDS'15, at Montreal, on 17 March 1988.

HYMAN H. PEARSON, DDS'17, at Montreal on 14 Jan. 1988.

J. GRACE GARDNER, BA'18, at Pierrefonds, Que., on 20 Jan. 1988.

MAURICE NAIHOUSE, MD'18, at Montreal, on 30 Sept. 1987.

A.H. CAMERON, MD'19, at Wyandotte, Mich., on 24 Jan. 1988.

THE '20s

DARRELL L. CALKIN, BSc'21, at Annapolis, N.S., on 22 Jan. 1988.

KENELM M. WINSLOW, BSc'21, at Brockville, Ont., on 19 Feb. 1988.

CHARLES E. SHAPIRO, MD'22, of Ottawa, Ont., on 22 April 1987.

JOHN S. DORMER, BSc'23, at Mississauga, Ont., on 9 March 1988.

J. HUME GRISDALE, BSA'23, at Toronto, Ont., on 17 Dec. 1987.

WILLIAM SPRIGGS, BSc'23, at Montreal, on 10 Feb. 1988.

A. REGINALD WINN, BSc/Arts'23, at Montreal, on 30 Jan. 1988.

MARY GWENDOLYN (FEILDERS) BUCHANAN, BA'24, at Montreal, on 7 Jan. 1988.

HON. F. T. COLLINS, BCL'24, at Montreal, on 2 Jan. 1988.

REGINALD S. HENDERSON, MD'24, at Halifax, N.S., on 15 Oct. 1987.

W. C. SAYLOR, BCom'24, at Trenton, Ont., on 25 May 1987.

WINNIFRED (HURDMAN) DAVIES, BA'25, at Kamloops, B.C., on 8 Sept. 1987.

LEON D. FREEDMAN, BA'25, at Montreal, on 4 Jan. 1988.

ALICE (SILVER) GOULD, BA'25, at Montreal, on 23 March 1988.

SAMUEL H. HARDIN, DDS'25, at Edmonton, Alta., on 27 Nov. 1987.

DONALD A. SOMERVILLE, DDS'25, at Bristol, N.B., on 28 Oct. 1987.

DR. GILBERT WILSON, BSc'25, at London, England, during July 1986.

PHILP N. GROSS, BSc'26, at Ottawa, Ont., on 3 March 1988.

ERICA. MACNAUGHTON, MD'26, at Cornwall, Ont., on 6 Dec. 1987.

ARCHIBALD H. NEWMAN, Arts'26, at Nepean, Ont., on 17 March 1988.

FRANK A. EDWARD, BA'25, DDS'27, at Fort Myer, Fla., on 6 March 1988.

EDWARD HENRY PRIOR HAMILTON, BSc/Arts'27, at Toronto, Ont., on 13 March 1988.

BEATRICE (LYMAN) JOHNSTON, BA'27, MA'29, at Knowlton, Que., on 30 Dec. 1987.

JOHN ARTHUR ROSS, BCom'27, at Toronto, Ont., on 4 Jan. 1988.

LAURENCE SESSENWEIN, BA'24, BCL'27, at Monteal, on 9 Feb. 1988.

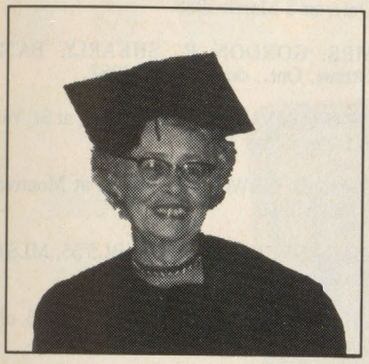
MARGUERITE (WICKENDEN) ARGALL, BA'28, at Montreal, on 11 March 1988.

LOUIS FREEDMAN, BA'28, at Montreal, on 19 Jan. 988.

WILLIAM E. C. SYKES, BSc'28, at Hudson Heights, Que., on 6 Feb. 1988.

She loved McGill...

and through her Will, bequeathed an endowment in perpetuity.



Dorothy McMurray faithfully served as Personal Secretary to four successive Principals.

Her great affection for McGill is reflected in her legacy. Having lived frugally all her life, and without surviving family, she left one-third of her estate respectively to the Salvation Army, to her church, and to the institution she had loved and served so well for 35 years. McGill received $50,000 to be directed toward the University's greatest need. Her bequest is invested as an endowment which annually funds bursaries for worthy students who need financial help.

On retirement, she was awarded an honorary M.A. in recognition of her extraordinary service to the University. At the 1964 Convocation, Vice-Principal Fieldhouse spoke of her as part of the McGill legend: "she worked for McGill and thought of McGill, and worked for, and thought of, little else; with a fierce pride in its achievement and an equally fierce eye to whatever she feared might threaten it."



Caricature of Dorothy McMurray drawn by Arthur Lismer, ARCA.

The well-known artist, Arthur Lismer, who was also for many years a Lecturer and Professor in Architecture and Fine Arts at McGill, caricatures her with broom, gun, spike and waste-basket, disposing of faculty and students alike. While she may have been terrifyingly efficient as the guardian of the Principal's Office, she also loved any excuse for a party.

We have this record of Arthur Lismer's humour because Dorothy decided they should have one last glorious fling in the soon-to-be-renovated East Wing of the Arts Building. She commissioned him to decorate the walls, which he tackled with exuberant enthusiasm, producing caricatures of past principals from James McGill on. Dorothy McMurray must have been delighted when he included her feisty activities.

The walls were soon painted over, but her caring for McGill lives on in perpetuity through her endowment.

If you would like information about Bequests and Planned Giving to McGill, please contact:

Mrs. Ann Cihelka
Bequests and Planned Giving
McGill University
3605 Mountain Street
Montreal, Quebec H3G 2M1
Telephone: (514) 398-3559

IN MEMORIAM

ARTHUR M. VINEBERG, BSc'24, MSc'28, MD'28, PhD'33, at Montreal, on 26 March1988.

REGINALD A. WINN, BSc/Arts'23, DDS'28, at Montreal, on 30 Jan. 1988

JOHN M. C. GAMBLE, BCom'29, at Krkland Lake, Ont., on 22 Jan. 1988.

THE '30s

G. S. A. BACON, BA'30, at Winnipeg, Man., on 3 Sept. 1986.

REGINALD C. HARVEY, BA'28, BCL'31, at Pittsburgh, Penn., on 18 Feb. 1988.

THOMAS ROSS MONTGOMERY, BCon'32, at Montreal, on 30 Jan. 1988.

C. K. ROWAN-LEGG, MD'32, at Ottawa, Ont., in Dec. 1987.

JAMES GILBERT TURNER, MD'32, at Victoria, B.C., on 2 Dec. 1987.

MARGARET (IVES) WHEELER, BA'33, BLS'64, of Lethbridge, Alta., on 2 Jan. 1988

EMILY (LAZARUS) GAVSIE, BA'34, at Montreal, on 2 Feb. 1988.

WILBUR J. HART, BA'34, BArch'40, a Ayers Cliff, Que., on 27 Dec. 1987.

KENNETH CECIL MACLURE, BSc'34, MSc'50, PhD'52, at Acapulco, Mexico, on 24 March1988.

MERLE P. GUNNING, BEng'35, at S. Lambert, Que., on 11 Jan. 1988.

MARY WHITE CURRIE, DipSW'36, at Montreal, on 13 Feb. 1988.

MORTIMER W. C. HARDY, BSc'36 at St. Adèle, Que., on 5 Jan. 1988.

LAURE (COOKE) MORSE, BA'36, at Hanover, N.H., on 16 Jan. 1988.

VIVIEN (STEWART) PLACE, Arts'36, at Montreal, on 25 Jan. 1988.

ROBERT H. E. WALKER, BCL'36, in Florida, on 12 March 1988.

THOMAS S. DRAKE, BEng'37, at St. Caharines, Ont., on 4 Jan. 1988.

PAUL A. GIGUERE, PhD'37, at Quebec City, Que., on 25 Dec. 1987.

STUART CHRISTOPHER MACLEAN HAWKINS, BA'37, MA'49, at Bexhill-On-Sea, England, on 1 March 1988.

LOUISE ISABEL WRIGHT, BSc'37, MSc'42, of Sigawake, Que.

STUART G. LOCHHEAD, BEng'38, at Lachine, Que., on 6 Feb. 1988.

ELIZABETH H. (THOMPSON) BANCROFT, BHS'39, at Beamsville, Ont., on 12 July 1987.

G. MURRAY MACFIE, BA'39, at Lasale, Que., on 1 Jan. 1988.

HUGH GLYN OWEN, BA'39, at Montreal, on 15 Dec. 1987.

THE '40s

LYNN GEROW, MD'40, at Reno, Nev., on 6 Jan. 1987.

PHYLLIS J. MOTT, BA'40, at St. Lambert, Que., on 10 Jan. 1988.

MALCOLM RITCHIE, BSc'40, of Lindsay, Ont., in 1987.

CHARLES M. THOMPSON, BCom'40, at Pointe Claire, Que., on 17 Jan. 1988.

ROBERT P. WOODS, MD'40, on 9 Feb. 1988.

CLARE W. TANTON, MD'41, at Belleville, Ont., on 24 Feb. 1988.

THOMAS C. DALY, BEng'42, at Mississauga, Ont., on 18 Feb. 1988.

JOHN HIBBARD, DDS'42, at Kingston, Ont., on 4 May 1987.

MARJORIE (ELLISON) HAY, BA'44, at Stittsville, Ont., on 13 Feb. 1988.

BENJAMIN ABRAHAM LEVITAN, BSc'43, MD'44, MSc'48, DipTropMed'50, at Montreal, on 6 Dec. 1987.

JOSE PHILIP VAN DEN STEEN, BSc'45, at Montreal, on 12 Feb. 1988.

LYALL GILLESPIE, BCom'47, of Ottawa, Ont., on 20 Jan 1987.

PETER G. LYONS, MD'47, at Moncton, N.B., on 7 Dec. 1987.

JOHN MASTERS, MD'47, at Kensington, Calif., on 5 Nov. 1987.

ROSS DEACON, BSc'48, at Manotick, Ont., on 20 Jan. 1988.

NATHAN JAMES WOLFE, BA'48, MA'49, at Edinburgh, Scotland, on 1 Jan. 1988.

ROBERT REDELMEIER, BSc'49, at Toronto, Ont., on 5 Dec. 1987.

THE '50s

LOIS MARGARET (CRAIG) JAMES, BA'50, at Green Valley, Ariz., on 6 Jan. 1988.

LAINE G. JAMIESON, BEng'50, at Rivière Beaudette, Que., on 27 Aug. 1987.

NATHAN MARKUS, BSW'50, MSW'53, at Don Mills, Ont., on 11 Dec. 1987.

ERNEST ERIE SAUNDERS, BA'40, BCL'50, at Montreal, on 30 Jan. 1988.

H. STEWART JOHNSTON, BEng'51, at Cornwall, Ont., on 17 Nov. 1987.

SIDNEY LUCAS, BA'51, PhD'55, of Rickmansworth, England, on 21 Dec. 1987.

J. A. A. LUSSIER, BEng'51, of Ste. Julie, Que., on 7 June 1987.

JOHN VINCELLI, DDS'51, at Montreal, on 15 Dec. 1987.

W. HERBERT BAILEY, BEng'52, at Toronto, Ont., on 5 March 1988.

MRS. GORDON R. SHEARLY, BA'52, at Ottawa, Ont., on 16 March 1987.

GRAFTON VAN LOO, DipAgr'52, at St. Vincent, W.I., on 4 May 1987.

EMAN B. NEWCOMB, BA'54, at Montreal, on 6 March 1988.

DR. LAURENT G. DENIS, BLS'55, MLS'65, at Toronto, Ont., on 11 Dec. 1987.

CHARLES G. SCHURMAN JR., MD'55, of Newport, Vt., on 1 Feb. 1988.

GINETTE L. TREMBLAY, BA'56, at Montreal, on 22 March 1988.

CLAUDE VILLENEUVE, BEng'57, of Lasalle, Que., on 26 Feb. 1988.

HERBERT WEINSTEIN, MSW'58, at Toronto, Ont., on 23 Dec. 1987.

OSVALDS ZOMMERS, BEng'58, of Newton, Mass., during Sept. 1986.

THE '60s

SUSAN CLAIRE MIFFLEN (CARSON) KALBFLEISCH, BA'64, at Montreal, on 17 March 1988.

CHRISTOPHER L. PATTEE, BSc'64, at Guelph, Ont., during Dec. 1987.

GIRVAN H. HILDEBRAND, MLS'67, at Fredericton, N.B., on 9 Nov. 1987.

THE '70s

FAWZY ANTOUN, MEd'77, at Montreal, on 11 Dec. 1985.

LEON JESION, BSc'77, at Montreal, on 7 Feb. 1988.

SHARON KAZUKO NAGAI, MSc'77, at Kamloops, B.C., on 12 Nov. 1987.

TIMOTHY GILBRIDE BURNS, BSc'78, at Hamilton, Ont., on 16 Feb. 1988.

SELMA (MEHLER) GREENBLATT, MEd'78 at Montreal, on 23 Feb. 1988.

THE '80s

KEITH EDWARD HUTCHINGS, DipPubAcc'83 at Montreal, on 12 March 1988.

CHRISTINA O'NEIL, MEd'84, at Montreal, on 20 March 1988.

MARK LITTNER, BSc'86, at Montreal, on Jan. 1988.

JOSEE VERVILLE, BA'87, of Arthabaska, Que. on 3 Dec. 1987.

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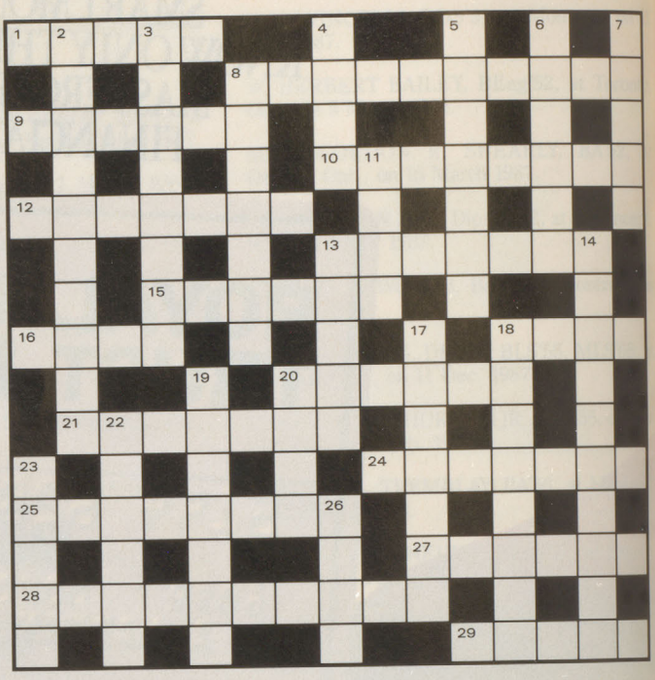
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McGill cryptic crossword no. 1

by Alan Richardson



For all you cryptic crossword fans, this puzzle will give you just one more opportunity to sharpen your pencils and show just how witty you are. For the rest of us, who can barely find the answers to *Chickadee* magazine's crossword for kids, here are a few helpful hints from Richardson:

"The clues in a cryptic crossword are designed to be misleading and often contain puns, anagrams and gimmicks. However, the clues are fair, and all words in the puzzles can be found in a standard dictionary, i.e. no foreign words or obscure, alternate spellings."

If at first you don't succeed, keep at it. The pros tell us that once you get the hang of it, cryptic crosswords can become addictive. And just to spur you on, we are offering prizes – a variety of classical and jazz McGill records – to the first three correct answers we receive. So . . . send in your completed crossword to:

McGill Cryptic Crossword,
McGill News,
3605 Mountain Street
Montreal, H3G 2M1

Cryptic crossword clues

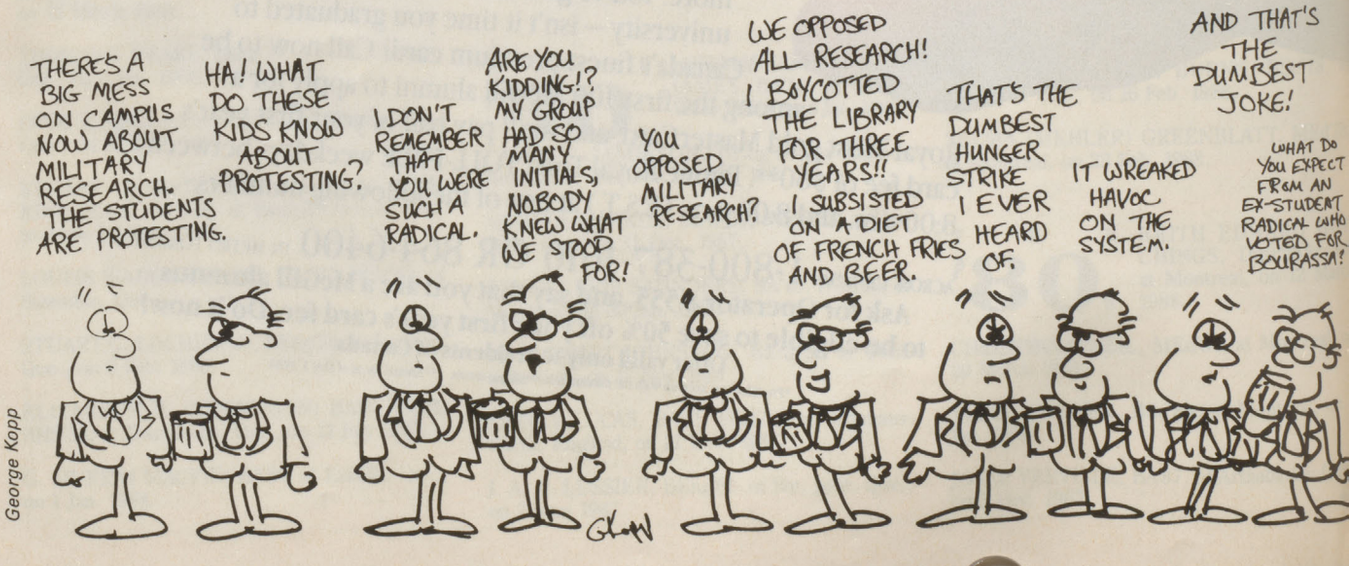
Puzzle No. 1

Across

1 Dress your horse for an eastern dish (5)
8 In short, they're not first degree people (10)
9 Choosing from a ton pig (6)
10 A summons for letter people (8)
12 A feeling for those much in want (7)
13 It'll do in a stretch (7)
15 Everything in small streets for animal quarters (6)
16 A Bachelor of Arts with it is tempting (4)
18 In it you'll likely find alot of rubbish (4)
20 Men are less generous (6)
21 Appropriate vehicle for those in a hurry? (7)
24 Ale aims to make a sickness (7)
25 With this, things sure get around (8)
27 He's a know-nothing, half metal (6)
28 Sounds like a drab place to do your homework (unless you're a dreamer?) (5,5)
29 Now here's something worth having (5)

Down

2 However, those in it are not necessarily top students (5,5)
3 Put your money somewhere else (8)
4 He was in the garden first (4)
5 Don't get so old – that's an order (7)
6 Sort of trip with beastly intentions (6)
7 23 is probably the best known (5)
8 And a gun for an African (7)
11 Suffers from some 24 (4)
13 Church official who may or may not seem 5 (5)
14 Well, you certainly experience it at McGill (6,4)
17 In this, you'll find only the very young (7)
18 They often find themselves in a 28 (8)
19 A job for men of letters? (7)
20 This note puts me over Missouri (4)
22 Bed weight for thread (6)
23 Would-be takers look stuff up for them (5)
26 No United Nations in speech part (4)



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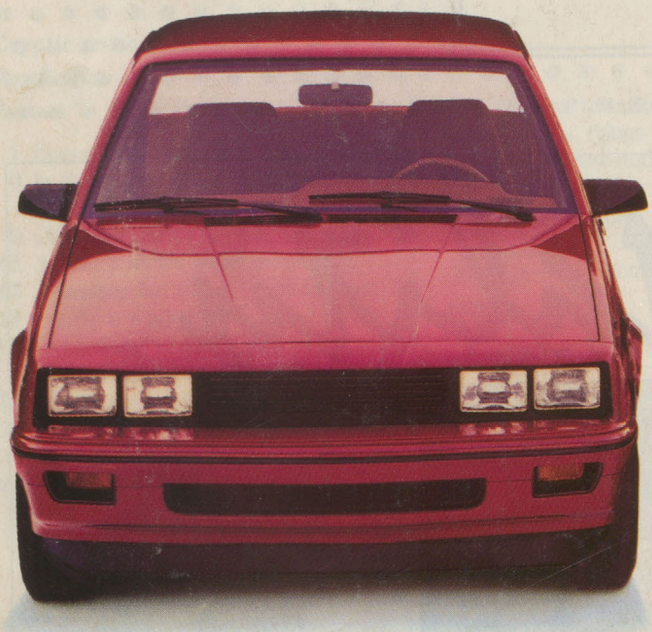
• Receptions — as waiters, waitresses, bartenders, kitchen staff

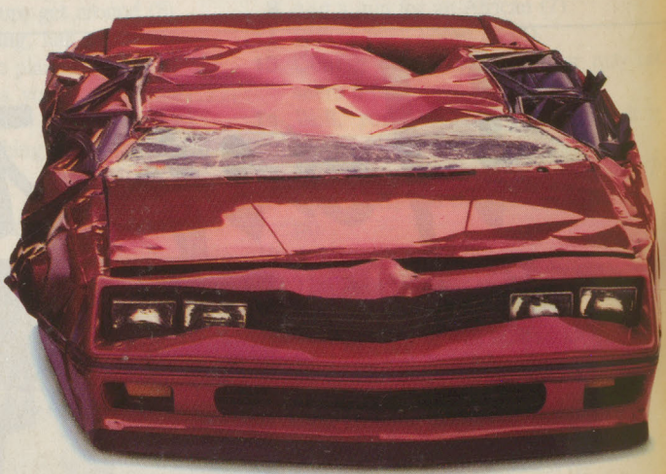
• Temporary office staff • Etc.

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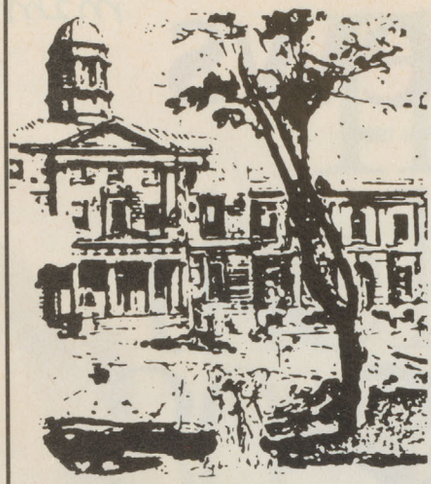
Alumni Quarterly

Fall 1988

LH3
M2M3

McGILL UNIVERSITIES LIBRARIES
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DEPARTMENT





REUNION '88

JOIN US TO WELCOME YOUR FRIENDS

INVITATION TO ALL MONTREAL AREA GRADUATES

Every year the Graduates' Society welcomes hundreds of alumni from all over the world to its Reunion Weekend. *The participation of Montreal area graduates and their families in Reunion events is a key element to the success of Reunion Weekend.* Please join us in greeting your friends and classmates who are returning to renew the bonds and rekindle fond memories of Old McGill.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND

5:30 p.m. AWARDS DINNER & ANNUAL MEETING

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD

8:30 a.m. FACULTY PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINARS

10:00 a.m. WALKING TOUR OF LOWER CAMPUS

12:00 noon - 3:00 p.m.
LEACOCK LUNCHEON
Guest Speaker:
PETER GZOWSKI,
Host of CBC Morningside
Cocktails and music followed by luncheon and laughter to honour the wit of Stephen Leacock

5:00-7:00 p.m.
PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION FOR THE CLASS OF 1963
For the 25th anniversary class – separate invitation

6:30 p.m. PRINCIPAL'S DINNER FOR THE CLASS OF 1938
For the 50th anniversary class – separate invitation

6:30 p.m. CHANCELLOR'S DINNER
For the 55th and earlier anniversary classes – separate invitation

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH

9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
LIBRARY LEADERSHIP DAY
National and International speakers open the book on libraries, their promise and problems looking to the 21st century

10:00 a.m. WALKING TOUR OF LOWER CAMPUS

2:00 - 4:00 p.m.
SPECIAL ALUMNAE CENTENNIAL RECEPTION
Refreshments for everyone at McLennan Library

11:30 a.m. GRADUATES' BRUNCH
Entertainment for kids, cocktails for adults, and lunch for all

1:00 p.m. INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL
McGill (Vanier Cup Champions) vs Queen's

3:30 p.m. CONCERT AT POLLACK HALL
Followed by a Tour of the Strathcona Music Building (until 1971 the centre block and east wing of R.V.C.)

9:00 p.m. THOMSON HOUSE PARTY
Informal party for all recent graduates and all who are young at heart. Dance to popular music. Reasonable bar prices

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH

10:00 a.m. INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHAPEL SERVICE

11:15 a.m. WALKING TOUR OF OLD MONTREAL
A one hour tour of the historic landmarks of Old Montreal

12:30 p.m. CLOSING LUNCHEON
Gibby's Restaurant, Youville Square, Old Montreal

FROM BOW TIES TO BEER MUGS

The McGill Bookstore is chockfull of paraphernalia and souvenirs to remind you of your university days. T-shirts, umbrellas, hats, letter openers – the Bookstore has it all! Be sure to drop in on Saturday of Reunion Weekend from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Ground floor of the Bronfman Building; Sherbrooke – corner McTavish.

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OF McGILL UNIVERSITY
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by Scot Bishop

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From the collections of McGill comes a new book featuring the heretofore unpublished sketches of one of the world's finest wildlife artists.
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Cover: A hand-painted lithograph from Daniel Giraud Elliot's *Monograph of the Phasianidae* after the charcoal sketch by Joseph Wolf. "There is an indescribable feeling of life and movement attained by no other wildlife artist," commented a fellow artist on Joseph Wolf's sketches. McGill's Blacker-Wood library is home to the original drawings.

LETTERS

A.P.B. for Leacock letters

In collaboration with Barbara Nimmo, I am currently preparing a selected edition of the letters of Stephen Leacock for publication by Oxford University Press.

I would be very interested in hearing from anyone who may have material appropriate for inclusion in this scholarly project.

David Staines, Department of English,
University of Ottawa,
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5

A football feast

Congratulations on your stunning 1987 Vanier Cup victory. The Redmen certainly earned the respect of Canadian football fans with their near-perfect performance on CTV.

I would like to bring to your attention an event that will be of interest to many McGill Football alumni. The Vanier Sports Banquet is an annual event held in conjunction with the Vanier Cup Festival Week.

This year's get-together will honour long-time CIAU coach Bruce Coulter for thirty years of service to the game as a head coach at McGill and Bishop's University. Bruce's first four years from 1958-61 were spent at McGill where he brought the first Little Big Four championship to the university after a drought of 28 years. Bruce still recalls heroics provided by the School of Dentistry quarterback Tom Skypeck as a highlight in his illustrious career.

Join other alumni in a tribute to Bruce Coulter at the Vanier Cup '88 Sports Banquet, Friday, November 18 at the Hilton Toronto International Hotel. For information call: (416) 968-5406.

Jim Calder
Vanier Cup '88, Toronto

A sorry state of the arts

Bravo to JoAnn Meade and the *McGill News* (Perspective, Vol. 68 #2) for at last pointing out one of McGill's more serious deficiencies. In a highly art-conscious era, it is shameful to witness McGill's lack of understanding and concern for the visual arts.

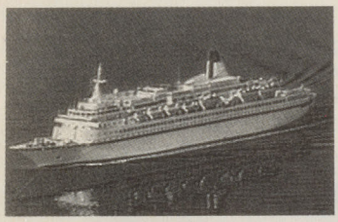
The last few decades have seen a near extinction of the visual arts at McGill, from the elimination of the Fine Arts department to the near closing of the Redpath Museum, and lack of support for the McCord Museum. Virtually every major university (and most minor ones) has its own fine art gallery or museum, something not to be found at McGill.

A closer look at Art History at McGill reveals the valiant efforts of a department faced with the dubious honour of being the lowest rung on the budgetary ladder. McGill's Art History department may be small, but its size reflects the lack of interest on the part of of the administration, rather than on the part of the student body. All but the most specialized Art History courses are attended by students from every faculty, with most courses over-subscribed.

We would hestitate to say that the current state of affairs of the visual arts at McGill is the result of deliberate neglect, but surely the time has come to rectify the damages and begin to rebuild for the future.

Mark B. London, BA'84
Elca London, MPS'53
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NOTEBOOK

The beauty of our cover — a hand-coloured lithograph after the original sketches of noted wildlife artist Joseph Wolf, from the collections of the Blacker-Wood Library — bears witness to the many treasures within our university. McGill is indeed a rich storehouse of rare and precious materials.

But all is not sweetness and light within the library system. Like other universities, McGill is fighting an uphill battle to maintain the size and quality of its library. One "creative" idea that McGill toyed with was the sale and lease back of the library. Public reaction to this scheme was immediate and negative. Meanwhile the government declared a freeze on such deals and the proposal has been shelved. In his feature story, "Crisis and change," Assistant Editor Scot Bishop talks to the people who make the libraries tick.

Those returning for Reunion '88 who are concerned about the future of our printed heritage will have an opportunity to learn more about it, by attending Library Leadership Day on Saturday, September 24th. Peter C. Newman will head the list of distinguished speakers who will discuss the promise and problems of libraries in the 21st century.

******

One of the best read columns of the *News* is "Old McGill." Readers obviously enjoy Dr. Stanley Frost's insights and anecdotes on the happenings of the past. For each edition, we eagerly wait to see what delectable morsels our official historian will serve up for us. This time, through coincidence and good fortune, we have a double portion. Shortly after Dr. Frost submitted his column on "Medical sciences old and new," we received an unsolicited article from Murray Saffran, BSc'45, MSc'46, PhD'49, about his experiences as building director of the McIntyre Medical Building, during its planning and construction. His reminiscences are an excellent complement to Dr. Frost's column.

Another item that has made a big hit is the cryptic crossword, for which we had close to 100 entries. Many arrived with enthusiastic notes attached. Sarita Elman, BA'63, of Montreal wrote: "What a treat... I'm a fiend as well as an addict! I always knew that Alan Richardson was a 'mastermind' of regular crossword puzzles and was pleasantly surprised to discover that he is a 'cryptic creator' as well." Said Arlen W. Frank, PhD'54, of Slidell, LA, "Your clue #22 down really stumped me until it dawned on me, to my chagrin, that the answer was cotton, a subject on which I have spent many years doing research and on which I published a book, *The Cotton Gazetteer*, in 1985." Let's hope we'll have twice as many entries for cryptic crossword no. 2.

******

Those of you who read small print will have noticed a change in the masthead of the *McGill News*. Michael Werleman, BArch'62, has retired from the editorial board after three years as chairman and many more as a member. Michael guided us through the exciting but hectic period of revising our format, and helped us to run a more business-like operation. The magazine has benefitted from his keen artistic and editorial sense, and his sharp eye for detail.

That being the case, it was particularly ironic — and embarrassing — that the engraved mug presented to him, in appreciation of his efforts on behalf of the *News*, had a "typo" in it. He refused our red-faced offer to correct it, saying it was really more appropriate this way! Many thanks, Michael.

We welcome as our new chairman a long-time member of the editorial board, Gretta Chambers, BA'47. Gretta is a graduate, governor and friend of the university who brings with her a wealth of journalistic experience. When asked to take on this position, she responded in a characteristically modest way by claiming, "I'm really not qualified for the job." After some gentle arm twisting, she consented. We can think of no one better suited to the position.

And finally, with this issue we introduce our new assistant editor, Scot Bishop, BA'86. Actually, we should say "reintroduce," for Scot's name will be familiar to many of you. Over the last several years he has contributed a variety of stories to the *News* — on student drama, campus chaplaincy, Irving Layton, and most recently, a story on McGill's Faculty of Music.

Scot began his studies at Western, took a break to write and travel through Europe and the Middle East, and returned to Canada to complete his degree at McGill. He has worked as an editor for McGill's literary magazine, *Rubicon*, and as a freelance writer for a variety of newspapers and magazines. His work career has also involved stints as a carpenter, short order cook, ski instructor and mechanic. No doubt, Scot's eclectic career will add a whole new dimension to our editorial outlook. Welcome aboard.

Ann Vroom

McGill News

Volume 68 Number 3 Fall 1988

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CUSO

The legend of the scholar-athlete

Two years ago *Sports Illustrated* speculated that the going rate for a decent linebacker at Southern Methodist University was about $25,000. Horror stories about American college jocks abound: illiterate graduates; degrees in spaghettiology; negative grade point averages (GPAs). Thank goodness in Canada the term "scholar-athlete" is not an oxymoron.

Still, any Canadian who meets certain international performance criteria is eligible for a monthly salary from the federal government. For university athletes who are residents of the western provinces, government-funded awards of $1,000 or more are available. The Canadian Inter-University Athletic Union (CIAU), of which McGill is a member, allows grants for students from sports organizations like Hockey Canada. And individual universities are permitted to give up to $1,500 in grants and/or loans to athletes who have completed their first year. At McGill loans are available through the Martlet Foundation, which was founded in 1954 to assist and foster athletics at the university. Administered by the McGill Loans Office, these funds help pay for tutors, travelling, and recruiting costs.

Yet for years, the CIAU condemned Simon Fraser University (SFU), which competes against American schools in the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA), for offering athletic scholarships. These days, says CIAU Executive Vice-president Bob Pugh, the beef is that SFU gives them to first year students. "This puts pressure on high school students. They shouldn't choose a university on the basis of money." Nevertheless, Canadian universities, including McGill, spend tens of thousands of dollars annually to recruit high school athletes. They may not dangle scholarships, but there is stiff competition and plenty of pressure on the kids.

The CIAU is now considering allowing first-year athletic scholarships in order to reduce the number of students who choose to compete for U.S. universities. But money may not be the issue. Good Canadian athletes are attracted by excellent sports programs. At the University of Calgary, a commitment was made to build an excellent swimming program. Deryk Snelling, one of the nation's finest coaches, was hired, and now the university has not only Canada's top varsity squad, but arguably the best swim team in the country.

Despite the possibility that first-year athletic scholarships won't make a huge difference to university teams, over half of the CIAU's members support the idea. But McGill is not among the majority. Says Athletic Director Bob Dubeau, "Yes, Canadian universities could field better teams if [first year] athletic awards were available. But I am not in favour. Where would the money come from? We'd have to sacrifice somewhere else."

While McGill does have tough entrance standards, our athletes are not necessarily the scholars we are sometimes led to believe. Registrar J.P. Schuller confirms that, academically, McGill's athletes performed just below the university average last year, "which, considering the time spent on practice, travel and competition, is encouraging." However some teams, like football and hockey, were well below average.



Ian Barrett

The soccer Redmen are one of several teams whose GPAs rank above the university average.

Once at McGill, athletes are not required to maintain particularly tough academic standards — the university minimum GPA is 2.0 (about a 'C' average). The CIAU requires athletes to complete three courses per semester, but imposes no minimum GPA.

Not long ago the athletics department pushed the university for flexibility with admissions. Dubeau says that there are a tremendous number of excellent high school athletes who are in the 70-75 percent range, previously not enough to get into McGill. "We used to consider only academic standing," says Academic Vice-Principal Samuel Freedman. "Now our application forms ask students to list other qualifications, like musical training . . . and anyone in between [70-75 percent] falls into a discretionary zone . . . athletic ability can be taken into consideration.

None of this denigrates McGill's true scholar-athletes. The men's basketball and soccer teams, and the women's swim team are all well above the average McGill student academically. Last year five basketball men had GPAs over 3.7, while Martlet hoopster Leslie Fellows maintained a perfect 4.0. Football player Bruno Pietrobon, a fourth year engineering student, was the first Canadian athlete named an Academic All-American (sic).

However McGill's admission standards in themselves do not mean brighter athletes, anymore than they guarantee finer scholars. If you want a scholar-athlete you have to go out and find one. Basketball coach Ken Schildroth does just that. When recruiting, he doesn't even consider students with averages below 80%. "I am trying to make my job easier. I want kids who can handle basketball and studies. The smarter, the better," he says. In return Schildroth creates practice and competition schedules that mesh well with the academic demands of his players. "If they don't get their degrees or the marks they want, I have not done my job."

Dubeau says that in recruiting "we offer students the opportunity to attend Canada's best school and experience a French Canadian environment in Montreal." But a top athlete also needs fine coaching and good facilities. Dubeau acknowledges that these are problems at McGill. "We need funding for more full-time coaches and, of course, a new athletic complex."

So what to make of Canadian university athletes? Perhaps better jocks could be recruited if U.S.-style scholarships were available. McGill might win more championships with more less-than-brilliant players. But in Canada, as at McGill, better and more are not necessarily best. Our first athletic priority should be the needs of all students. Take care of them and the good players, teams, and trophies will follow.

HUGH WILSON



What lurks in the back rooms of McGill? Rare, precious and unusual materials, that's what. To encourage the study of this treasure trove of manuscripts, books, artwork, and architecture, McGill libraries have launched a new scholarly journal called *Fontanus: From the Collections of McGill University*. For 150 years, McGill has collected costumes, toys, artifacts from the sub-Sahara, coins, fossils, Byzantine art, Inuit and Indian Bibles, medieval manuscripts, and more. *Fontanus* editor Hans Moller (right, with Eric Ormsby, left, and Irena Murray) says the annual publication is a collaborative effort between curators, librarians, archivists and professors. The call is out for papers: though some collections have received international attention, others lie undiscovered!



Breathing a little easier these days are 125 chronic bronchitis and emphysema patients who have been testing a new respirator that looks like a spacesuit. Pierre Ernst, Co-Director of McGill's Pulmonary Research Laboratory, has been employing the "spacesuit" to do what over-worked chest muscles should do naturally. At the Montreal Chest Hospital participating emphysema sufferers wear the bag while they watch television, sleep or read.

A $1.5 million grant from the U.S. National Institute of Health is propelling the experiment and Ernst and the team of doctors are looking for more volunteers with advanced chest disease to complete the study: call 849-5201, local 347.

Weeding out problems, naturally

Does your lawn turn bright yellow with hardy dandelions every spring, but you're afraid to apply chemical weed killers? Well, scientists at Macdonald College's new Biopesticide Research Laboratory are working on a solution for you.

They have been developing bioherbicides, or natural weed killers, for agricultural use since the early '80s. Now with sophisticated new facilities and $1.5 million in funding from McGill, government and industry, they are expanding to develop bioherbicides for both urban lawns and the forestry sector.

The ball started rolling with a $400,000 bequest from the estate of Wilton William Kent Clark, a descendant of the founder of Canada's oldest processed food manufacturing company. Clark left money to a number of institutions including Macdonald College, which had a strong connection with Clark Foods since so many graduates worked there. The gift was used to replace the old plant pathogen containment facility, and that encouraged the Natural Sciences Research and Engineering Council to award $175,000 for new equipment.

The 2,500-square-foot lab, the only one of its kind in Canada, was officially opened in May. It is equipped with brightly-lit growth chambers filled with pots of weeds, microscopes for examining samples of diseased leaves, and flasks of disease-causing fungi. To ensure that no experimental materials escape, the door can only be opened by personnel with a special code, the air is filtered before it leaves the lab and waste water is sterilized. Fungi that have been altered genetically or that have been imported from foreign habitats can't be allowed to harm useful plants.

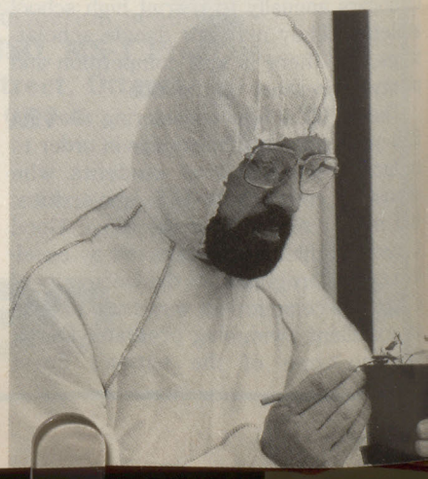
"Most weed species are attacked by pathogens," lab director Dr. Alan Watson says. "Some are viruses and bacteria, but the majority are fungi. Most of our work focuses on fungi. They're also easy to work with. But the diseases they cause usually don't do major damage to the plants. We're identifying these pathogens, trying to find out why the diseases are not more severe and then find ways to improve their efficiency."

In many cases, the fungi form reproductive spores when the weather isn't warm and moist enough for them to germinate. In others, the spores appear when the weeds are mature enough to withstand infection. Watson is trying to develop strains of pathogens that can get around these difficulties, then package the spores and spray them on the weeds. The Macdonald team is collaborating with industry to improve these products' shelf life and enable them to withstand environmental conditions, by putting the spores in special solutions or giving them a protective coating.

Watson, who grew up on a farm in British Columbia's Okanagan Valley and did his graduate work at the University of Saskatchewan before getting a job at Macdonald in 1975, explains why farmers need bioherbicides: "In many cases one or two weed species can't be controlled with chemicals or tillage. Some, like lamb's quarters, have developed resistance to chemical herbicides; others, like bindweed, are hard to eradicate because of their extensive underground root systems. Sometimes the farmer can't apply chemicals because they would kill the crop along with the weeds." And although each bioherbicide being developed only kills one type of weed, it turns out these products improve the effectiveness of chemical herbicides so farmers will be able to use fewer chemicals.

Watson himself has patented a bioherbicide to kill velvetleaf, a weed that plagues corn and soybeans. The Macdonald team has been working with the agricultural chemical giant CIL on a bioherbicide for bindweed for some time. "Our effort is to formulate the fungal herbicide into a form where it can survive in the environment long enough after it is sprayed to infect the weed," says Dr. David Gannon, manager of CIL's biotechnology group. He adds that Watson's academic excellence, as well as his practical understanding of farmers' requirements, makes the Macdonald lab an excellent partner.

Researcher Director Dr. Alan Watson works on non-toxic herbicide.



Watson says many of the weeds that afflict Canada's agricultural fields were inadvertently imported from Europe or Asia. With no natural enemies here, weeds such as leafy spurge, a major problem in western Canada, have flourished. He is studying the pathogens of these weeds from their original habitats.

The bearded agronomy professor is using the same methods to look for bioherbicides to control dandelions and plantain found in lawns. "Chemicals do control these weeds," he says, "but there are public concerns about their widespread use. There is also political pressure to reduce the amount of chemical herbicides used in the forestry industry, so we are looking for pathogens of weeds that are a problem in conifer plantations." He explains that slow-growing conifer seedlings need to be free of crowding by species such as poplar, maple and raspberry bushes. "When the conifers are established, there's no need to control these species. But for the first few years, they have to be free of competition from these shrubs."

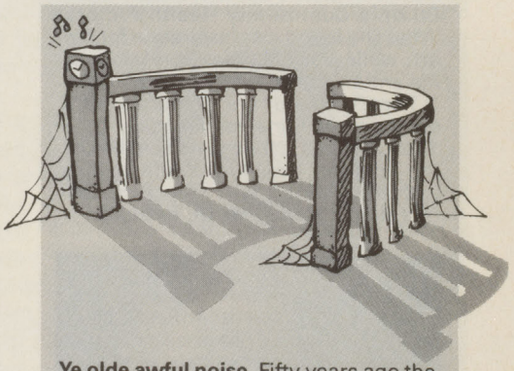
To expand into these areas, the lab has a three-year grant from the provincial environment department and the Centre québécois de valorisation de la biomasse, a Crown corporation set up to facilitate the development of organically-based products. CIL is also collaborating on this research as part of its widespread university donations and grants program. It is giving some direct financial support for equipment and will do market studies to see what consumers want in the way of lawn sprays. It will eventually be a partner in marketing these products. McGill is negotiating similar agreements with other large and small biotechnology companies.

Two bioherbicides have been registered for use in the United States, and although none has yet been approved in Canada, Watson expects bioherbicides to be available here in the next three to five years. He predicts "the major role of bioherbicides in the immediate future will be as a complement to chemicals and to reduce the amounts of herbicides used by 50 percent or more."

JANICE HAMILTON



A centennial birthday was the order of the day on May 26, 1988, for Esther Wilson Kerry, Dip.S.W.'30, BA'34, MA'39. For this auspicious occasion many friends made contributions in her honour to the McGill School of Social Work. Kerry is as busy as ever; living in St. Lambert, she entertains her friends, writes, and stays involved with church and community affairs. The *McGill News* congratulates you!



Ye olde awful noise. Fifty years ago the chimes in McGill's Roddick Gates shattered the "quiet and still air" of the neighbourhood. The residents of the area had the pealing racket silenced. But this summer the university decided to ring the bells once again, every hour on the hour, Monday to Friday, eight a.m. to five p.m. – and not a soul's complained so far.



The winner of Aerodesign '88 is McGill engineering student Pierre Bertrand. More than forty planes from across North America flew at the three-day event at the Canadair plant in Montreal. Bertrand's model aircraft weighed less than three kilograms but lifted three times its weight – normal planes never lift more than their own weight. Said Canadair aircraft engineer Marc Parent, "that's an all-time record."

Prelude to euphoria

"Close to the boundary of control, you open your senses, making them even sharper because you're at the leading edge," says Dr. Dan Marisi, Director of McGill's Motor Sport Research Group (MSRG), "trying to grasp that feeling again and again — the excitment of the challenge, the awareness — that's a life wish."

No one seeks the euphoria of life with as much persistence and dedication as the Formula One auto racer. As Marisi, an Associate Professor at McGill's Department of Physical Education, knows after six years of applied research, these drivers are acutely aware of that line of control. And they're always trying to extend the performance of their 800-horsepower racers and themselves.

"For years, people have spent inordinate sums of money to fine-tune the race car," says Marisi. "We're trying to fine-tune the driver, who's been sadly neglected."

With Sport Canada's Dr. Jacques Dallaire and McGill graduate student Gilda Paulin, Marisi works to enhance the psychologic and physiologic readiness of professional auto racers. To achieve that goal, the MSRG has devised a battery of tests with eighty-five variables to improve racing performance and optimize driver safety.

What began as one student's evaluation of go-cart drivers in 1982 has expanded into an invaluable data base of in-depth profiles of over fifty top professionals in Championship Auto Racing Teams (CART), and other racing classifications, including a third of the world's "select few" Formula One drivers.

The MSRG also evaluates Indianapolis 500 auto racers in conjunction with Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis — a major source of funding. Other financial support comes from corporate sponsors and auto racing foundations.

MSRG expertise has been touted by world-class auto racers such as Emerson Fittipaldi, Nigel Mansell, and Eddie Cheever. Ayrton Senna (1988 Montreal Grand Prix winner) claims he's a better racer today because of McGill's program.

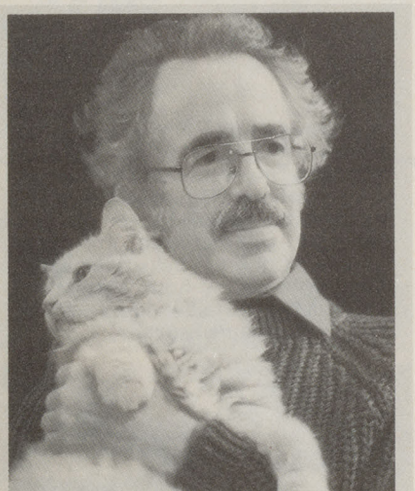
The group's circuit-side and laboratory tests include heart rate monitoring, aerobic capacity and muscle function tests, anthropomorphic measurements, and psychological "snapshots" of emotionality, concentration, information processing, decision-making abilities and more.

One crucial measure is adipose tissue or body fat. Cockpit temperatures can reach 150 degrees Fahrenheit; Formula



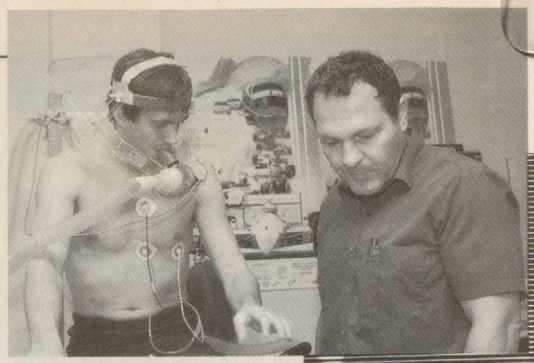
Have paint brush, will travel. The scene: Ethiopia – the cloth market, the fruit stalls, the housemaids meeting. The feeling: life, dignity, and pressing hardship. Stella Charters, BA'42, went in September 1987 with her husband Jack Charters, BSc'43, MD'44, to Addis Ababa where he teaches in the McGill-Ethopia Community Health Project. What she found was inspiration for her art; while watching the expressions of life around her, she began to sketch.

Twenty-nine of her paintings were shown at the Canadian Embassy June 17-20 and over a third were sold before the opening. Enjoying the festivities with the Charters was one of the District Health Managers, Dr. Befekadu.

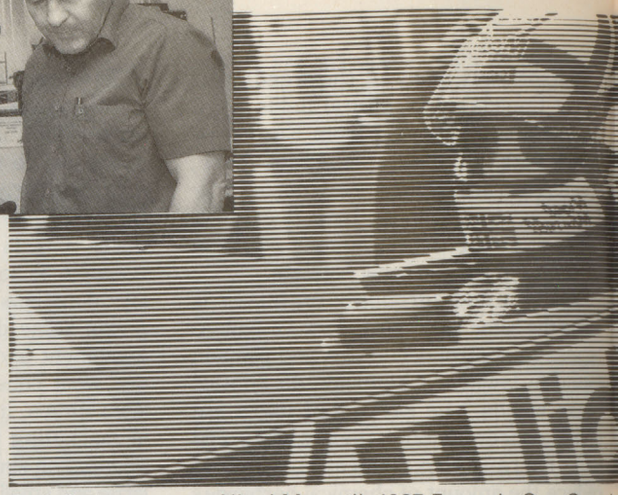


Do you remember that one professor who made a difference? It may not have been the difference between calculus and quantum mechanics, or between Shakespeare and the comics, but something as simple as showing us a new way of looking at the world.

The Noel Fieldhouse Award for Distinguished Teaching recognizes such special people. The 1987-88 award was presented to recently retired Archie E. Malloch of the Department of English. This tribute from his peers and students marks the deeply influential way he has expressed his ethical concerns throughout his career. As a further tribute, colleagues recently published *Literature and Ethics: Essays Presented to A.E. Malloch.*



Faster than a speeding bullet: Dr. Dan Marisi tests the reactions of Formula One driver Andrea De Cesaris.



Satisfied customer: Nigel Mansell, 1987 Formula One Grand Prix runner up, uses information gleaned from McGill tests.

One drivers lose up to ten litres of body fluid during a race. Extra fat acts as an insulator that increases fatigue, slows down reflexes and scrambles decision-making capabilities. The MRSG recommends that drivers aim for an optimal ten percent body fat to minimize heat stress.

To test concentration, drivers must utter numbers from one to ten randomly for 100 seconds. "If you momentarily step out of your mind and you're not directly focused on that task of picking numbers," explains Marisi, "then your natural bias appears (e.g. a seven-four combination) to present a departure from randomness." With a greater degree of concentration, drivers can eliminate "brain fade" and increase driver safety.

Their ability to process information (mental quickness) sets Grand Prix drivers head-and-shoulders above the crowd, an attribute they share with high-IQ members of MENSA. In a sport predicated on speed, the ability to acquire knowledge and make fast decisions is a true measure of the auto racer's agility.

After a three to four-hour session at McGill's Human Performance Laboratory in the Currie Gym and track-side monitoring during training laps, competitors receive a confidential 120-page booklet that discusses all test results. The individual not only learns his strengths and weaknesses, but also sees how he places compared to other high-performance drivers and what MSRG recommends to redress any deficiencies.

"We know what we're looking for," explains Marisi. "An optimal profile with a better potential for racing effectively."

MSRG testing doesn't guarantee that drivers will win, but Marisi feels they're "better prepared to cope with the competitive environment." In a sport where performance can drop by twenty percent from engine start to checkered flag, top mental and physical conditioning is not just an asset, it's essential.

As Ayrton Senna recently told the Montreal *Gazette*, "the more you learn about yourself, mentally and physically, the better you do in anything."

HEATHER PENGELLEY, BA'74

New rules for an old game

The 1988 Beatty Lecturer is off and running as the recently-appointed curator of painting and sculpture at New York's Museum of Modern Art (MOMA).

Kirk Varnedoe is planning an exhibition for 1991 called *High and Low: Modern Art and Popular Culture*, which by its description promises to shake, rattle and roll a few conventional ideas. Working with Adam Gopnik, a young art historian and former Montrealer, the show will centre on themes of Comics and Caricature, Graffiti, Advertising, Functional Objects – exploring relationships between "high" and "low" art in the 20th century.

Varnedoe's appointment at MOMA caused some consternation – he comes across as an innovative maverick who ruffles the calmer-minded conservatives of the art world. But he seems consistent with the content he chose for the Beatty Lectures at McGill last spring which were given under the general theme *Fine Disregard: Inventions in Early Modern Art.*

His first slide showed a plaque which read: "This stone/ commemorates the exploit of/William Hebb Ellis/who with a fine disregard for the rules of football/as played in his time/first took the ball in his arms and ran with it/thus originating the

distinctive feature of/The Rugby Game/ A.D. 1823."

Yes, Varnedoe used to play football too, but he recognized something in this commemorative plaque that applies to artists as well. Artists pick up the materials at hand and create something new, something not done before, at least not in quite the same way. They make new rules for an old game.

Varnedoe was quoted in *The New York Times* as desiring to understand "how creative individuals function in various economic and social circumstances, what purposes art has served under various systems of power, in the relationship between different art styles, how the human mind is organized and how creativity happens and is received by others." For the Beatty Lectures, Varnedoe applied his curiosity to late 19th and early 20th century art.

By my head count the lectures were attended by an unusually large number of Montreal artists and art historians. Those who tuned in on the second night for the middle of the three lectures may well have left disappointed and confused by his rambles. The title for that lecture was too appropriately *Fragmentation and Repetition*. Throwing out reductive explanations in favour of innovation does not always lead to coherence in either art or scholarship! His emphasis was on invention, fine disregard and organic change rather than on the "knotted closure" of neat and tidy explanations of modern art. The first lecture, *New Space Near and Far* and the third, *Overview: Flight of the Mind* introduced and concluded a sparkling series filled with humour and ideas. The performance seems characteristic of the charismatic Varnedoe.

1988 Beatty Lecturer Kirk Varnedoe: no neat and tidy explanations of modern art.



Japanese prints, pictorial space, photography, making things flat, making things relevant — these were all put in a different light by Varnedoe. Through the examples of Van Gogh and Degas, he enlarged the thesis that it is not only the social context that counts for artists, nor the technology or materials available, but the ability *in* the artist to create. "Innovation is putting things together from pieces lying around the studio . . . An artist does not play *by* the rules, but *with* the rules."

He also said what at first appears contradictory to the above: "Art is a world made, not found." That the artists use "found" materials, those at hand in their particular era or those which suddenly seem to be waiting there in the studio, ready, only adds to the freshness of what they make.

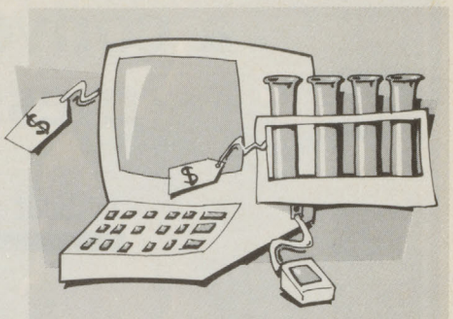
To be innovative, art needs the changes wrought by the artist and as well, the person who sees and appreciates the innovation, a tough combination to get. The appreciation of something that is not familiar suggests there is something of the artist in the perceptive viewer. Art constantly needs to get out of its old packaging without having a public that glorifies the new, anything new, just for the sake of the new. Perhaps artists need to pay some attention to their craft to create works with some longevity, while viewers need to watch carefully for the truly new and inventive.

Varnedoe sounds very American in his emphasis on the creativity of the individual and on the freedom and possibilities of the individual artist, all faintly suggestive of the older idea of progress rather than the current way of viewing history simply as "change." Varnedoe understands change and organic process but may still be caught up in ideas of progress.

When I asked Varnedoe to account for the feeling he gives of being close to the understanding of the creative process, he volunteered that he had taken some studio courses, and that his wife is a sculptress from whom he has learned a great deal. I hope he stays married! We need more curators who understand how artists tick.

Varnedoe sees artists as people who can pick up the ball and run with it. Varnedoe himself is running hard. He has a lot to carry in his new MOMA job. He's young and resourceful and witty. I hope he has the energy and sense and stamina to innovate and carry his work a long way down the playing field of art. It's quite a game and could do with a few new rules.

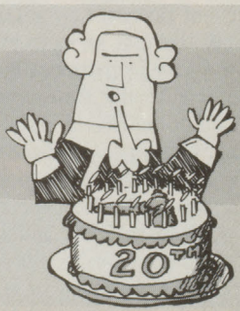
CATHERINE BATES, MED'85



Kudos to McGill engineering students who recently voted to pay an extra $100 fee for new lab equipment. University of Toronto students have beaten their budget blues this way since 1982. Now at McGill labs, it's out with the old, and in with the new, starting with the engine-testing system – "The dynamometer was acquired in 1910," said student Debbie Frail.



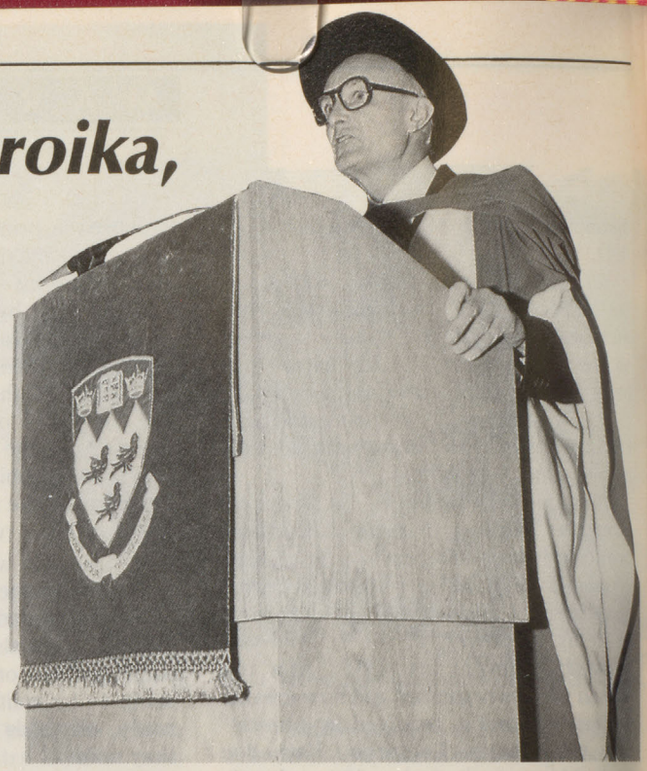
McGill Redmen hockey coach Ken Tyler has accepted an offer to coach a professsional team in Switzerland for the 1988-'89 season. Tyler coached the McGill stick handlers for nine years, guiding the team to five consecutive playoff berths from 1984-'88. This past year the hockey team had its best season in forty years, finishing second to Trois Rivières. The Swiss offer included a car, a house, and an attractive salary.



McGill's Law Faculty celebrated the 20th anniversary of its National Law Program at a pre-convocation reception June 6, 1988. Honoured were Louise Britton LLB'23, the first woman graduate of the Faculty's common law program, and Dalhousie Dean of Law Ronald St. John Macdonald. Said Mrs. Britton, "When I graduated nobody would give me a job as a lawyer because I was a woman."

Perspective on *perestroika*, a convocation message

by Scot Bishop



Ronald St. John Macdonald, LL.D.'88, used his convocation platform to advocate a Canadian-Soviet dialogue.

Nobel prizewinner Roger Guillemin, the President of Princeton University Harold Shapiro, and the President of Mount St. Vincent University Naomi Hersom, were among the distinguished individuals honoured at McGill's six spring convocation ceremonies. All in all, 4,362 students crossed the stage at Place des Arts. While all the speeches pitched to the graduates by the honorary degree recipients upheld the promise of the future, there was one message that truly challenged the connection between motives and ideals.

Ronald St. John Macdonald, the first non-European appointed judge at the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, and the recipient of an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from McGill, brought home a special brand of Canadian idealism. South of us, the motive has always seemed idealistic. The United States was going to save the world from the menace of communism. But as MacDonald said, Soviet General-secretary Gorbachev has issued, in the past eighteen months, several remarkable statements on the need to be less menacing, to take a fresh look at how his country is governed, international disputes, and the overall reduction of global arms. This year, American arms sales will hit a new record of $15 billion (U.S.), up $3 billion from 1987.

Dr. Macdonald stressed the need to respond in a practical way to the recent Soviet initiatives of "perestroika" or restructuring. He challenged McGill to take a leadership role in establishing a Canadian-Soviet meeting of international lawyers to address "genuinely original ideas for a restructuring of the international legal system."

Macdonald is the past Dean of Law at the University of Toronto and the present Dean of Law at Dalhousie University in Halifax. He was, in 1980, the first western international lawyer since 1949 to lecture at the Law Department in Peking University. Macdonald is also an Advisor to the American Law Institute on the Foreign Relations Law of the United States.

Macdonald told a packed Place des Arts audience that the time was ripe for a Canadian-Soviet meeting of international lawyers that would address concerns like "the extremely complex treaty-making exercises at the global level, and the need for a restructuring of the settlement of international disputes."

Many countries are afraid to accept in advance the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. Macdonald said: "Western countries must now acknowledge that the traditional adjudicative approach [judge and courtroom] to the resolution of international disputes is too narrow and too insensitive to the cultural and social traditions and attitudes of many non-Western countries, which now make up the majority of the world community."

Envisioning a total system of "conflict management" to be discussed in Moscow or Ottawa, Macdonald explained that all states of the world would be invited to use the division — adjudicative or non-adjudicative — of the system that seemed most appropriate to whatever type of dispute might arise.

A system of this kind would not replace the International Court of Justice and other existing arrangements, he said, but would augment the facilities at the Peace Palace in The Hague. Building on Canada's historic role as peace-broker, Macdonald went on to say that "the function of a Third Party Intermediary should often be to facilitate the process of negotiation by clarifying the relevant principles, and by differentiating alternative approaches."

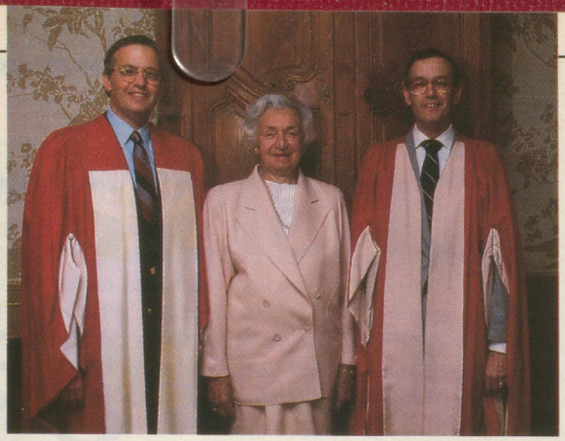
Macdonald also sallied forth in the cause of distributive justice among the nations of the world. He criticized his fellow international lawyers for being "traditionally reluctant to concede that it is one of the purposes of the international legal system to reduce disparities among states."

"It is now unethical," he said, "for developed states to reject outright the justice-based claims of developing countries which find themselves at a chronic disadvantage in virtually every economic, technological, and informational context."

Professor Macdonald predicted that the forty or so states we call Asia that contain two-thirds of the world's population will "exercise a very significant influence in international affairs in the early decades of the twenty-first century."

There is high idealism in Macdonald's proposal for a world system of conflict management and a more intelligent approach to the conduct of international affairs. The question left begging by Macdonald's address is whether American moralistic idealism in international affairs has turned into the arrogance of might. Dr. Macdonald suggests we start "working actively with the Soviets to produce dynamic thinking about the role of international law, the promotion of distributive justice, the design of a more effective set of arrangements for the containment of power, and for the transformation of international society from a nation-state system to a world community order."

According to Macdonald, a consortium of Canadian universities under the leadership of McGill and the Canadian Council of International Law, would carry forward both "a 'yes' to Mr Gorbachev," and the suggestion that "the international law of the twenty-first century be framed around the most fundamental needs of human beings rather than the political and economic needs of nation-states."

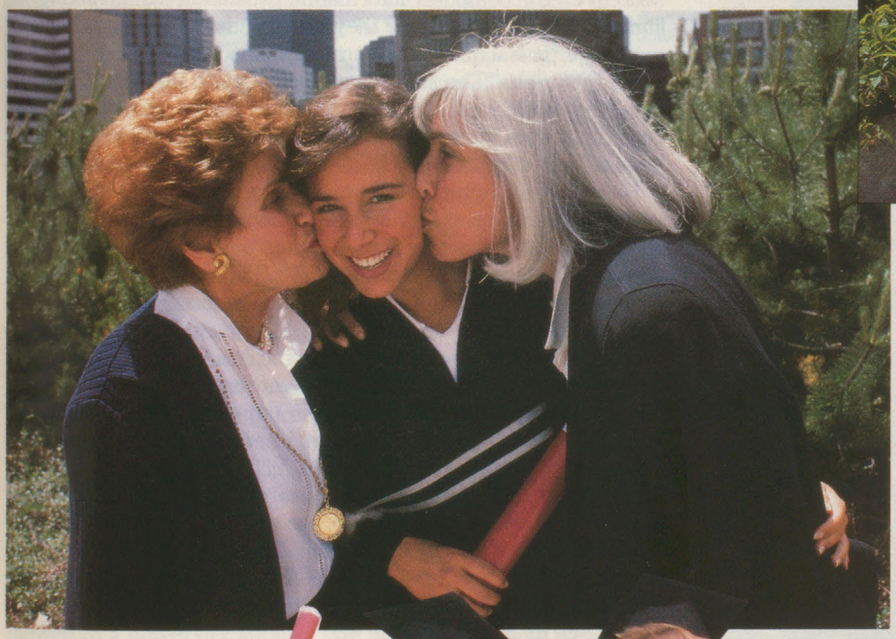


Any mother's dream: Mrs. S. Kantor is flanked by her two sons – Harold Shapiro (left), President of Princeton University, and Bernard Shapiro, Deputy Minister of Education in Ontario – who both received honorary degrees at spring convocation.



Harold Rosenberg

Fanny Valencia De Naranjo, Certificate of Proficiency in English, ContEd'88, with her son Alvaro, and niece Margarita, after leaving Colombia one year ago. Fanny says "I want to stay. I want to keep studying at McGill."



Joanie in the middle! Three generations celebrate from left, Molly (Nebach) Zavalkoff BA'35, Joanie Sternthal BA'88, and Judith Sternthal BA'62. Joanie says "No foolin', Grandma is the most intelligent."



Bruce Downey, Chairman of the Animal Sciences Dept., Macdonald College, is all smiles with his graduating family – son Michael, BSc'88 and wife, Margaret, MA'88.



What better moment to do the can-can than when you've just received your medical degree: from left to right Rosamund F. Lewis, BSc'83, MD'88, of Hellerton, Pennsylvania & Brussels, and Anna L. Veksler, BSc'84, MD'88, of Novosibirsk, U.S.S.R.



Crisis and change

McGill's library has slipped from second to fourth place in Canada, and is faced with fewer relative dollars to pay for ever-increasing costs of acquisitions, salaries, and conservation. Moreover, the computer-information revolution that is forcing all libraries to look at the way they do business, challenges McGill to change. It is a question of attitude, says Eric Ormsby, Director of Libraries. "The library has to change. In the past, libraries received what was given to them. It has to start trying to determine what kind of a library it's going to be. Right now, we have to favour collections. McGill has seriously lost ground."

Hans Möller, Acting Director of Libraries from 1984-86, and current Research and Development librarian, concurs. "We have an outstanding retrospective collection and we have a tradition of excellent service to users from McGill, Quebec and Canada, but we are not keeping up with primary research materials."

Statistics bear out Ormsby's and Möller's claim. Out of the 106 libraries in North America that form the Association of Research Libraries, McGill's library ranks eighteenth in the number of items loaned, yet eighty-seventh in expenditures for research journals. Unless the government intervenes, the deficit for journals alone will reach close to $1 million next year.

Those are big bucks. One way to raise that kind of money would have been to sell the libraries and lease them back. The issue of sale and leaseback came to a head at McGill's Board of Governor's meeting, May 16, 1988. The boardroom was packed with concerned librarians, professors, and politicians. Would McGill sell its libraries?

The University of Ottawa, in a $30 million deal, sold its libraries to private interests and is leasing them back. The deal gives the private firm title to the books. Depreciation can then create substantial income tax deductions for them. The university receives several million dollars from the sale, and retains access to the collection.

The Honorable Monique Bégin asked McGill's governors whether they thought selling the books was ethical since the books were bought with taxpayers money — should McGill not try to raise funds "through the front door [by lobbying government] rather than through the back door?" she queried. But as one exasperated governor said: "We're [the university] running a $50-million deficit and we have to fundraise however we can." Principal David Johnston reported McGill was trying to "ensure the acquiescence" of Quebec's Treasury Board in the sale and leaseback of the libraries.

McGill's library was not sold. It is a dead issue because the federal and provincial governments unanimously agreed to impose a moratorium on the sale and lease back of libraries by universities, Finance Minister Michael Wilson announced June 6. Yet the story shows just how dire McGill's need to hunt up funds has become.

None of the issues facing the twenty libraries that make up the McGill library system are one-dimensional. There are complex concerns about automating the entire system, about centralization,

by Scot Bishop

about staffing and service, about choosing research journals, about preserving books printed on self-destructive paper,and about simply restoring McGill's collection of books.

When Ormsby was appointed in 1986 he faced the daunting problem of a library organization that could no longer afford to exist. He says "it was an elaborate structure from a much more lavish time." The dentistry and medical libraries have been amalgamated, while meteorology, oceanography and map-airphoto will be folded into a new geosciences library. This summer, as part of the necessary streamlining, the Redpath Undergraduate Library was merged with the McLennan Library. Said Ormsby, "We've already saved about $19,000 just on the duplicate journals that we could cancel... and then there would be two people selecting books on sociology. One sitting there and one sitting here. Often they'd buy the same book without knowing it."

Still, for every period of successful planning, there are equal bouts of emergency management. Cynthia Leive, Head of the Music Library, says her budget is $60,000 while the Music library at the University of Western Ontario, supporting a smaller music school, gets $200,000. Moreover, McGill's Music library must restrict the kind of material it purchases because it does not have proper air control of its environment. Leive says "We open the windows in the summer, and close them in the winter: our staff is aging prematurely, and so are our books."

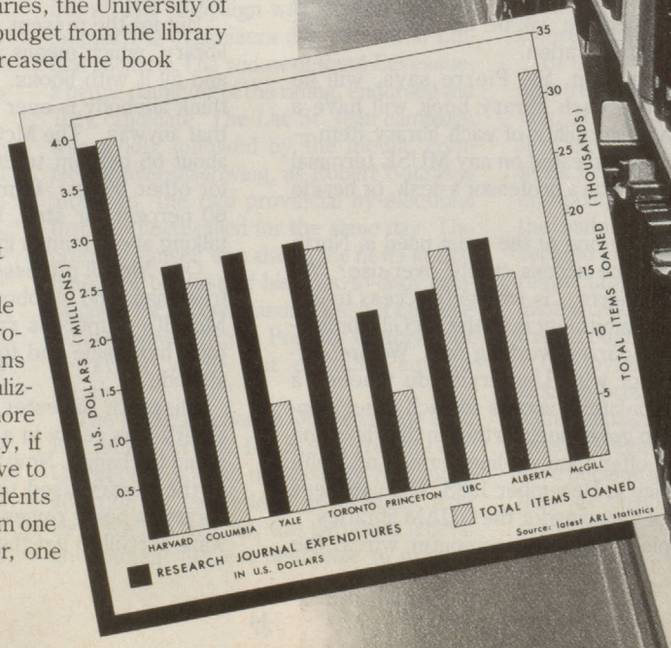
Influenced by trends in interdisciplinary scholarship, the library has felt pressure to keep up at all costs. McGill's new Biotechnology Centre being created with the input of five faculties, and the Centre for Medicine, Ethics, and Law, to name two examples, involve researchers and scholars who are interested in biology, chemistry, religion, law, engineering and philosophy — at the same time. McGill is a leader in this type of "cross-fertilization" and researchers push the library to carry all the leading-edge books and journals.

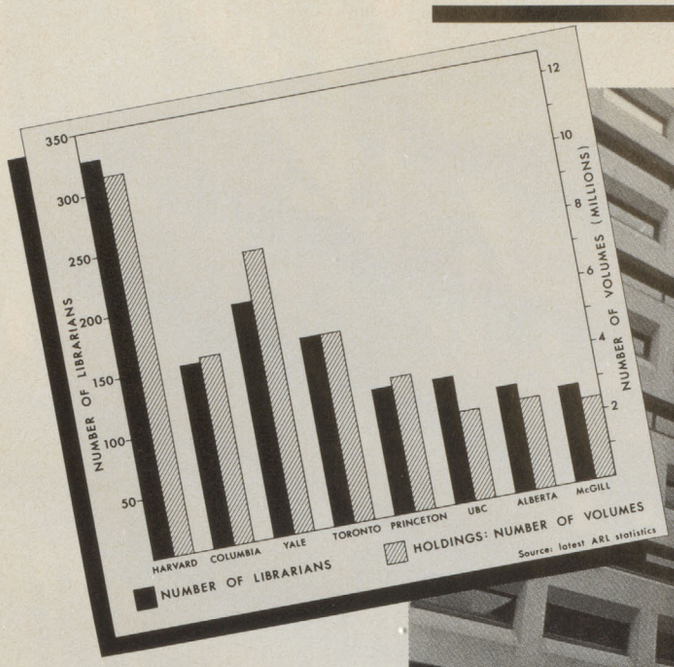
Elizabeth Silvester, Head of Collections for Humanities and Social Sciences, tries to buy more of those books with less money. She also likes to stress the successes of the library: the fact, for instance, that McGill has increased the amount of grant money it receives from outside sources. The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council grants McGill the largest amount allowed to a university library. "We are trying to help ourselves and it's working to an extent." Book and journal purchasers are faced with whopping inflationary pressures. One physics journal now costs $8,000 a year. Some business investors see limitless profits in publishing because, Silvester says, "libraries are a price insensitive market: they keep buying no matter what."

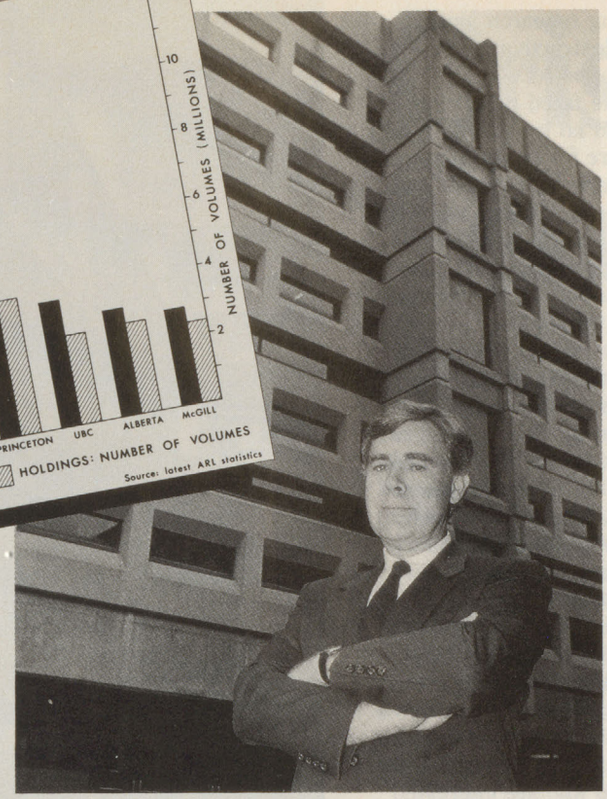
Faced with the same problem in its libraries, the University of Toronto has for years separated its book budget from the library administration budget. They simply increased the book budget each year, come rain or shine.

While Silvester's American colleagues can and do cut foreign materials from their shopping list when budgets are trimmed, McGill's unique multilingual clientele makes it even more difficult, she says, "to buy the latest books and get them on the shelf."

McGill's libraries have traditionally made service a priority, guiding students and professors to exactly the proper shelf. Hans Möller says there "is a certain agony in realizing that during the seventies there was more emphasis on service than on books. Today, if we still want a book budget, users may have to find them themselves." But as many students and professors know, it is a chore to go from one library to another, one building to another, one







Nancy Ackerman

Eric Ormsby, Director of Libraries, in front of the flagship McLennan library: "My primary mission is to restore collections."

campus to another, only to find *the* book you want is out. Anastassia St. Pierre, Systems Librarian in charge of automating McGill's libraries, remembers it well. In fact, her experience as a graduate student motivated her to find a better way: "My aim is to provide *excellent* service to our users by implementing single access to all collections."

The multi-million dollar project (funds provided by the McGill Advancement Program) to completely automate McGill's library is divided into two stages: conversion of the card catalogue to create a database, and automation of the circulation service, acquisitions and cataloguing. The McGill database now consists of over half a million bibliographic records. The public on-line catalogue is known as MUSE. Some 170 MUSE terminals around campus are operational; eventually there will be 333. The automation of the libraries' circulation desks will begin in January 1989. The database is now accessible by modem dial-up from inside and outside McGill, and there will be no charge for this service during the first year of operation.

The impact of such automation, St. Pierre says, will be increased efficiency. Because each library book will have a unique barcode number, the availability of each library item — whether it is out or in — will be indicated on any MUSE terminal located on any library counter, or on a professor's desk, or beside the bed in a residence dorm.

But McGill's library is already one of the most used in North America: won't increased on-line access create over-use? "An important question," says St Pierre, "is who gets access to our library? Obviously our first commitment is to the McGill community. Then we must examine our networking role. We are currently running a pilot project with Université du Quebec à Montréal (UQAM), sharing bi-lateral access to each other's on-line catalogue. They have also gone much farther in this direction than we have." UQAM will offer their on-line service on Bell's *ALEX* home-computer service in December 1988. The user-fees levied will provide a source of financing for the UQAM libraries.

As university walls topple to invading computer wires, the question of the "one greater library" emerges. There is much room for collaboration between universities once their libraries are mutually accessible. If, for example, another university has had a strong PhD program for a number of years, then McGill need not build up its collection of the same, expensive, library source materials. Said St Pierre, "Some agreements already exist. There will be more trilateral, and larger agreements, between universities to network their resources."

Yet another area of concern for the libraries is whether or not books made of acidic paper will survive long enough to be accessed by the new state-of-the-art computers. The processes used to mass produce paper from wood pulp leave impurities that break down into acids. Although no complete survey has been done of the McGill collection, Yale surveyed 36,000 volumes and found that thirty-seven percent of the books are brittle and another forty-four percent are in danger of becoming so. Today McGill librarians, like their North American counterparts, rely on microfilm conversion as the only proven way to save the words on crumbling pages.

What then will be the consequences of the crisis and the change? Centralization, mergers, closing of branch libraries — it is all for one purpose — to recover money for books and journals. At the same time, as a result of the cuts, there will be benefits such as Sunday circulation service for the first time in the history of the library. There is a will to repair the damage done to the book budget in the seventies (Möller points out, "books were not unionized and didn't talk back") on the part of the administration: a 1 percent increase in total McGill salaries equals $2 million, while a 10 percent increase in the book budget is $400,000. And by centralizing technical services such as cataloguing and processing the university can literally save hundreds of thousands of dollars. The library of the twenty-first century will be a co-mingling of many — for a fee.

But for the present, Eric Ormsby's concern is for a functioning library, which means people. "You can't just take a big building and fill it with books. That's not what this is leading to. I don't think anybody is ever laid off at McGill, but I would avoid doing that anyway." The McGill library's ratio of salaries to collections is about 65 percent to 30 percent (about 5 percent of the total is for other things). Ormsby says "some people would like to see 60 percent for staff, but when you talk that 5 percent you're talking about human lives."

One McGill professor tells an old story about a close-to-tears freshman who stubbornly refused to adapt to the intricacies of McGill's numerous card catalogues. "The reference librarian took him aside and told him it was easy — 'simply a matter of attitude.'"

Elizabeth Silvester sums up the new, open attitude: "The library was really in a poor state five years ago — people were afraid to change. Now they're ready for it. The process of change in the library used to be secretive. Today everything in the library is being reviewed — can it be improved? Because we all want McGill to get the library it deserves."

Brothers in arms



Canapress Photo Service

The climatic change is not likely to be permanent, but the second half of 1988 has seen a marked change of direction in Quebec's prevailing political wind.

Of all Canada's provinces, Quebec has long been the most political. And it has been at the provincial level that feelings have run the highest. Generally speaking, Quebecers identify more with the government of Quebec than with the federal government in Ottawa. Provincial politics and politicians seem therefore to have a greater influence over their lives than does the federal Parliament. Another role that the Quebec government has always been expected to play is that of guard dog protecting Quebecers against the threat of national uniformity that an English dominated Canadian government is perceived to represent.

The dramatic events of the last decade — language legislation, the referendum, patriation — reinforced this focus, as did the monopoly enjoyed by the Liberal Party of Canada on the federal front. Quebec voted Liberal from habit, reflex or for its own, as in the Trudeau years. It did not need to be courted or cottoned to. Despite what the rest of Canada spoke of as French Power, Quebec public opinion did not figure large in federal policy making. Quebecers were a captive audience. What did it matter if they booed, as long as they always came back for more?

The Tory victory of 1984 shook things up a bit. For Quebecers at large, the very fact of not voting Liberal had a kind of liberating effect. It did not however change their relationship with their provincial power bases. They may have swept Brian Mulroney's PCs to power but they did not take the federal government to heart.

Since coming to power, Robert Bourassa has changed the province's political chemistry. By keeping as much as possible out of sight rather than in the public eye, he has put his leadership and his government so far ahead in the pols that Quebecers have simply turned off provincial politics. His style of government has been soporific. He seems to have wrapped Quebec's political sensibilities in satisfied slumber.

Two by-elections at the beginning of the summer are cases in point. Both ridings, previously held by the PQ, went Liberal without a whimper. It was as though the majority of Quebecers had simply turned the

Prime Minister Mulroney has been put in a cruelly ironic situation. By reaching out to Quebec — through the francophone summit and Meech Lake — he has set Quebec up not to need his patronage as much as he needs its support. His openness to Quebec is not held against him, far from it. It is simply expected of him and of all other federal leaders wishing to do political business here. Quebec is up for grabs. It makes for some pretty interesting political horsetrading.

The June 20 federal by-election in the northern riding of Lac St. Jean was a classic example of Quebec's new game of playing hard to get. The Tories' star candidate, newly appointed Secretary of State Lucien Bouchard, was said to be in trouble. In the end, he took the riding handily despite the PC's continued bad showing in the polls.

Millions in federal funds for regional development turned up to support Bouchard, Canada's former ambassador to France and the prime minister's good friend. His campaign was waged with the help of PQ organizers and provincial Liberal backers. The widow of René Lévesque, a native daughter of the riding, endorsed the Tory candidate. The Lac St. Jean campaign was avidly followed by the media, completely overshadowing, as Robert Bourassa intended, the two provincial by-elections that had been called for the same day. The premier himself was also in the news at that time, not because of his door-to-door campaigning for his own candidates, but because reins of power over to Premier Bourassa for better or worse but certainly not for scrutiny.

The political action in Quebec today is on the federal front. It's a real free-for-all. Quebecers do not necessarily feel more affection for the federal government than they used to. Indeed, this particular federal government has not been able to provide them with ministers and members who could work Quebec's regional loyalties into the fabric of the PC party. But Quebecers are beginning to feel their federal oats. No longer locked into a voting pattern, they can pick and choose. This has tended to give them a more dispassionate view of federal politics, and also a more pluralistic approach to its possibilities.

he endorsed Bouchard in Lac St. Jean. What Bourassa had to say about the federal by-election was considered of much greater political significance than anything he might contribute to his own by-election campaigns.

Bourassa has become a principal player in federal politics here. He came to the rescue of John Turner when the latter was having problems with a rebellious caucus. This was more a move against the threat of Jean Chrétien as a potential future prime minister, than a pro-Turner gesture. The premier has also been more than supportive of Brian Mulroney. Never in living memory has a Quebec premier publicly endorsed a Canadian prime minister in such unequivocal terms. Bourassa is keen on Meech Lake and free trade to which Mulroney is also committed. It has been an arrangement of convenience, entered into without benefit of vows, partisan constraints or other impediments to a seemly return to the single status at the first sign of incompatibility.

For some time now, opinion polls have shown that Quebecers are not of one partisan mind in the federal context. They divide their voting intentions among all three parties and leaders. But their stated preferences are not consistent. As a party, they put the Liberals in first place; as a leader, Brian Mulroney. The NDP is always in there, with Ed Broadbent beating out John Turner, and his party fighting it out with the Conservatives for second place.

In the by-election test, the score bore little relation to this hypothetical configuration. The fact that 44 percent of the Lac St. Jean electorate claimed to be undecided a week before the vote shows how fluid federal politics has become in Quebec. When the ballots were counted, the NDP had secured less than 10 percent, the Liberals a respectable 35 percent with the government's candidate picking up the slack, more than enough for a comfortable victory.

One by-election does not a safe general election prediction make. What the Lac St. Jean campaign did show was the volatility of Quebec's federal vote. As set as Quebecers have become in their provincial voting ways, they are obviously still open to persuasion at the federal level.

GRETTA CHAMBERS BA'47

McGILL'S CROWN JEWEL

The mountain of St. Hilaire is my most treasured possession, and in offering it to McGill it is with the hope that its beauties and amenities may be preserved for all time to come, not only in the immediate interests of the University itself, but, through its corridors of learning, as a great heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the youth of Canada.

by Debbie Mercier



These are the ideals expressed by Andrew Hamilton Gault in his bequest of Mont St. Hilaire to McGill University. And McGill has made every effort to live up to the three missions envisioned by Gault: preservation, learning and enjoyment.

Those of us who make the annual pilgrimage to the south shore in the fall to pick apples and enjoy the foliage, are familiar with the dramatic rise of "Wigwomedensis" or "Pain de Sucre," as the 412 metre summit is called, out of the St. Lawrence lowlands, just 35 kilometres east of Montreal. Mont St. Hilaire is one of tenMonteregian hills (Mons = mount; Regius = royal) located at the northern edge of the deciduous forest which gradually colonized the area after the Wisconsin Glaciation.

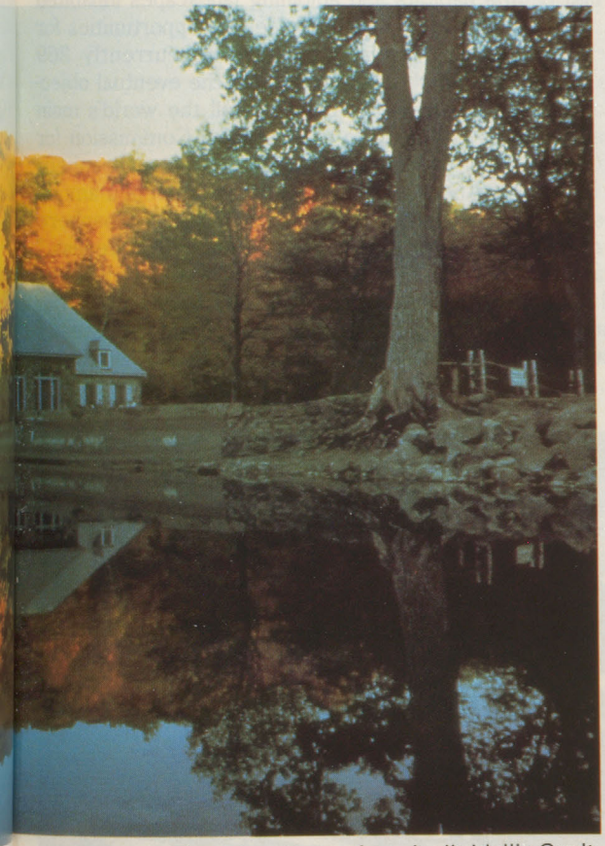
It is, according to Martin J. Lechowicz, Associate Professor in the Department of Biology and former part-time Research Director of the Field Station at Mont St. Hilaire, one of the "most pristine and wonderful forest remnants in the St. Lawrence valley." This mature hardwood forest has a sugar maple tree reported by Bryan Cook, MSc'71, to be 407 years old and some white pines estimated to be over 250 years old. Of all the Monteregian hills, Mont St. Hilaire has been the least affected by man's activities.

The 17th century saw the beginnings of settlement and, in 1694, Jean Baptiste Hertel de Rouville established a seignory on the site. Ownership was transferred to the Campbell family in 1844 and the area began to be developed for its tourist potential, with the construction of two hotels (later destroyed by fire), and with steamboat outings on Lac Hertel (this must have been a sight to see as the lake is only 9 metres deep and 0.3 km in surface area). Brigadier Andrew Hamilton Gault purchased the estate in 1913 as a summer retreat, and, in keeping with the importance he placed on education, he always encouraged public access. In 1958, 45 years after taking ownership, Gault completed construction of a beautiful manor, but three weeks later he passed away, leaving the legacy to McGill.





So you want to play in the mud? Students out of the classroom get "hands on" experience with life's complex food chain as part of Gault Estate's Nature Conservation program.



Time to get away from it all: idyllic Gault Manor house is used by the McGill community and friends of McGill as a small conference centre.

In order to achieve Gault's vision of the mountain, the University divided the estate into the east side (reserved for research activity) and the west side (devoted to public enjoyment and nature conservation).

The research sector of Mont St. Hilaire provides a plethora of subjects of scientific study in the areas of biology, geography, geology, entomology, and renewable resources, among others. There are 187 species of birds, 13 species of fish, 41 of mammals, over 600 species of higher plants, an undetermined number of species of lower plants, 12 species of reptiles, and 17 species of amphibians. The mountain is also one of the world's ten most mineral rich sites with over 130 minerals recorded. In 1960 it was declared a Migratory Bird Sanctuary.

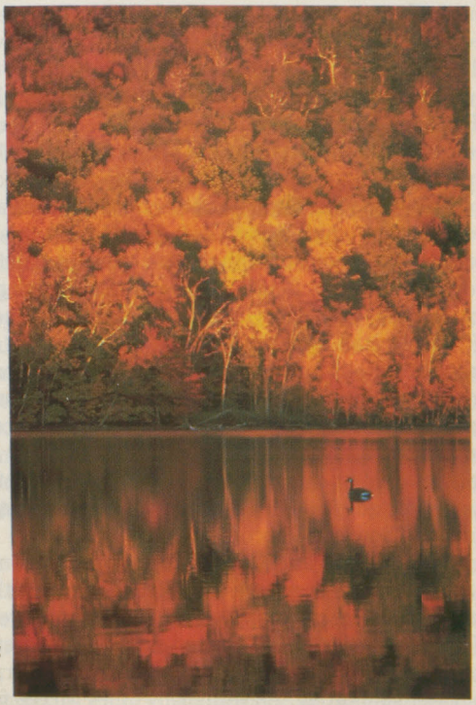
Current Research Director Graham Bell explains that the scientific research being conducted at Mont St. Hilaire is in fact unique:

> So far as we know, the Mont St. Hilaire project represents the only sustained research effort of its kind. To study populations at equilibrium with their environment absolutely requires secure and long-term access to land that has not been logged, drained, cultivated or otherwise disturbed. It is McGill's great good fortune that at Mont St. Hilaire we have the last such area remaining in the St. Lawrence valley.

The extent of research which has been conducted on the mountain is evident from the 213 references in the Annotated Bibliography produced in 1987 by Adrian R. Levy and Martin J. Lechowicz. Examples of research currently being conducted by faculty members and graduate students include a study of the effects of acid rain on maple seedling growth, as well as a project analyzing the ecology of hardwood trees. Lechowicz remarks that acid rain affects both the leaf tissue of trees and the soil. As Quebec is the world's largest producer of maple products, the phenomenon of forestry decline is a critical issue for study. In the hardwood trees project, emphasis is placed on factors affecting the quality versus the quantity of timber produced.

There are some research links with institutions in the People's Republic of China and in North Carolina, and there is an intercontinental study on gypsy moth control, but both Lechowicz and Bell feel that there should be more activity. The field station desperately needs a full-time scientific director to take charge of coordinating and administering research, Lechowicz said.

vestigators and graduate students
udy acid rain, hardwood forests, and
ore on the half of the Gault Estate
nds set aside for field research.



Fall at her resplendent best at Lac Hertel: one of the last virgin forests in the St. Lawrence Lowlands.



Gault Estate crowned as world renowned Biosphere Reserve: Alice Johannsen, far left, then Director of Gault Estate, with members of the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Program Committee in 1978.

The west side of the mountain, was chartered in 1972 as a non-profit organization and it includes Lac Hertel, "Pain de Sucre," 24 kilometres of public trails and the Visitor Pavilion. It affords the public the opportunity to enjoy the walks, the woods, the panoramic views, as well as the natural history displays in the Nature Conservation Centre building. It has a staff of nature interpreters who are responsible for the educational activities and programs for some 20,000 students, members of community groups, elderly and handicapped visitors each year. There are also special training sessions for teachers and group leaders on nature education, as well as a five-day summer nature camp for 7 to 12 year olds, which is in its 16th year of operation.

The driving force behind the creation of the Nature Conservation Centre was Dr. Alice E. Johannsen, BSc'34, former curator of the Redpath Museum, Director of Gault Estate and the Nature Conservation Centre (1970-1980), and daughter of the late "Jack Rabbit" Johannsen. Sam Kingdon, Associate Vice-Principal of Physical Resources, remembers when Johannsen first came to him to discuss her "masterplan of the mountain," and everyone associated with Gault Estate recalls her efforts to involve members of the community, as well as her achievements in the area of public education. Michel Drew, naturalist and current Director of Gault Estate and the Nature Conservation Centre, recalls that Johannsen conceived and sketched the Visitor Pavilion, which also houses the natural history displays she was responsible for, while she was sick in bed. Hers was, and continues to be, a special type of commitment which made Gault Estate what it is today.

One example of the impact of the public education and conservation programs at Gault Estate has been the changing role of the security guards. Edie-Ann Garneau, a recently retired McGill School of Nursing staff member and long-time resident of Mont St. Hilaire, says "they used to spend a lot of time enforcing regulations. Now they act more as sources of information." Marc André Langlois, who has worked on the security force of the estate for five years, agrees. He reports that there is the odd forest fire, lost child or minor accident, but that a lot of time is spent answering questions. The most often-asked question children pose is "how can I become a patroller?"

As a non-profit organization, the Nature Conservation Centre budget is comprised of revenue from teaching and other services, corporate donors, membership fees and government grants. The balance of McGill's activities at Gault Estate are funded from McGill's operating grant, a government grant, and are partially self-supporting. As with many other McGill facilities, Gault Estate is suffering from the financial squeeze of the ever-shrinking operating budget. Drew points to a botanical garden for the handicapped which has taken five years to establish. Were it not for the financial constrictions, it could have been completed in one year.

The Gault manor, with its idyllic natural setting overlooking Lac Hertel and the surrounding hills, is currently being evaluated by Kingdon, Drew, and Conference Office Manager, Joan Gross, for its use as a small conference centre for members of the McGill community and friends of McGill. This will hopefully ease some of the financial burden of its maintenance and upkeep, and will possibly provide some additional revenue for the Nature Conservation Centre. Gross enthusiastically points out "It's a perfect, isolated setting for seminars and colloquia!"

The proof that Gault Estate is a very special place is evidenced by the fact that in 1978 it was named the first Canadian "Biosphere Reserve" by the UNESCO Man and Biosphere (MAB) Program Committee. Biosphere reserves are representative examples of natural landscapes, each with their distinctive undisturbed natural habitats and adjoining landscapes inhabited by man, the coexistence of which provides for opportunities for long term comparative research. There are currently 269 reserves in approximately 70 countries, and the eventual objective is to have representative examples of all the world's main ecological systems. According to the Canadian Commission for UNESCO, the recognition of a particular site as a biosphere reserve is important because "the collaboration needed among agencies and individuals to create and maintain a biosphere reserve results in better protective managment and awareness." The establishment of Mont St. Hilaire as a biosphere reserve required the consensus and cooperation of groups of people from McGill and the community. These communal efforts have greatly facilitated the achievement of the goals set forth by Gault in his bequest.



The non-profit Nature Conservation Centre and Visitor Pavilion houses natural history displays along with interpretive naturalists who welcome some 20,000 visitors a year.

Levy and Lechowicz conclude the introduction to their Annotated Bibliography with the following observation which sums up just how fortunate McGill is to have the treasure that is Gault Estate:

> The unique characteristics of the mountain create a whole which is greater than the sum of its parts. That this uniqueness has been, and will continue to be, studied and appreciated agrees well with the wish of Andrew Hamilton Gault that the mountain of St. Hilaire be preserved 'as a great heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the youth of Canada.'

Gault Estate truly is one of McGill's Crown Jewels.

Joseph Wolf and the golden age of natural history illustration

by Ann Vroom



"I have found several more treasures for the Blacker Library, some of them unique... I regard ourselves as being very lucky to acquire the charcoal drawings by Smit and Wolf — the leading animal illustrators of their day... In themselves they would make a magnificent display for an exhibit of drawings and studies for illustration." Casey Wood to McGill University Librarian Gerhard Lomer, July 9, 1924.

With this letter McGill University gained possession of some of the world's finest examples of wildlife art — Joseph Wolf's original charcoal field sketches made for Daniel Giraud Elliot's *Monograph of the Phasianidae, or the Family of Pheasants*.

This two-volume folio, published in 1872 and containing hand-coloured lithographs after Wolf's sketches, is considered by many the finest illustrated bird book of all time. While the rich colour plates of Elliot's Monograph have been widely admired in zoological and wildlife art circles, Wolf's vivid, original sketches soon disappeared, and have lain forgotten and largely unappreciated in the stacks of McGill's Blacker-Wood Library. Until now, that is.

At last, the undeserved obscurity of Wolf's genius and McGill's treasure is over, with the publication this fall of a sumptuous new book, a facsimile reproduction in folio of the 95 original drawings and 79 colour plates from Elliot's "Pheasants."

Conceived and edited by Montreal wildlife art historian David Lank, the book is being published by Allen Publishing of England, in collaboration with McGill (whose Biological Sciences Librarian, Eleanor MacLean, wrote the Preface) and the British Museum (Natural History). In his introduction, Lank paints a vivid picture of the golden age of natural history illustration by examining the life and work of Wolf as well as the lithographers, colourists and printers of the Victorian era who helped create the *Pheasants*.

The history of these superb sketches, how they came to McGill, and their imminent publication, is a fascinating one. It is a story of scholarship and dedication by a number of remarkable men, who, though separated by nationality, time and vocation, shared a common love of natural history and a desire to make this field of study more accessible to the world.

It began with Joseph Wolf, a German artist who came to England in 1848, where he did excellent work at the British Museum supplying many of the drawings for the famous "Genera of Birds." He was soon collaborating with the leading animal illustrators of the day including Edward Lear (*The Owl and the Pussycat*), John Gould, Joseph Smit and John Keulemans. But the superiority of Wolf's talent was apparent to everyone and he established a reputation as one of the great wildlife painters of all time.

Wolf's work came to the attention of a wealthy and enterprising American naturalist, Daniel Giraud Elliot, who had already published and illustrated several bird monographs. Wishing to concentrate more on writing, he turned the illustrative work over to Wolf, who drew three of the finest animal books of the late 19th century — Elliot's *Monographs of the Pheasants*, the *Cats*

Museum of Comparative Zoology
Harvard University



Fire Backed Pheasant
Euplocamus Ignitus

No 59



From Wolf's charcoal drawing of *Euplocomus Ignitus*, this hand-coloured lithograph was produced for Elliot's *Monograph of the Pheasants*.

Original charcoal sketch of *Euplocomus Ignitus*, Fire Backed Pheasant, by Joseph Wolf from McGill's Blacker Wood Library.

and the *Birds of Paradise*.

Wolf influenced not only his contemporaries, but succeeding generations of animal illustrators. Wolf's genius lay in his ability to portray his subjects as living creatures. "His work is not only faultless as regards truth to nature, but there is an indescribable feeling of life and movement never attained by another artist," said Archibald Thorburn, a leading bird artist of the next generation.

Wolf died in 1899 and his original sketches disappeared until 1924, when they were rediscovered in an antique book store in London by McGill graduate and benefactor, Dr. Casey Wood, MD'03. A student of Sir William Osler's at McGill, Wood became a distinguished ophthalmologist, who developed a passion for ornithology. He studied and collected books voraciously on the subject and wrote numerous scholarly texts, including *An introduction to the literature of vertebrate zoology*, which is still a standard in the field.

Wood's benefaction to McGill began in 1919 when he decided to present the university with his ornithological library and to devote the rest of his life to its development. During the next twenty-three years, until his death in 1942, Wood travelled the world in search of bird lore, zoological books and artworks, spending his money and that of his California businessman friend, Robert Blacker, to enrich the collection. Among the many treasures he garnered for the library were Wolf's original sketches of the *Pheasants* and the *Cats*.

Today the Blacker-Wood Library houses over 81,000 volumes, 10,000 original animal paintings, manuscripts, animal sound recordings, letters from 18th and 19th century naturalists and archives of natural history societies. Historical treasures include the *Feather Book* (1618), possibly the oldest collection of bird feather pictures in existence, and a 1483 edition of Pliny's *Historia naturalis*. As a result of Wood's efforts, says Head Librarian Eleanor MacLean, "the Blacker-Wood Library contains one of North America's great natural history collections, particularly of eighteenth through early twentieth century British and American ornithology."

David Lank agrees. As a wildlife artist, writer and lecturer, and prodigious collector of works on natural history, Lank knows the value of the collections within the Blacker-Wood better than most. "Without question the three greatest repositories of natural history are the British Museum, the Field Museum (Chicago) and the Blacker-Wood Library. But the irony is that there is nothing in the academic activity at McGill — no history of science, no history of animal art — that makes proper use of this unbelievable treasure." As a result, the collections are used more by researchers and students from outside McGill than within.

So it was that after seeing one of Wolf's pheasant sketches, on loan from McGill, in a Royal Ontario Museum show "Animals in Art," Lank sought out the whole unpublished series in the Blacker-Wood, and came up with the idea of publishing a book. Using original drawings from McGill and the colour prints from the British Museum's copy of the Elliot's Monograph, "we have tried to recreate, to as meaningful a degree as possible, a volume from the 1870s," says Lank. The calf-bound book is in imperial folio format (17 1/4" x 24"), on guilt-edged, acid-free paper. "The printers even found a stack of original 18th century marbled end papers for the edition," says Lank.

Like Elliot's original version, which was sold by subscription for £26 each (at a time when the chief groom of a subscriber earned an annual salary of only £25), this volume will be printed in a signed, limited edition of 275, at a cost of £950. Over 100 subscriptions have already been received from such major institutions as American Museum of Natural History, Princeton, University of Toronto, the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. Even Buckingham Palace has responded that Queen Elizabeth II is "delighted to have a copy in her royal collection."



Joseph Wolf

While McGill received only a modest royalty of $2,000 for the use of the sketches, Head Librarian MacLean is delighted — both with the money (a sum which represents almost 10 percent of their annual acquisitions budget) and the publicity this publication will generate for the library.

Wolf, Elliot and Wood also would be very pleased. For as Wood wrote to Blacker in 1929, "if you were to see these beautiful treasures you would feel as I do. It doesn't matter in which collection materials are placed as long as they are available for study and for reference by research students and the public."

Alumni Leaders Weekend

"This was a well-organized, thoughtful and much needed event. It increased my understanding of what McGill Alumni Leaders are about and provided a good interchange of ideas."

"Very enriching and valuable experience to take back to my branch."

These are but two of the responses we received from our first Alumni Leaders Weekend, June 2-4, when we welcomed thirty-three alumni volunteers representing classes from 1939 to 1980. They came from seven Canadian provinces, nine American states, Washington, D.C., Bermuda, and from Paris, France.

Under the organizational leadership of David D. Cohen, BA'52, and chairmanship of Graduates' Society Vice-President A. Keith Ham, BA'54, BCL'59, a program of workshops, panel discussions, and social events was offered. The kickoff was Thursday night at Royal Victoria College (R.V.C.), where Principal David Johnston officially welcomed our visitors to a nostalgic candlelight cafeteria dinner.

Housed at R.V.C., some of the male participants noted that it had taken them more than thirty years to gain entrance to this one-time bastion of female boarders and in their wildest dreams they never thought they would actually *sleep* there!

The Principal returned to greet our volunteers at breakfast Friday morning and this was followed by the first panel discussion on the subject of Admissions. Chaired by Vice-Principal Academic Dr. Samuel O. Freedman, panelists included Mariela Johannsen, Manager of the Admis-sions Office, Martin Petter, Associate Dean of Arts, and Pauline L'Ecuyer, Admissions Officer. Dr. Freedman emphasized that "the university is ultimately only as good as the students who attend it."

Mariela Johannsen spoke of the changes to the processing of applications. She also emphasized that successful liaison programs had been established with help of alumni in Ottawa and Toronto, as well as in Boston, New York and Washington, D.C. Martin Petter spoke about the raising of McGill's general standards of admission to the Faculty of Arts. He said quality must always take precedence over numbers. Thus Arts had set a minimum standard of a B or B+ (75%) as opposed to 70 percent in the past.

After a tour of the main campus, our visitors met with local alumni and McGill staff for lunch at the newly renovated Macdonald-Harrington Building which now houses the School of Architecture.

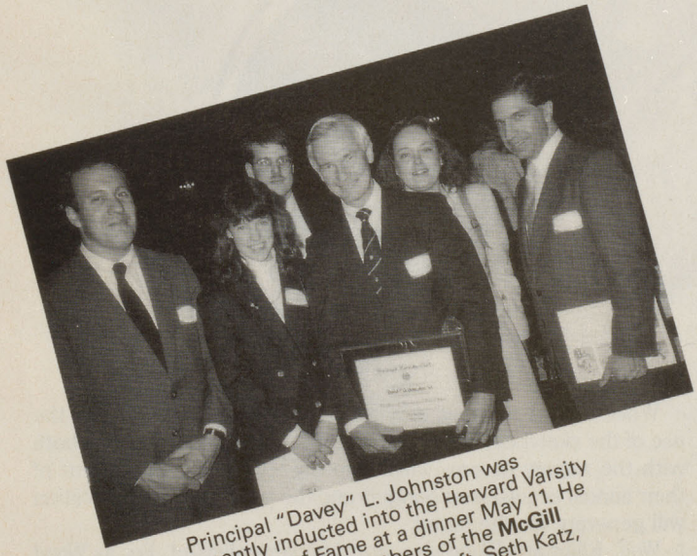
The next panel, "McGill in Quebec," was chaired by political commentator and McGill Governor Gretta Chambers. Panelists included: Joan Dougherty, a former McGill Governor, a member of the Quebec National Assembly and Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Higher Education; John Armour, Vice-Principal Finance and Administration; and Paul Davenport, Vice-Principal Planning and Computer Services.

Mr. Armour spoke about McGill's serious problems of underfunding and the extensive efforts made by the university to live within its budget. "We cannot reduce expenditures any further without doing serious damage to the very fabric and substance of McGill University," he said.

Vice-Principal Davenport reminded his audience of McGill's on-going assimilation into the province of Quebec: "more than twenty-five percent per cent of McGill's students are Francophone," he said. He also cited the many areas in which McGill works together with its sister Quebec universities. He concluded his remarks by saying "It [money] will come because people see that we are doing important things for the community — that not to fund McGill and other universities adequately is going to cost society dearly."

Mrs. Dougherty agreed that McGill is seriously underfunded, stating, "It is clear to me, to my Minister and most members of my government, that it is only reasonable, responsible and necessary to bring Quebec university fees up to par with the rest of Canada."

The last word came from Dr. Samuel Tirer, President of the McGill Society of



Principal "Davey" L. Johnston was recently inducted into the Harvard Varsity Club Hall of Fame at a dinner May 11. He was joined by members of the **McGill Society of Boston**, from left, Seth Katz, BA'33, Claudia Lovell, BA'87, Scott Chappelka, Eileen Cronin, BDd'83, David Ulin, BCL'69.

They came from far and wide for the first **Alumni Leaders Weekend**. Here at the banquet at The University Club, from left to right, Jim Kennedy, BCL'55, Hamilton/Burlington, Peggy Brock, Kitchener/Waterloo, Howard Taylor, BSc'48, Edmonton, Phillippe Lette, BCL'68, Paris, Ella May Apedaile, BEd'63, Edmonton.



Philadelphia, who said "To put things in perspective, the cost of annual tuition at McGill for a Canadian student is the cost of one evening course at the University of Pennsylvania!"

The last item of *business* on Friday was a panel discussion on Student Services, chaired by Irwin Gopnik, Dean of Students. Included on the panel were Bob Dubeau, Director of Athletics, Florence Tracy, Director of Residences and Student Housing, and Nancy Coté, President of Students' Society.

Dean Gopnik said, "We help students by providing the physical, moral, spiritual and psychological supports." He went on to cite health services, the Canada Employment Centre in McGill, the off-campus housing service, the tutorial service and the student aid office.

Mr. Dubeau reviewed McGill's extensive inter-collegiate and general recreational athletic programs. He stated that in 1987-88 over 6,000 students on 623 teams participated in the recreational program which included intramural, instructional and aquatic sports.

Friday evening a reception was held at the University Club for all participants and the presidents of our Montreal area branches. It was an exceptional evening complete with a jazz trio featuring McGill's Kevin Dean and well-known Montreal jazz personality Charlie Biddle. Following dinner, Professor Derek Drummond of the School of Architecture gave an entertaining illustrated talk on the changing face of downtown Montreal, "Whatever Happened to the Mansfield Tavern?"

During Saturday workshops at Martlet House, our alumni leaders gave us ideas and feedback on branch activities, the *McGill News*, merchandising, student recruitment and fundraising. After a farewell lunch, they dispersed to enjoy the rest of the weekend in Montreal.

Reflections: the evaluation forms were 100 percent positive with every session, be it working or social. Perhaps the most important impressions were from faculty and staff who were enthusiastic about what they had picked up over the weekend. There was obviously greater understanding on their part of what a marvelous resource our alumni are.

How often should we do this? Principal Johnston, in a memo acknowledging the tremendous success of the weekend, said, "My only question is whether we are being too modest in thinking of a repeat of this exercise on a once every three years' basis, or whether we should think of doing it annually." Somewhere between enthusiasm and financial reality, we shall come up with an answer and do it again soon!

GAVIN ROSS
Executive Director
Graduates' Society of McGill



For distinguished service, Donna Sexsmith, MSW'55, President **McGill Society of Los Angeles**, received this award during Alumni Leaders Weekend from David Laidley, BCom'67.



Allyn Lean, BA'75, President of **McGill Society of Florida** flanked by, left, Graduate Society VP Keith Ham, BA'54, BCL'59, and by Alumni Leaders Weekend Coordinator David Cohen, BA'52.

Calendar of coming events

Calgary

November 18. 10th Annual Nostalgia Night at the Wainwright Hotel. Contact Michael Crombie, (403) 291-4444 (days) or 252-7979 (evenings).

Grand River Valley

September 29. Tour and reception at the Brick Brewing Company in Waterloo. Contact Beryl Chown, (519) 578-4392.

Hong Kong

October 22. 10th Anniversary Banquet at the Overseas Bankers Club. Contact Paul Wong, 3-7394266 (days).

Montreal

September 23. Leacock Luncheon at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. Guest Speaker: Peter Gzowski. Contact Moira Junnor, (514) 398-3551.

Food for Thought Luncheon Series: October and December TBA
November 1. Speaker: Pete Ryan, "A Week in the Life of a Photojournalist."

Place: McGill Faculty Club, cash bar 11:45 am, luncheon 12:15 pm sharp. Contact Moira Junnor (514) 398-3551

Senior Alumni Lecture Series:
November 2. Speaker: Professor Mary Davison, "Art and Literature."

November 9. Speaker: Professor John Thompson, "Political Leadership in Canada."

November 16. Speaker: Stephen Zucker, "Machines That See."

November 23. Speaker: Professor David Harpp, "Nutritional Controversies."

Place: Stephen Leacock Building, Room 232, 9:30 AM coffee, 10:00 AM lecture. $15.00 per person for the series, (including light luncheon on November 23). Information Helen Goodall (514) 481-4091 or Claude Tétrault (514) 739-1610.

Ottawa

October 18. Pub night at the Lieutenants' Pub. Contact Beryl Corber, (613) 820-3180

Vancouver

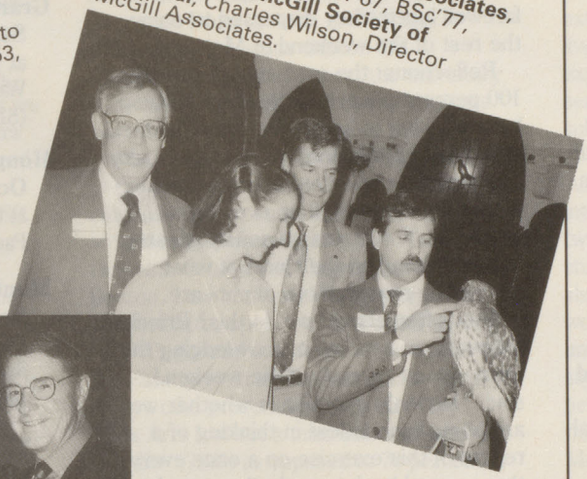
October 13. Reception at the new Bank of Hong Kong Building. Speaker: Professor Derek Drummond. Contact Bruce Ambrose, (604) 731-5258 (days).



That Dean gets around. This time at a **Macdonald College** reception in Toronto hosted by Murray McEwen, BSc (Agr)'53, (right), Dean Roger Buckland and May (Gilbey) Copland, BSc (H.Ec.)'56.

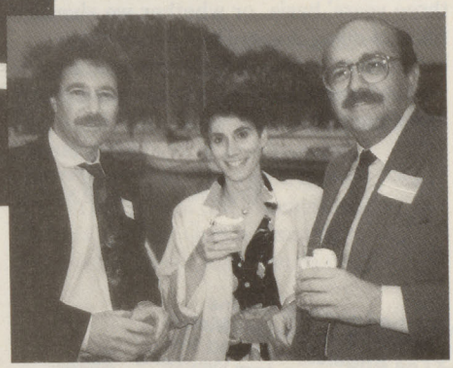
Gavin Ross

Director of the Raptor Research Centre, Dr. David Bird (right) introduced a feathered friend and explained why he is "for the birds" at a spring "Food for Thought" luncheon. From left, Philip Johnston, Chairman **McGill Associates**, Karin Austin, BPhysTher'67, BSc'77, Vice-president **McGill Society of Montreal**, Charles Wilson, Director McGill Associates.





The **McGill Society of Saskatoon** hosted a luncheon in June for Vice-Principal Finance John Armour (second from left). Beside John Armour is Chapter President Jim Bonney, BEng'69, with John Johnston, MD'51, and his wife Jean.



The **McGill Society of Toronto** held their annual meeting aboard ship on the *Mariposa Belle*. Sharing a libation on deck were left to right Rob Shapiro, BCL'75, LLB'76, chapter VP Lili de Grandpré, MBA'81, and late arrival Tim Carter, BCom'72, LLB'76, who brought the boat back to dock so he could "gracefully" leap aboard!

The **McGill MBA Society** sponsored a topical annual dinner meeting at the Faculty Club May 4 entitled "The Free Trade Deal: What's in Store for Canadian Business". Left to right, David Culver, BSc'47, CEO Alcan, Lorna Mata, BCom'82, MBA'84, President MBA Society, Thomas Bell, CEO Dominion Textile, Carl Beigie, Economist, Karyn Spiegelman, BA'82, MBA'84, VP-Treasurer MBA Society, Wallace Crowston, Dean Faculty of Management.



Alumni Travel Program 1988-1989

Tour 1 – Ireland With A Difference: Part II
Sept. 29-Oct. 12, 1988. Galway, Aran Islands, Connemara area, Yeats Country. Includes four days in Kinsale at the Gourmet Festival, tour of West Cork, Kenmare and up to the Dingle Peninsula, Burnatty Castle Banquet and other surprises. Tour leader: Gavin Ross. Price: $2,438. Return date: Oct. 13.

Tour 2–West Indies and the Panama Canal Air/Sea Cruise
March 1989. An eight-day getaway value cruise aboard the *Regent Sun* round-trip from Jamaica to Costa Rica, Panama Canal/Gatun Lake, San Blas Islands and Columbia. Optional three-night extension in Montego Bay. Price: from $2,065.

Tour 3–Grand China & Yangtze River Cruise Plus Hong Kong
April 22-May 15, 1989. 25 days (18 in China) visiting Shanghai, Xian, Beijing, Chongqing, Yangtze River Cruise, Wuhan, Guilin, Guangzhou. Price: TBA.

Tour 4–Land of the Golden Buddhas – Thailand and Burma
Oct./Nov. 1989. 21 days visiting Bangkok, Chiangmai, Phuket, Rangoon, Heho, Mandalay, Pagan. Price: TBA.

For further information, call or write:

Tour 1
Canadian Educational Travel Associates (CETA)
4616 St. Catherine St. West
Montreal, Que. H3Z 1S3
(514) 937-9401

Tour 2
The Graduates' Society of McGill University
3605 Mountain Street
Montreal, Que. H3G 2M1
(514) 398-3551

Tours 3 & 4
Vivian Lieu Travel Inc.
4970 Queen Mary Road, Suite 25
Montreal, Que. H3W 1X2
(514) 735-1641

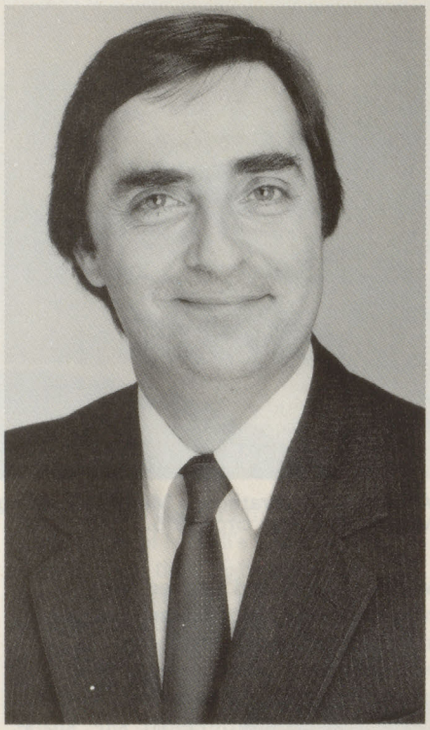
Pierre Cadieux

Sinclair Stevens and conflict of interest; André Bissonette and land flips; Bob Coates and strip bars. With Brian Mulroney's cabinet members constantly making headlines for their alleged personal failings, the press has shown little inclination to follow up on one particularly diligent, straitlaced minister — Pierre Cadieux, BCL '72, who holds the labour portfolio. But even if no one knows it, Cadieux, in only his first term as an MP, has clearly become one of the most solid Tory ministers. Even his adversaries admit as much. Says Iain Angus, the NDP's junior transportation critic: "Cadieux's a straight shooter. He's up front, prepared to be honest, and won't try to avoid the issue."

Cadieux is seated beside his press attaché in a small office at McGill International on University Street. Time is tight, the minister has just represented the government at the launch of the second phase of the Canada-Egypt-McGill Agricultural Response Program, and he is expected shortly at a luncheon. Despite this demanding schedule, he is eager to talk. Cadieux, 40, is a handsome man with thick, jet-black hair and a serious face. He's not a typical rhetoric-filled M.P. Rather, he seems straightforward, honest, and answers questions without the trepidation or suspicion politicians often exhibit with the press. He is frank even when talking about his alma mater for its alumni magazine.

The youngest of four children in a francophone family from bilingual Hudson, Quebec, Cadieux earned a B.A. at the Université de Montréal's Valleyfield campus. Although he spoke English with ease, Cadieux says he still experienced culture shock when he entered McGill's law faculty in 1969. And he felt ill-prepared for the intense competition and heavy work load required of a McGill law student. He maintains that there weren't enough books in the library. Students scrambled and pushed one another aside to get the material needed to complete their assignments.

So for Cadieux, McGill was all work; there were no football games, socials or dances; no camaraderie among his colleagues. And while he runs across former classmates occasionally, he counts none among his close friends. Nevertheless, Cadieux says he probably received better training at McGill than had he studied elsewhere. Perhaps too, the early experience of succeeding in a tough, new environment prepared Cadieux for his political career.



After graduation, Cadieux practiced law in Vaudreuil from 1974 until he ran federally for the Tories ten years later. For six years he appeased his sense of community responsibility by serving as chairman of the local Vaudreuil-Soulanges regional school board. Cadieux was a true political rookie before going to Ottawa — he was not even a card-carrying Conservative until 1982. So when a friend approached him to represent the Conservatives in Vaudreuil Cadieux declined twice before accepting the challenge. He was persuaded by the political climate which "cried for change," and chose to run as a Conservative because, "I endorsed the platform as a lawyer and as a business person." Cadieux was elected in the 1984 Mulroney sweep which brought in new Quebec blood and rejected the old, particularly Liberal.

He and most of his fifty-seven Conservative Quebec colleagues were new on the parliamentary block and didn't know their way around. Says Cadieux, "the joke for the first while was that no one knew where the bathrooms were." But more than any other newcomer, he found his bearings and nimbly climbed the political ladder.

Because of his fluency in both official languages, Cadieux was appointed chairman of the Quebec caucus; two years later, the Prime Minister handed him the tough labour portfolio. While not a star or high profile minister, Cadieux has become respected in and outside the party for the admirable job he has done. Part of this success stems from his natural willingness to deal with and discuss issues straight on. Says the NDP's Angus, "there are about a half dozen accessible cabinet ministers and he's one of them."

Of his political achievements he is most proud of the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information Systems (WHMIS). Cadieux becomes animated at the mention of the program. He doesn't sound like a traditional pro-management Tory when he says, "I was shocked to learn that 869 Canadian workers were killed on the job in 1986. It's a national disgrace." Through changes to labour laws WHMIS aims to ensure employees and employers are better informed about hazardous working conditions. Small wonder Angus praises Cadieux's individualism. "He knows when to rely on his senior staff but he's prepared to do his own asserting when necessary."

But politics is politics and Cadieux has his detractors. Angus criticizes the large number of back-to-work orders the minister has enacted in the past two years. Since 1986, Cadieux has ordered such legislation four times — one less than the total of the last ten years. And Liberal labour critic Jacques Guilbeault, MP for Saint Jacques, says simply that he has "nothing good to say," about Cadieux.

What Cadieux found most surprising about politics is the workload; his pressing schedule has changed his life considerably. He lives part of the week with his family in their Kirkland home, and the rest of the time at his Ottawa pied à terre. He admits the arrangement is even harder on his wife Carole, a lawyer, and their three school-age daughters, Emanuelle, Melanie and Vanessa. He tries to spend weekends at home and managed a family vacation to the winter Olympics in Calgary. With a light-hearted smile, Cadieux says that his golf game is the true victim of his new political life.

Cadieux can expect little respite. He is constantly mentioned on "The Hill" as a minister headed for a promotion within cabinet. The polls are looking good for the Tories these days, so if re-elected, it is unlikely Pierre Cadieux will stay out of the headlines much longer.

NANCY MCHARG

Medical sciences old and new



A view of the Strathcona Medical Building from the Royal Victoria Hospital, circa 1915.

Well, not so old and not so new. Everybody knows that the Medical Faculty first had its own separate building on campus in 1872, but after many additions and transformations it burned to the ground in 1907. Lord Strathcona determined to replace it with a building that everyone described as "lavish": carved limestone without, marble, polished oak and much mosaic within. It gave Medicine, the jewel in McGill's crown, a regal setting.

In practice it proved more impressive than flexible. It was not readily adaptable: with oak woodwork and marble mosaics, you cannot knock down a wall here and cut a door there, or juggle two rooms into three. When McGill began its great rebuilding in the late fifties, a new Medical Sciences Building was recognized as imperative.

But how build anything as distinctive and impressive as the old Strathcona? Especially when poured concrete must take the place of carved stone and cement floors substitute for mosaics. And what of that unique treasure, the Medical Library and its even rarer companion, the Osler Library ensconced in a room built in the Strathcona especially for it, and containing the sacred ashes of Sir William Osler himself?

The answers are threefold: site, shape and shift. The site given the new building was the highest on campus, reaching up the mountain to the northern end of McIntyre Park, lately given to McGill to commemorate Duncan McIntyre, one of the founders of the C.P.R. Principal F. Cyril James mourned that his house on Pine Avenue where his attic study had for twenty years given him panoramic views of the city, harbour and plain as far as the Green Mountains of Vermont, had to be demolished; but Mrs. James said with its

Memories of the McIntyre

In a recent *McGill News* story on McGill's Oncology Department, Acting Director Abraham Fuks stated that he loved the circular design of the McIntyre Medical Building. I was delighted to read Dr. Fuks' opinion, because I was the building director of the McIntyre during its planning, construction and breaking-in stages.

In 1949 I graduated from McGill and took a position at the Allan Memorial Institute. I was preoccupied with research and paid no attention to the planning and replanning of a new McGill medical building, even though I became a half-time member of the Department of Biochemistry in 1959.

The energetic Director of the Allan Institute, D. Ewan Cameron, raised funds to add a research wing to the old Allan House. I worked closely with the project architect, Neil Elliott, on the details of the biochemical research labs. I learned to read drawings, and he learned how research is done in laboratories. When Elliott was appointed to head the team to design a new building for the Faculty of Medicine, he requested that I be assigned to work with him as a representative of the users. That began a five-year term for me as a part-time architect.

The site of the new building was on Pine Avenue. The first few drafts were unremarkable in design, but served to block out the requirements of the future users of the building. I participated in this task by serving as the gatherer of information, translating scientists' needs into square feet of space, numbers of electrical circuits, sinks, offices, storerooms, shelves and whatnots.

One day Elliott surprised me with a new plan: a circular building. At once I saw the advantages the shape would confer on laboratory departments. The area of work space would be maximized around the perimeter, while the interior spaces without windows would be devoted to storage, cold rooms, incubators, stairs, elevators, washrooms. Moreover, a round building maximizes usable space, while minimizing heat-losing exterior walls. The whole building could be erected, fully equipped, for only $12.5 million. Even by 1960s standards, this was a bargain.

I rushed around to the potential users and sold the circular plan. Most saw the advantages. Some worried about pie-shaped laboratories and offices, but they were assured that the building would be big enough to make the shape of the rooms unnoticeable. I worked out a layout for a typical lab, with desks for students, bench space at various heights, wall space for free-standing equipment, and expected the future users to ask for individual modifications to fit their research needs. To my surprise, most investigators accepted the suggested layout with a minimum of change. Elliott designed the space to accommodate large and small laboratories, according to the working habits of the disciplines.

I travelled to other medical schools to gather ideas and suggestions. I studied plumbing fixtures, distilled water piping, trends in instrumentation, office furniture, bench tops and

thirty-four rooms, it was a white elephant and impossible to run and rejoiced to see it go.

The shape chosen was cylindrical, on the dubious grounds that a virtual absence of corridors allows more usable space in the same gross area — but the real point was that the new McIntyre Building was in its own way to be as distinctive among the buildings of McGill as had been the old Strathcona. As for the library, it would have a sweeping pier for its new home, reminiscent of the curves of a grand piano, a modern palace with golden windows — yes, real infinitesimally-thin gold leaf in the thermoseal panes — to enhance from without and to give a mellow glow within. The new building was opened in 1965. If some people thought that a round building with a panhandle extension was reminiscent of a kitchen utensil rather than a grand piano, that was due entirely to their lack of refined taste.

As for shift, it was decided that the Osler Library was too precious either to transplant or to forsake, but the whole physical unity should be transported from the old Strathcona to the new McIntyre. So the ashes of Sir William and the gracious Lady Osler still rest in their niche in the quietude of the Osler, which is now further enhanced by the Wellcome Camera and the H. Rocke Robertson Rare Book Room; but all is within the encircling embrace of the McIntyre Medical Sciences Building and its panhandle — its noble piano immobile.



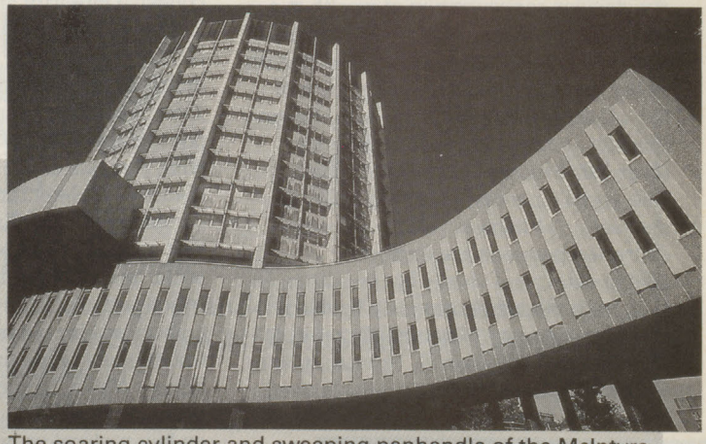
Notman Photographic Archives

The end of one operating room is the beginning of the next. McGill's original medical building now houses administration. In the background — a spanking new Royal Victoria Hospital, circa 1910.

The fifteen floors of the McIntyre house some of McGill's finest medical scientists and their high-profile projects. Nor is the Strathcona left bereft: Anatomy and Dentistry know that within its lordly splendour, they still have the best of the bargain.

Now some voices say that the McIntyre is already out of date, and that we need a newer Medical Sciences Building. Shall it be a pyramid?

STANLEY B. FROST
Director, History of McGill Project



The soaring cylinder and sweeping panhandle of the McIntyre Medical Building. Dr. Frost says, "some thought the panhandle had the lines of a grand piano, others humourously recalled kitchen utensils."

drawer layouts. I had to veto the use of a prize-winning faucet handle, which looked beautiful, but which could not be turned easily with wet hands. Fire extinguishers, eye-wash fountains, safety showers, fume ducts — a myriad of safety features were considered and decided upon.

One of the most interesting details of the McIntyre Building was the relocation of the Osler Library from the old Medical Building. The daylight that used to enter through stained glass windows and skylights was simulated by fluorescent lights behind diffusing panels. The space for the library was carefully planned to accommodate the panels and shelves as they were moved from the old building. The molded plaster ceiling was carefully reproduced in the new location.

To save transportation costs during construction, it was decided that no old furniture would be brought from old sites. A grand sale of used furnishings was held. The move itself was plotted by the moving company like a military operation, in order to minimize the work disturbance for all involved.

Finally the big day arrived, with movers bringing loads in a steady stream. The new occupants were in place and working in a very short time. In all the moves from buildings scattered over a several mile radius, only one glass panel was broken.

There were teething troubles usual to a new building: elevators needed adjustment; heating and cooling was erratic at first; maintenance schedules had to be set up. Gradually the building began to function well. The move took place in July and by the time the students arrived in September of 1965, the building was ready.

The McIntyre Building was a work of art. I was disappointed to read a report on new construction at McGill by an architect of the Stewart Building, who dismissed the McIntyre as "essentially a cylinder." I was also disappointed that the administration did not see fit to put a bronze plaque on the McIntyre honouring its chief architect, Neil Elliott.

I left the faculty of McGill University with many regrets in 1969 to become the founding chairman of the Department of Biochemistry at the new Medical College of Ohio. I missed the McIntyre Building and its many conveniences. Ironically, when the Medical College of Ohio designed and built its new campus I was not consulted, and therefore could not contribute from the great experience I had acquired in working on the McIntyre.

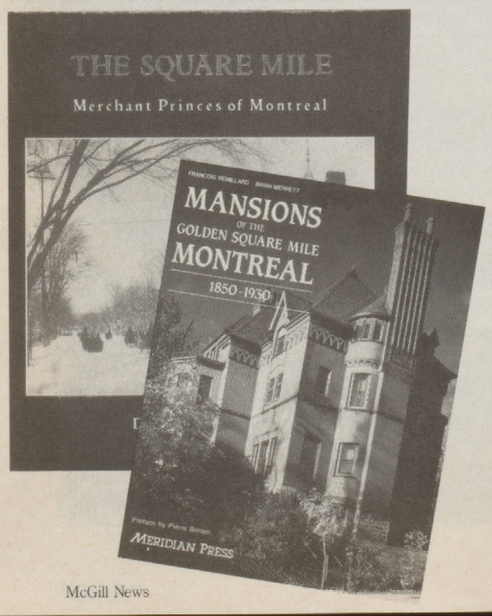
MURRAY SAFFRAN,
BSc'45, MSc'46, PhD'49

The Square Mile: Merchant Princes of Montreal, by Donald MacKay, Douglas & McIntyre, 1987, 223 pages, $40.00 hardcover.

Mansions of the Golden Square Mile, 1850-1930, by François Rémillard and Brian Merrett, translated by Joshua Wolfe, Meridian Press, 1987, 242 pages, $29.95 softcover.

"Nostalgia," as they say, "ain't what it used to be." And two recently published books, which fall perhaps undeservedly into the "coffee table" category, bring home that adage to those interested in Montreal's — and Canada's — social and architectural history.

The Square Mile gives us a social history of the area that has come to be known by that name (or, by recent revisionists, as the "Golden Square Mile"), bounded roughly by Sherbrooke Street, Pine Avenue, Guy Street and University Street. In the period from about 1850 to 1930, and particularly before the Great War, this neighbourhood flourished as the residential headquarters of most of Canada's richest families. The spectacular concentration of wealth in a relatively small area of the City (and in very few hands), coupled with the fashion of the great industrialists of the turn of the century to express their good fortune through architectural grand gestures, gives Mr. MacKay a rich vein to mine. The social customs, glittering balls, thé dansants, "at homes," hunts and other cultivated passions are explored affectionately and vividly by the author. In this, he is helped enormously by the generous quantity of beautifully printed photographs of William S. Notman, taken from the Notman Archives, now housed in McGill's McCord Museum.



The writer has clearly done his homework, detailing from personal interviews and other original and secondary sources the personal histories of many Montreal families. While Notman's photographs give us the grand sweep of Montreal at the height of its commercial powers, Mr. MacKay's text provides detailed and (mercifully) accurate domestic histories of the captains of industry who dominated the Canadian political scene.

Inevitably, we are left with a nostalgic sense of loss, if not for the rarefied world left behind after 1918, then for the lost architectural heritage that remained intact but in rapid decline until the building booms following the Second World War and the demolitions that continued unchecked into the 1970s. What strikes the reader is that even though the owners and their architects may have expressed themselves in a wide variety of styles, from Neo-Classical to Neo-Gothic, there remained a similarity of scale, height and building materials (Montreal limestone and Scottish red sandstone) that gave the Square Mile a cohesive integrity and unique character.

The second book, *Mansions of the Golden Square Mile*, was first published in its original French language version in 1986. The photographs, by Montreal photographer Brian Merrett, show us what remains of the Square Mile's domestic architecture today. And in this it complements MacKay's book ideally. The first section of the book gives a brief social and architectural history. But the major portion of the work is given over to a photographic survey with accompanying text of most of the private buildings of the Square Mile's "golden age" that still stand. And while some mistakes appear on biographical or historical details, on the whole the explanation of the architectural history of the buildings is accurate and thorough.

This is a book which is necessarily made up of details and fragments. The historical Notman photographs in MacKay's book show us architecture in its social and urban context; Merrett's contemporary works show us the buildings that remain of this world now wholly removed from their original context. His photographs artfully avoid showing us these lovely buildings in their present day settings. Instead we are given closely cropped views of the exteriors and some well-preserved details of interiors. These, too, leave the reader with a sense of loss. By excluding the contemporary discordant architecture that surrounds these jewels, the authors make us all the more conscious of the "presence of the absence" of urban integrity.

Taken together, the two books, forming part of a growing body of works of this kind, underscore the urgent need for continued vigilance in preserving the remnants of the Square Mile — the buildings that give us a constant physical reminder of a world now changed utterly.

BRUCE MCNIVEN

Private Parts: An Owner's Guide, by Dr. Yoshi Taguchi, McClelland and Stewart, 1988, 191 pages, $19.95.

Those hard lean businessmen are today's potent gladiators, but the irony is this: "ninety percent of the chief executive officers of major corporations suffer impotence." How could this be? Dr. Yosh Taguchi, a urologist at Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital, believes men's ignorance of their sexual parts contributes greatly. To inform men, he has written a straightforward book describing those parts and how they work — and sometimes don't.

The book progresses from a general description of male sexual anatomy in the first chapter, "Private Parts: What They Are and How They Work," to subsequent chapters concerned with specifics such as "Impotence," "The Penis," and "The Prostate Gland." As a common reader, Dr. Taguchi's intended audience, I found the descriptions clearly written and understandable even when technical. Simple language and comparisons are used; well-drawn and pertinent illustrations accompany the text.

Anecdotes that come from Dr. Taguchi's own experience with patients liven the book. In the chapter "Scrotal Lumps," he writes of one patient who came to see him concerned about an egg-shaped lump in his scrotum. When assured that the lump was non-cancerous, the patient blithely decided not to have the lump removed, because he'd had much success with women after telling them the lump was a third testicle.

Short case histories are given throughout the book to support a description or show the moral and emotional sides of coping with cancer, vasectomy, artificial insemination, or the simple but possibly embarrassing situation of having to masturbate in the hospital to provide a semen sample.

Sexual concerns between the sexes are also addressed. The chapter



"Sexually Transmitted Diseases" looks at the better-known and more obscure conditions, both describing them and giving treatments. The chapter on "Sex and Sex Changes" describes the evolution of physical sexuality and gender identity, and the medical procedures involved in altering identity. I thought more discussion of the issues raised in this chapter would have been useful, but what has to be kept in mind is that Dr. Taguchi has written primarily an information text.

A chapter entitled "Women" is included. The reader might ask why, when there are available books such as the excellent *Our Bodies, Ourselves*, which is about female anatomy and concerns. The simple — and unfortunate — answer is that few men will read that book or any other about women. Dr. Taguchi's inclusion of a chapter on women will give some preliminary enlightenment to men and hopefully increase their sensitivity to female sexual health.

Organization is particularly important for books such as *Private Parts*. The pun in the subtitle — "An Owner's Guide" — is taken seriously: the table of contents is detailed, and the textd itself is clearly identified by chapter, section, heading, and sub-heading. There are question-and-answer sections, which give further information as well as examples of the kinds of questions to ask a doctor on matters of genital health. The book has a substantial index, though I regretted the absence of a list of recommended readings.

In the final chapter of the book, "How to Take Care of Your Private Parts," Dr. Taguchi discusses how to choose a doctor, a surgeon, and a hospital, while stressing the importance of informed choices. Too often these days, patients find themselves alone on the slippery paths of an over-burdened health care system. The success of *Private Parts* is in providing men with the handhold they need.

DAVID HEINIMANN, MA'87

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Toughing it out in rough times

This regular column provides a forum for an exchange of viewpoints and ideas among readers.

This article is an edited version of a speech given by A. Jean de Grandpré, Chairman of BCE Inc. and Chancellor of McGill University, to the Canadian Association of University Business Officers and the Canadian Council for the Advancement of Education in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan last June.

Canadian universities are facing grave problems of underfunding — almost to the point of bankruptcy. Why? Because every year society demands more services but is unwilling to pay for the increased costs involved.

What pressures have pushed our universities to the financial brink? For starters, student fees are consistently low in relation to the services provided. It costs a young couple I know $750 a year to send their child to pre-kindergarten for two hours a day. In the same city, the university course fee for the last year of study in medicine is $575. Something is drastically wrong when it is more expensive to keep a child in kindergarten than it is to educate a medical student.

Fees should be increased to a level more closely related to what it costs the university to teach the student. Of the additional fees collected by the university, a portion should be set aside in a loan fund for students in need.

Student loans serve a useful and necessary role. They allow a young person to borrow against potential earnings after graduation, and they ensure that all deserving students have a place in our universities. But students should be expected to repay these loans, with interest. Unfortunately, many regard the loans as gifts, and they go through university on a free ride. But there is no free ride — somebody has to pay.

Students, of course, are not in themselves the problem. For universities, the paramount problem is money. More funds are needed, especially for research, and research facilities. The National Advisory Board of Science and Technology in a recent report to the federal government said: "Unless action is taken now, the ability of many universities to perform both the education and research functions at a quality level comparable to that of other industrialized nations will be dangerously affected."

Canada's future success in world markets will depend in large measure on the quality of our science and technology. The achieving of that quality must start in our universities. Canada ranks lowest among seven highly industrialized countries (behind the Netherlands, Sweden, France, West Germany, the United States and Japan) in the number of research scientists per thousand in the labour force.

When it comes to spending on research and development, as a percentage of the gross national product, Canada ranks 10th among the 13 most highly industrialized nations. And while our performance is pitiful, the government tax reform would have reduced the R & D tax credits from 100% to 50%. Under pressure it was subsequently increased to 75%. It appears to be one step forward — two steps backward.

To put what could be a really bleak picture in perspective, let's look at Canada's contribution to the telecommunication industry. Here we are among the best in the world.

All told, Canada exported about $2 billion in telecommunications equipment last year — about 10 percent of the world market. To keep that percentage requires an annual investment in R & D of about 10 percent of a company's total revenue. Northern Telecom, the leading Canadian firm in digital communications, invested 12 percent of its 1987 revenues in R & D, while Bell-Northern Research spent almost $650 million.

In the next five years Northern will invest hundreds of millions of dollars in R & D facilities, buildings and equipment. It will have to hire some 1,000 researchers a year to do the essential job of maintaining its leadership. The financial resources are there, but the brain power will not be available in Canada. We will have to go abroad. What a pity.

Strong links between industry and universities must continue. In tomorrow's jobs, workers will need lots of training to get started . . . and still more to stay employed. The interaction between educational institutions and the workplace is bound to increase as emerging jobs call for increasingly higher levels of skill.

Whether seeking "spin off" joint ventures or conducting research, thinking must take into account the scope and speed of global markets. Success in the international arena depends on building an edge in science and technology. Government grants for research do help, but since 1984 these grants have not kept pace with the growth of the economy.

What's even more damaging, the procedure for making research grants to universities is basically flawed. The anomaly is that the more grants a university receives, the more the university plunges into debt, because the indirect costs of doing research — space, equipment, heat — are not covered.

Universities must work hard at telling government, business and alumni about the pressing needs of our institutions, as well as the good news of what we are doing. The need for clear, lucid communication has never been greater. Getting the message across is never easy. Sometimes you have to hit a few people on the head, so to speak, to get their attention.

A recurring question in campus boardrooms is how can the university gain greater acceptance among the business community? There is no simple answer. But the criticism I hear about tenure is a factor that inhibits support from corporations.

Tenure is a concept foreign to business in Canada, where there is no lifetime guarantee of assured employment. Corporate managers look with dismay on what they consider the unbusiness-like practice of universities, which routinely give their acceptable professors tenure for life, after only a few years' service. The criticism from business, and frequently from within the university, is that tenure offers a refuge where non-performance can hide.

It is considered extremely bad form, especially for university chancellors, to point out that tenure is a likely subject for criticism. But there is a strong feeling in the corporate sector against tenure in academia. Business leaders reward performance that brings results. They tend to apply the same criterion when giving to university fundraising campaigns. "Some supporters of tenure claim that its removal would destroy academic freedom. In my opinion, this is a myth. If dismissed for their views, good professors would find employment elsewhere; the poor ones, who are not prepared to improve their performance, are precisely the staff that should be weeded out."

Despite the difficult issues facing all universities today, I see more opportunities than problems, more reasons to be hopeful than to despair. Our graduating classes, our creativity, our international prestige, our buoyant economy, all are evidence that we in Canada are doing many things well.

The president of the Science Council of Canada was quoted recently as saying that we have good ideas and no follow through. I say we have good ideas and we must follow through.

A. JEAN DE GRANDPRÉ, BCL'43

ALUMNOTES

THE '30s

R. I. C. PICARD, BA'31, MA'32, has been reappointed to the Board of Trustees of Victoria University for another two years, having represented the Board of Governors for a number of years on that body.

DAVID SIMINOVITCH, BSc'36, MSc'37, PhD'39, was awarded the Gold Medal of the Canadian Society of Plant Physiologists in 1972, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1973.

THE '40s

EVERETT A. COOPER, MD'41, was awarded the degree of D.C.L. (Honoris Causa) by Bishop's University at its Spring Convocation, May 28th, 1988.

GERALD G. HATCH, BEng'44, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of the Hatch Associates' group of companies. He was awarded the 1988 Inco Medal, recognizing his outstanding contributions in process metallurgy.

MAY (ADAMS) BROWN, BSc'47, received her Doctor of Laws (honoris causa) from the University of British Columbia in 1987. During 1987 she was also appointed Chairman of two advisory councils in British Columbia: the Sports and Recreation Advisory Council, and the UNICEF Advisory Council.

ZELDA HARRIS, BSW'47, BA'45, is helping to launch a new project: "Self-Help Clearinghouse of Metropolitan Toronto."

JOHN A. GALBRAITH, BCom'48, MCom'50, PhD'59, has been appointed Adjunct Research Professor in the Department of Economics, Carleton University, Ottawa.

PETER M. BROPHEY, BCom'49, was elected President and Chief Executive Officer of the Ontario Chamber of Commerce for 1988.

FRANK S. MILLER, BEng'49, former Premier of Ontario, was elected to the Board of Directors of Algoma Central Railway.

THE '50s

JOAN E. (MOUNT) KABAYAMA, BA'50, MA'58, was on loan to the Tokyo YWCA College from the Ottawa Board of Education, where she was teaching English, Journalism, Adult Education, and involved in career counselling. She was also writing a weekly column for the Japanese newspaper, the *Daily Yomiuri*.

BRIAN POTTER, MD'50, has been granted a United State patent for "Method and Apparatus for Automated Medical Diagnosis Using Decision Tree Analysis."

KENNETH A. BAKER, BCom'51, was appointed President, Broadcasting, by M.E.C. Communications Inc.

J. ARCHIE CARMICHAEL, MSW'51, was elected President of the Senior Bureau, Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce for 1988. He was also one of four people from Rotary District 555, Canada, to go on a goodwill visit to Rotary District 464, Brazil, in February, 1988.

GORDON A. DYSART, BEng'51, has retired from E.B.Eddy Forest Products Ltd., Espanola, Ontario.

CHARLES D. GONTHIER, BCL'51, has been elevated to the Quebec Court of Appeals as judge.

J. MAURICE LeCLAIR, MD'51, BSc'49, has been appointed Director of the Corporation by Selkirk Communications Ltd. Dr. LeClair is Vice-Chairman and Director of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

DONALD J. ROSS, BEng'51, has been appointed Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer by Interprovincial Pipe Line Company.

GEORGES R. GAGNON, BCom'52, was appointed Assistant Vice-President, Pulp and Paper Products, by C.N.

COLIN MACAULAY, BEng'54, MEng'55, has been named the new President and Chief Operating Officer of Rio Algom's mining wing.

DEREK H. MATHER, BA'54, BCL'57, was elected Director by Sherritt Gordon Ltd.

TIMOTHY PORTEOUS, BA'54, BCL'57, has resigned as Associate Director of the Canadian Centre for Architecture in Montreal to accept the post of President of Toronto's Ontario College of Art.

MARILYN M. WILSON, MSW'54, BA'52, is Executive Director of the Canadian Section of Amnesty International.

S. F. ANGUS,BEng'55, was appointed Executive Vice-President of Dominion Bridge.

ROBERT T. STEWART, BCom'55, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Stewart is President and Chief Executive Officer of Scott Paper Ltd.

CLIVE V. ALLEN, BA'56, BCL'59, has become a member of Allendale Mutual Insurance Co.'s Canadian Operations Advisory Board. Mr. Allen is Senior Vice-President and General Counsel for Northern Telecom Ltd.

S. J. GOLDENBERG, BA'56, has been appointed Vice-President Personnel for Polysar Polymers.

T. DOUG KINSELLA, MD'57, is Assistant Dean of Medical Bioethics at the University of Calgary. He has been awarded an ethics scholarship for 1988-89 from the Center for Clinical Medical Ethics at the Pritzker School of Medicine, University of Chicago.

A. F. RYAN, BEng'57, has been elected to the Board of Directors of Fortis Inc. Mr. Ryan is Executive Vice-President Operations of the Newfoundland Light and Power Co.

JEAN E. DOUVILLE, BCom'58, has been appointed Executive Vice-President of Schroder Ventures Canada Ltd. Until recently, Mr. Douville was President and Chief Executive Officer of Nordair.

ELIZABETH AIRD HAMILTON, BSc'58, has been appointed President of The Canadian Dietetic Association.

STANLEY H. HARTT, BA'58, MA'61, BCL'63, former Deputy Minister of Finance of Canada, has rejoined the firm of Stikeman/Elliott Canadian Barristers and Soliciters. He is now a Partner with the firm.

ROY R. NAUDIE, BCom'58, has been appointed Executive Vice-President, Corporate, of The Standard Life Assurance Co.

JOHN EATON, BSc'59, has been appointed Manager of the Agricultural Division of Co-op Atlantic, a broker, manufacturer and/or supplier of feed and ingredients, farm supplies and equipment.

JACQUES J. GIASSON, BEng'59, has been appointed Chairman of the Board for Serres Solarium (1988) Ltd.

H. BRIAN HALL, BArch'59, of Hall/Hurley/Deutsch Architects has been named 1987 Citizen of the Year by the Santa Maria Valley, California, where he resides.

THE '60s

CONSTANTIN CHRYSSOLOR, BEng'60, has been appointed as Vice-President and Chief Engineer of Les Constructions du Saint-Laurent Ltée.

LOUISE GARLAND, MSW'60, after early retirement in 1982, settled on acreage near Duffield, Alberta, where she and her husband are building their own home and maintain a long-term care facility for geriatric animals.

PETER G. WHITE, BA'60, has been appointed Principal Secretary to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

BARBARA ARMBRUSTER, BA'61, MA'65, has been appointed the Principal of Trafalgar School, where she has taught since September, 1967.

WALLACE A. BARRIE, BEng'61, has been appointed President of Warren (Maritimes) Ltd., Gorman Paving Inc., Grove Construction (1986) Inc., Deschenes Construction Ltd., Dibblee Construction Ltd., and Deschenes Structures (Eastern) Inc.

GUY DORÉ, BEng'61, has been appointed Executive Vice-President of Philotecton.

DAVID SCHIFF, MD'61, BSc'57, has been appointed Director, Medical Education and Vice-Chairman, Department of Pediatrics by the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Alberta.

RAY BARTNIKAS, MEng'62, PhD'64, has been elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and appointed to the Commission de la Recherche Universitaire. His latest book of "Power Cable Engineering" has just been released by Sanford Educational Press.

M.A. HASLEY, BA'62, has been appointed Senior Vice-President, Finance, of Sun Life Assurance Co.

DOUGLAS M. RITCHIE, BSc'62, MBA'66, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the Laurentian Group Corporation. Mr. Ritchie is Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of British Alcan Aluminum.

LOIS VALLELY, MA'62, PhD'65, has been appointed to a second six-year term as Dean of Arts at Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

KEITH E. WINROW, BCom'62, has been appointed Vice-President, Corporate Development, Canadian Pacific Forest Products Ltd.

STEPHEN T. MOLSON, BA'63, was elected a Director of The Molson Companies Ltd.

LYNNE MUIR, MSW'63, has been a lecturer in Social Work at the University of Birmingham, England, since 1973. She has completed publications and research on mental health, adolescents, and group work.

MARTIN RUDNER, BA'63, MA'65, was promoted to Full Professor of International Affairs in the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. He has also been appointed Associate Director of the school.

NORMAN EADE, MD'64, is pediatrician, pharmacologist, toxicologist and Head of the Poison Control Centre at the Montreal Children's Hospital. Dr. Eade is the only classical clinical pharmacologist and toxicologist in Quebec.

GERALD O. KELLY, BEd'64, MA'68, MEd'70, has been President of Grant MacEwan Community College in Edmonton, Alberta since 1981. He was a visiting scholar at the International Management Institute, Geneva, Switzerland, while on leave from the college during January-August, 1988.

WINSTON KINCH, BCom'64, has been appointed Senior Vice-President of Marketing and Sales by TIL Systems Ltd. TIL Systems markets integrated data communications solutions.

TOBI KLEIN, MSW'64, BSc'62, has recently added Divorce Mediation to her private practice.

ROSELYN SEDLEZKY, DipSW'64, recently chaired a state-wide conference in Connecticut on "Step-parenting" She is active in the Seniors Job Bank in West Hartford, and is returning to college for courses in Gerontology.

JOHN N. SMITH, BA'64, is a Film Director with the National Film Board of Canada. His latest film called *Train of Dreams* was the winner of the Ouimet-Molson Prize as best Quebec film of the year. He is presently editing a film named *Welcome to Canada*, which is a fictional account of the arrival of Tamil refugees to Newfoundland.

ALICE LO TSO, MSW'64, is Director of the Social Work Department of Wellesley Hospital in Toronto, Ontario.

ELIZABETH A. WIRTH, BA'64, has been appointed Chief Executive Officer of Wirth Ltd. of Montreal and Wirth Incorporated of Houston, Texas.

KAREN KAUFMAN MILSTEIN, MSW'65, continues her private practice while working on a doctoral degree at Bryn Mawr College, Department of Human Development. In 1980 she was certified as a School Psychologist in Pennsylvania.

ROSS SULLOVEY, BSc'65, MD'69, was appointed to the Board of Directors of North American Aero Dynamics Ltd.

ETHEL R. KECES GOLDMAN, BA'66, has written a book titled *Computerized Trading Strategies: How to Program For the Stock and Futures Markets*, published by John Wiley and Sons.

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JOHN E. KONRAD, MBA'69, is transferring from Edmonton to Vancouver to assume responsibility for the management consulting practice for the Vancouver office of Price Waterhouse.

E. RUTH MacLEOD, BEd'69, is a part-time Client Co-ordinator in a Low Vision Centre in Mount Pleasant, Western Australia. She occasionally presents lectures on visual impairment to health professionals. Mrs. MacLeod is also Vice-President and Journal Editor for the Orientation and Mobility Instructors Association of Australasia.

CLAUDE PERRON, MBA'69, has been appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of Serres Solarium (1988) Ltée.

MELVYN DAVINE, BSc'67, has been appointed Senior Psychologist, Pediatrics, at the North York General Hospital in Toronto, Ontario.

THE '70s

NICHOLAS CLOSE, MBA'70, was appointed Senior Foreign Exchange Advisor, International Department, for the Bank of Canada's Toronto office.

GUY C. L. JAMES, BSc'70, has been appointed Exploration Manager of AEC Oil and Gas Co. As Exploration Manager, he has responsibility for Cretaceous and Devonian exploration in the western Canadian sedimentary basin.

MARTINE ANNE JAWORSKI, BA'70, is an Associate Professor of Pediatrics, who was recently appointed to the Division of Medical Genetics in the University of Alberta and at the University of Alberta Hospitals. She has received a grant from the Medical Services Inc. Foundation for genetic epidemiology studies in Old Colony (Chortitza) Mennonites in Canada.

ROBERT LANTOS, BA'70, is a leading partner in Alliance Entertainment Corp., Canada's largest film and television production company. In 1977 he produced the film *In Praise of Older Women*. He is now the Executive Producer of CTV's new *Mount Royal* series.

ROSELYN MYRA ORNSTEIN, BEd'71, has dance professionally, and taught ballet at McGill and for Eddy Toussaint's ballet company. She now teaches professional dancers, olympic skaters (Wilson and McCall) as well as olympic gymnasts.

RALPH A. TEOLI, BEng'63, MBA'71, has been appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of CP Trucks.

BETH M. BUDD, BSc'72, MSc'74, has been appointed Secretary and General Counsel by Hawker Siddeley Canada Inc.

ANDY KRUPSKI, BCom'72, has been appointed Executive Vice-President, Group General Manager, by J. Walter Thompson Co. Ltd.

VICTOR PAKALNIS, JR., BEng'72, MEng'76, has been appointed Director of the Industrial Health and Safety Branch for the Ontario Ministry of Labour.

ERNIE BUTLER, BEd'74, has been directing operations for a number of comedy venues in the Montreal area. He also conducts comedy workshops in order to encourage and train aspiring comedians.

JACQUES PAUL-HUS, BCL'74, has joined the Business Law team at Lavery/O'Brien.

GISELE G. BRETT, MSW'75, has been Assistant Executive Director of St. Vincent Hospital in Ottawa since May, 1987.

GEORGE ASTIN DUCKWORTH, BSc'75, is now the Regional Fisheries Biologist, Northern Region, for the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

BRIAN HELLER, BCL'75, LLB'78, of the Toronto law firm of Heller/Rubel, has been elected Chairman of the Criminal Justice Section, Canadian Bar Association (Ontario).

DON G. COWIE, BCom'76, has been appointed as a Corporate Finance Associate for Midland Doherty Ltd.'s Oil and Gas Group located in Calgary, Alberta.

BILL LANDRY, DipEd'85, is now teaching at the Hiroshima Jogakuin High School in Hiroshima, Japan.

LORRAINE LARKINS McLAUGHLIN, BEd'76, is currently an Intermediate Care Facility Director, supervising 2 ICFs with 12 clients residing in each home.

JAN C. ROSENTHAL, BSc'76, is a partner in the recently opened office of Osborne, Rosenthal and Harvey, in Avon, Connecticut.

JAMES STEEVES, BScAgr'76, is now working as a Fruit and Vegetable Destination Markets Inspector in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

JULIAN ADAMS, BSc'77, has been appointed Associate Director of Medicinal Chemistry by Bio-Méga Inc.

ROBERT ARNOLD BAKER, MD'77, is on staff at the Uptown Medical Centre in San Diego, California.

SHIRLEY BOND, BEd'77, is very active in "Meals on Wheels" and is fighting for a Senior Citizens Centre in her area — Roanoke, Texas.

GEORGE TOMBS, BA'78, has begun a production with his wife, Angéline Fournier, LLM'86. They are shooting their first co-production with the National Film Board this fall on Baffin Island. Mr. Tombs recently was named the Michener Fellow 1988, one of the highest distinctions in Canadian journalism.

JO-ANNA MODUGNO YVORCHUK, BSc'78, is practicing as Director of Rehabilitation Services at the Care West Rehabilitation Center in Manteca, California.

MICHAEL CONWAY, BCom'79, DipPubAcc'80, was recently appointed Deputy Chief Accountant of the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal office.

L. KEITH McNAIR, MBA'79, has recently become Vice-President, Natural Gas and Business Development, for Mock Resources Inc. Prior to this, Mr. McNair was in charge of natural gas export marketing for Shell Canada.

HOWARD A. SCHNIDER, BCom'79, DipPubAcc'80, was admitted to the Partnership of Zittrer/Siblin/Stein/Levine, Chartered Accountants, where he began his career. Mr. Schnider will continue to practice in the Montreal General Business and Audit Division of the firm.

PAUL F. J. SENECAL, BCom'79, has recently become the Marketing Manager, New Products, for the Campbell Soup Company in Camden, New Jersey. Mr. Senecal is the first Canadian to be transferred from the Canadian company to the United States domestic company.

THE '80s

CHIEN CHUNG, PhD'80, is currently Director of the Institute of Nuclear Science at the National Tsing Hua University in Hsinchu, Taiwan.

SUZANNE DAVID, BA'80, has been appointed by the Revista Group as Manager, Public Relations, for the company's national and international business development.

JEAN-PIERRE DE MONTIGNY, MBA'80, was appointed Vice-President of Merrill Lynch Canada Inc.

PETER J. FREILL, MBA'80, has been appointed President and Chief Executive Officer by the Crédit Commercial de France (Canada).

LOUISE GAUVREAU, BEd'80, was the local delegate for the passage of the Olympic Flame in Hull, Quebec on December 15th. She was also a Host for the 10th Anniversary of Ottawa's Winterlude in February, 1988.

LESLIE MORLEY, BA'80, has received his LLB degree from Queen's University and has been admitted to the Bar. He has also joined the law firm of E. Valorie Swain of Kingston, Ontario.

FRANCINE PICOTTE-BLACKBURN, BCom'80, has just accepted a position as Director, Corporate Finance, for Royal Trust in Toronto, Ontario.

JETTE BIRKELUND FINSBORG, MSW'81, is employed as a Mental Health Coordinator with Health and Welfare Medical Services in Inuvik, North West Territories.

SANDRA GOODMAN, PhD'81, has recently completed a book entitled *Germanium: The Health and Life Enhancer,* published by Thorsons. She is currently working on a second book.

DAVID LEFFELL, MD'81, received the Young Investigator Award from the American Society for Dermatologic Surgery. Dr. Leffell has been involved in studying laser-induced light patterns on patients' skin.

CINDY ROETT, BSc(Agr)'81, is a partner in the "Green Thumb", a plant decorating company.

WILLIAM YVORCHUK, MD'81, BSc'77, is presently mid-way through a Plastic Surgery Residency Program at UCDMC in Sacramento, California.

JAMES E. ALBRIGHT, MBA'82, MSc'71, BSc(Agr)'68, has been appointed Vice-President, Operations, by IAF BioChem International Inc.

KELLY LYNNE ASHTON, BA'82, is presently Director, Legal Affairs for SC Entertainment Corporation.

GEORGE SOCKA, BCom'82, has joined the firm of Deloitte/Haskins and Sells as Director of Systems Development Services, based in the Toronto Office.

MARIE JOUBERT, BEd'83, is presently working for the South Shore Protestant School Board (Royal George) as a teacher of Biology, Home Economics and English as a Second Language. She is also working towards an M.Ed. in Administration and Policy.

LARRY G. POSNER, BCom'83, received a MBA from the Harvard Business School on June 9, 1988. Mr. Posner will begin work as a Senior Consultant with Arthur Andersen and Co.'s Strategic Services Group in New York City.

DIANNE WALKER, MSW'83, MSW'81, is a therapist at the Psychiatric Clinic, University of Alberta Hospital, Edmonton, Alberta. She is enrolled also in the doctoral program in clinical psychology at the Fielding Institute in California.

LYNNE BOWLER, BEd'84, is teaching Grades 3 to 6 in one room at a rural three room school 50 km north of Hull, Quebec. She is also working with the Special Education Coordinator on an MEQ project: Special Ed. and rural schools.

ALAN COOPER, BCom'84, has moved to St. Albans, Vermont to open his private chartered accountant office. He plans to aim his practice toward tax preparation and planning services for individuals and small businesses.

JOANNE MARCHESSAULT, MBA'84, has been appointed Assistant Vice-President for the Security Pacific Bank Canada. Mrs. Marchessault will be responsible for the bank's real estate lending activities.

RACHEL PRANCE, BA'85, recently received her MA in Theological Studies from the Northern Baptist Theological Seminary in Lombard, Illinois. She has accepted a three-year assignment with the Mennonite Central Committee to work in community development in Recife, Brazil.

JOHN S. REDFERN, BCL'85, LLB'84, is attending the Institut European d'Administration des Affaires in France to obtain his MBA.

HILLEL W. ROSEN, BCL'85, LLB'85, recently completed graduate studies at Oxford University, obtaining a Bachelor of Civil Law. h He was the recipient of the John Morris Prize in Private International Law.

SPELLMAN, CAROLINE B., BSc'85, has received her Master of Environmental Management degree from Duke University in Durham, North Carolina.

MING SUM TSUI, MSW'85, is employed as a Service Supervisor, Development and Health, by the Hong Kong Christian Service. She is also active in the Hong Kong Council of Social Services.

LISA WARREN, BEd'85, enjoys teaching an Adult Education upgrading course for the Cree School Board in Chibougamau, Quebec. Her course covers Sec.I to III Math and English.

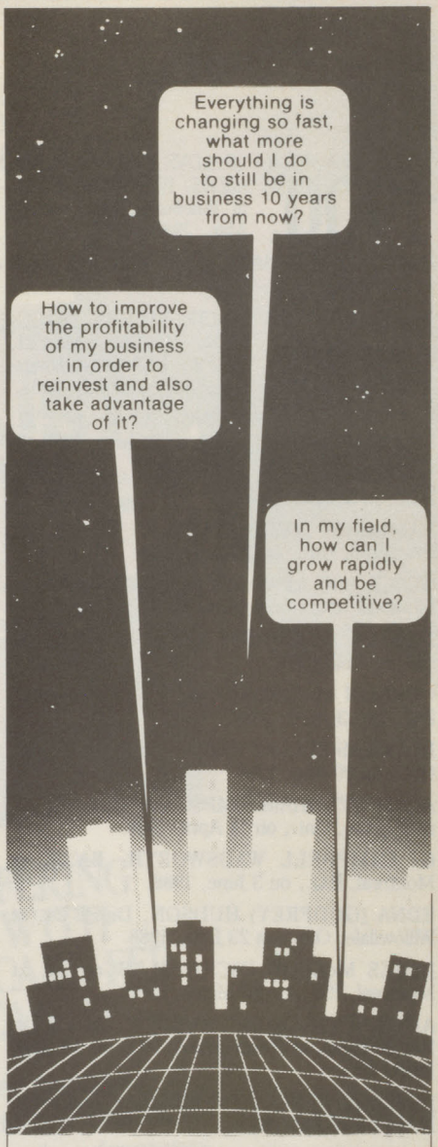
SILVESTER O. ARRAN, BEd'86, heads the Physics Department in the Cardinal Otunga High School in Kenya. He has met most graduates who went through McGill from Kenya.

CHING MAN LAM, MSW'86, is employed as a Fieldwork Instructor by the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

JONATHAN LEVEY, BSW'86, is currently working as a Placement Agent for Connexion III. Connexion III is a non-profit, no-fee Job Placement Agency for the handicapped and disadvantaged. Employers or potential employees who wish to find out more about this service may call: (514) 694-5053.

CHRISTOPHER TAGGART, PhD'86, has been awarded a Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) grant to conduct research at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mr. Taggart is now researching in the Oceanography Department of Dalhousie University.

JURGEN DODENHOFF, BEd'87, is a full-time substitute teacher working for the Rosemount High School in Montreal. Mr. Dodenhoff is teaching Art to Grades 8 through 11, as well as Grade 7 English.



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IN MEMORIAM

THE EARLY 1900s

GLADYS EMMA (ROGERS) WICKSON, BA'14, at Vancouver, B.C., on 23 Mar., 1988.

HARRY SHAER, BA'17, at Montreal, P.Q., on 9 April, 1988.

THE '20s

ALLIE VIBERT DOUGLAS, BA'20, MSc'21, PhD'26, LLD'60, at Kingston, Ont., on 2 July, 1988.

ELEANOR M. VENNING, BA'20, MSc'21, PhD'33, at Montreal, P.Q., on 21 June, 1988.

IVEAGH MUNRO, DIP PE'22, at Montreal, P.Q., on 3 June, 1988.

LAMBERT DAVID TATLEY, BSc'22, at Brampton, Ont., on 1 April, 1988.

GRACE (SHEARWOOD) FURSE, BMus'23, at Montreal, P.Q., on 4 June, 1988.

LILLIAN (SHIRRIFF) LAVERS, BA'23, at Cherry Plain, N.Y.

GORDON McKINDSEY, BSc'23, at Montreal, P.Q., on 13 April, 1988.

DOUGLAS ELLERY READ, BSc'23, at Ottawa, Ont., on 20 May, 1988.

ADAM WYNDHAM SIMPSON SMITH, BSc'23, at Toronto, Ont., on 14 April, 1988.

G. CAMPBELL WADSWORTH, BA'23, at Montreal, P.Q., on 3 June, 1988.

EDNA (GODFREY) HUDSON, DipPE'24, at Willowdale, Ont., on 23 June, 1988.

JAMES McLEOD PACKHAM, BCom'24, at Montreal, P.Q., on 25 March, 1988.

ARTHUR CALDWELL ABBOTT, BSc'25(El), BSc'26(Mec), at Beaconsfield, P.Q., on 16 June, 1988.

JAMES A. FERGUSON, MD'25, at Lancaster, N.H., on 25 Jan., 1988.

HAROLD HAMLYN BOUCHER, MD'26, at Vancouver, B.C., on 22 May, 1988.

LESUEUR BRODIE, BScArts'26, at Toronto, Ont., on 7 May, 1988.

RAYMOND K. PENDLETON, MD'26, at Islesboro, Maine, on 2 July, 1983.

BENJAMIN P. LEVINE, MD'27, at Toronto, Ont., on 1 July, 1988.

ARNOLD J. GROLEAU, BSc'28, at Montreal, P.Q., on 28 March, 1988.

SAMUEL SENZILET, BA'28, at Montreal, P.Q., on 2 April, 1988.

CLAIRE M. (GORDON) OLMSTEAD, BHS'29, at Halgolce, Mass., on 2 June, 1986.

COLIN B. CHISHOLM, MD'29, at San Clemente, Calif., on 25 Sept., 1987.

THE '30s

HAROLD EDWARD PALMER, BSA'30, BA 28, at Kitchener, Ont., on 11 June, 1988.

DAVID BARZA, MD'31, BA'27, at Montreal, P.Q., on 12 May, 1988.

FRANCIS ASHBURY ECHLIN, MD'31, MSc'39, at San Miguel De Allende, Mexico, on 20 April, 1988.

WILLIAM HENRY SMILIE (SMELLIE), BCom'32, at Vancouver, B.C., on 28 March, 1988.

VIRGINIA (SNOWDON) LEWIS, BA'33, at Belleville, Ont., on 2 Feb., 1988.

ZELLA (BRONFMAN) BUTLER, BA'34, at New York, N.Y., on 5 May, 1988.

STANLEY T. RUDKIN, BEng'34(MEC), at Montreal, P.Q., on 2 May, 1988.

JOHN STEPHEN WALLACE, BEng'34(El), at Kingston, Ont., on 9 April, 1988.

WILLIAM G. BERRY, MA'35, at Elmvale, Ont., on 29 June, 1988.

BEATRICE (FEE) FOREMAN, BA'35, at Calumet, P.Q., on 7 June, 1988.

JOHN DESMOND SHORTALL, BEng'35(EL), at Islington, Ont., on 1 June, 1988.

MARGARET LOUISE (HILL) STEVENSON, BA'35, at Toronto, Ont., on 6 May, 1988.

MARY (WHITE) CURRIE, Dip SW'36, at Montreal, P.Q., on 13 Feb., 1988.

HENRY E. BROWN, BEng'38 (Mi), at Transvaal, S. Africa, on 1 May, 1988.

J. LEROY SMITH, BSc'38, at San Francisco, Calif., on 24 May, 1988.

CHARLES ERIC CHAPLIN, BSc'39, MSc'46, at Manotick, Ont., on 29 March, 1988.

TOM ALEXIS WOOTTON, BSc'39, at Cowansville, P.Q., on 9 April, 1988.

THE '40s

WILLIAM TWEED BUTLER, BEng'40(Ch), at Montreal, P.Q., on 28 March, 1988.

GEORGE P. HOBBS, BEng'40(El), at Pouch Cove, Nfld., on 9 March, 1988.

ANTHONY DUCHESNAY JANITSCH, BEng'40(Mec), at Belleville, Ont., on 27 May, 1988.

FREDERICK JOHN TWEEDIE, MD'40A, at Hudson Heights, P.Q., on 23 April, 1988.

DONALD L. PEETS, BSc'41, at Montreal, P.Q., on 6 June, 1988.

JOHN WILLIAM WHITELAW, MD'41, at Vancouver, B.C., on 18 June, 1988.

GEORGE M. WITHER, BEng'41(Mi), at Islington, Ont., on 6 April, 1988.

JACK G. GEORGE, BEng'42(Mi), at Ottawa, Ont , on 9 May, 1988.

WILLIAM R. HOLDEN, BEng'42(Met), at Toronto, Ont., (during 1983).

THEODORE MAYER, BA'42, at St.Lambert, P.Q., on 2 June, 1988.

SARTO G. COTE, MD'43B, BA'42, at Granby, P.Q., on 6 July, 1988.

KHAYYAM ZEV PALTIEL, BA'43, at Ottawa, Ont., on 17 April, 1988.

DANIEL ABOUD, BCom'46, BSc'44, at Montreal, P.Q., on 9 July, 1988.

PATRICIA LOUISE (LAYTON) HARING, BA'46, BLS'47, at Calgary, Alta., on 21 May, 1988.

LIONEL J.B. GOLDFARB, BSc'47, MSc'48, at Manchester, England, on 10 April, 1988.

ALAN G. LANE, BEng'47(Mec), MEng'50, at Ottawa, Ont., on 18 April, 1988.

AGNES ELIZABETH (SCARTH) NICKELS, BScPE'47, Dip PE'41, at Montreal, P.Q., on 4 July, 1988.

WILLIAM DESMOND POLAN, MD'47, at Montreal, P.Q., on 31 March, 1988.

GEORGE KER PORTER, BCom'48, at Montreal, P.Q., on 31 March, 1988.

E.W. ROBERT CAMPSALL, MD'49, at London, Ont., on 29 March, 1988.

THE '50s

HUNTLY W.F. MCKAY, BA'49, MA'50, at Willowdale, Ont., on 26 March, 1988.

L. CARROLL CHIPMAN, BA'50, at Montreal, P.Q., on 9 June, 1988.

WILLIAM R. MACLACHLAN, BEng'51(Mec), at Shawville, P.Q., on 3 April, 1987.

JEAN ALBERT (JOHN) MARTIAL, BCL'51, LLM'53, at Don Mills, Ont., on 6 July, 1988.

ARTHUR JAMES NELSON, MA'51, at Montreal, P.Q., on 1 June, 1988.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS HITCHINGS, BSc'52, at St.Stephen, N.B., on 28 June, 1988.

GILIO (GIL) F. LORENSON, BEng'52(Ch), at Monrovia, Calif., on 11 April, 1988.

JEFFERY AMHERST SKELTON, BCom'52, at Ottawa, Ont., on 6 April, 1988.

ARTHUR JOHN (JACK) GERVAIS, DDS'53, BSc'48, at Ste-Catharines, Ont., on 11 April, 1988.

HILMER A. FAUSKE, MD'55, at Felton, Calif., on 23 April, 1988.

JOHN D.A. FIRTH, DIP ANAES'55, at Phoenix, Ariz.

SAMUEL HARRY STOREY, BSc'55, PhD'60, at Tunbridge Wells, England, on 30 July, 1987.

GEORGE A. BEY, BCL'56, BSc'51, at Montreal, P.Q., on 22 May, 1988.

THE '60s

KENNETH KORENTAYER, BSc'62, at Hollywood, Calif., on 4 March, 1988.

RONALD ALEXANDER FLEMING, BCom'63, at Ottawa, Ont., on 30 April, 1988.

M. ELIZABETH (AMALIAH) CORDEN, MSW'64, at Toronto, Ont., on 10 Jan., 1988.

PETER JOHN YOUNG, BCom'66, at Toronto, Ont., on 11 June, 1988.

FRANCES M. PISHKER, BN'67, MScAppl'74, at Winnipeg, Man., during Sept., 1987.

BARBARA ELIZABETH HANSON, BEd(PE)'68, at Edmonton, Alta., on 23 April, 1988.

THE '70s

JEANNE G. MARSOLAIS, BA'70, MA'72, at Ottawa, Ont., on 13 April, 1988.

THE '80s

CHARLES ECKENFELDER, DDS'81, BScAgr'75, on Alma Dablam, Himalayas, 9 April, 1988.

CAROL (AMESSE) LANTHIER, MLS'83, at Toronto, Ont., on 10 April, 1988.

BRIAN PAUL NEWTON, MD'85, BSc'81, at Los Angeles, Calif., May 1988.

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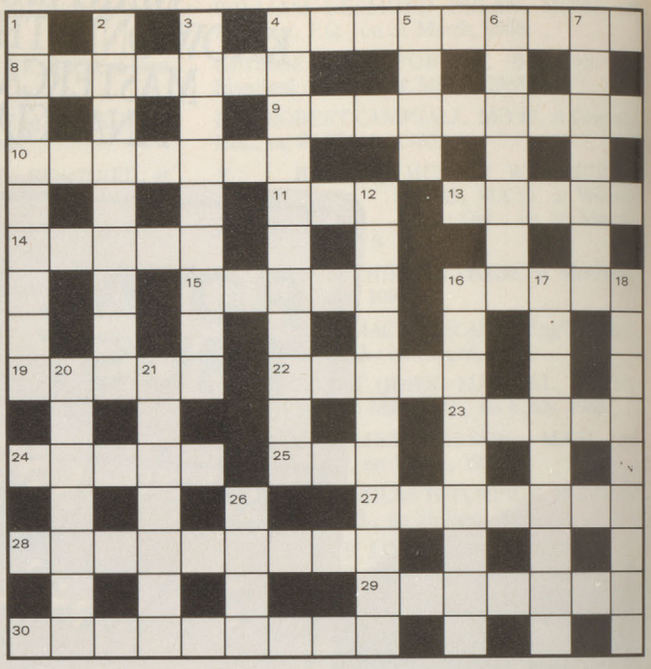
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McGill cryptic crossword no. 2

by Alan Richardson

Response to our McGill cryptic crossword no. 1 was fast and furious. But while the entries were numerous, winning answers were less plentiful. The first three correct entries received belonged to R. N. Skelton, K. V. Brass, and J. B. Hood all of Montreal. Each winner will receive two selections from McGill University Records.

We have many more recordings to give away, so send in your answers to this issue's puzzle to: Cryptic crossword no. 2, McGill News, 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal, H3G 2M1.



ACROSS

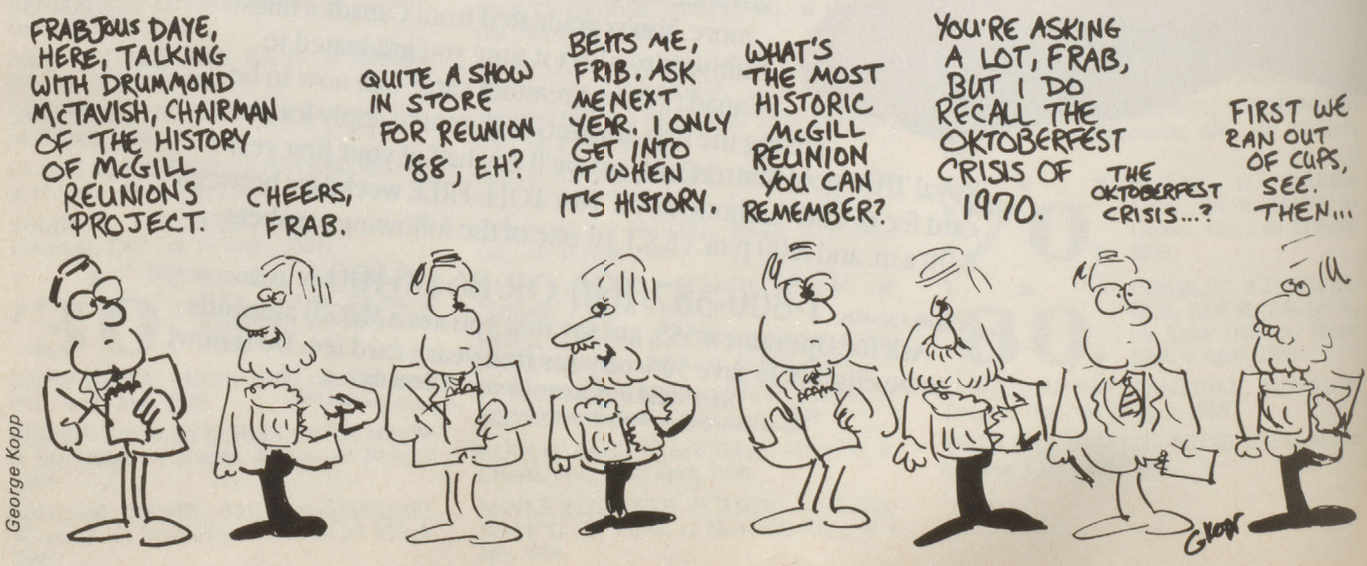
4 Not something for a fussy swimmer or an honest tableplayer (5,4)
8 A gathering of those wishing to make advances? (7)
9 Always untried, but colourful in the garden (9)
10 Take an astringent before sun-up for a former classy person (7)
11 One form of grass, and legal, too (3)
13 It can be found in a bus every time (5)
14 Eastern state as an American uncle (5)
15 Words of approval (5)
16 How to sire a baby (5)
19 There were 39 in book form (5)
22 Correct me over the finish (5)
23 It should be 28, even if curtailed (5)
24 As a writer, so a tree (5)
25 It's just the wrong thing to do (3)
27 One of those places where people have their ups and downs in a lime bar (7)
28 Happen to substitute (4,5)
29 Spike's lonely home (7)
30 Definitely a put-off (9)

DOWN

1 A sugar spa for a vegetable (9)
2 A VIP mule is quite spontaneous (9)
3 He is, who remains nameless (9)
4 They like to have everything sewn up (5-6)
5 Somewhat weighty weed (4)
6 Here's the story — get the message? (7)
7 You can from Westmount Lookout, act like a foreman (7)
12 An attribute of perceptive types (11)
16 How to get a complete university education? (2,7)
17 Kind of country surroundings (at waist level?) (5,4)
18 Don't savour so much, it's tacky (9)
20 Willing, so to speak (7)
21 The first go so compared to others (7)
26 Horner's Xmas find is upset in 2 (4)

McGill cryptic crossword no. 1

C	U	R	R	Y			A			A		S		P
	P		E		U	N	D	E	R	G	R	A	D	S
O	P	T	I	N	G		A			E		F		A
	E		N		A		M	A	I	L	C	A	L	L
C	R	A	V	I	N	G		I		E		R		M
	C		E		D		E	L	A	S	T	I	C	
	L		S	T	A	L	L	S		S			A	
B	A	I	T		N		D		I		D	U	M	P
	S				P		M	E	A	N	E	R		P
	S	C	O	O	T	E	R		F		E		U	
G		O		S		M		M	A	L	A	I	S	E
R	O	T	A	T	I	O	N		N		M		L	
A		T		I			O		C	R	E	T	I	N
B	R	O	W	N	S	T	U	D	Y		R		F	
S		N		G			N			A	S	S	E	T



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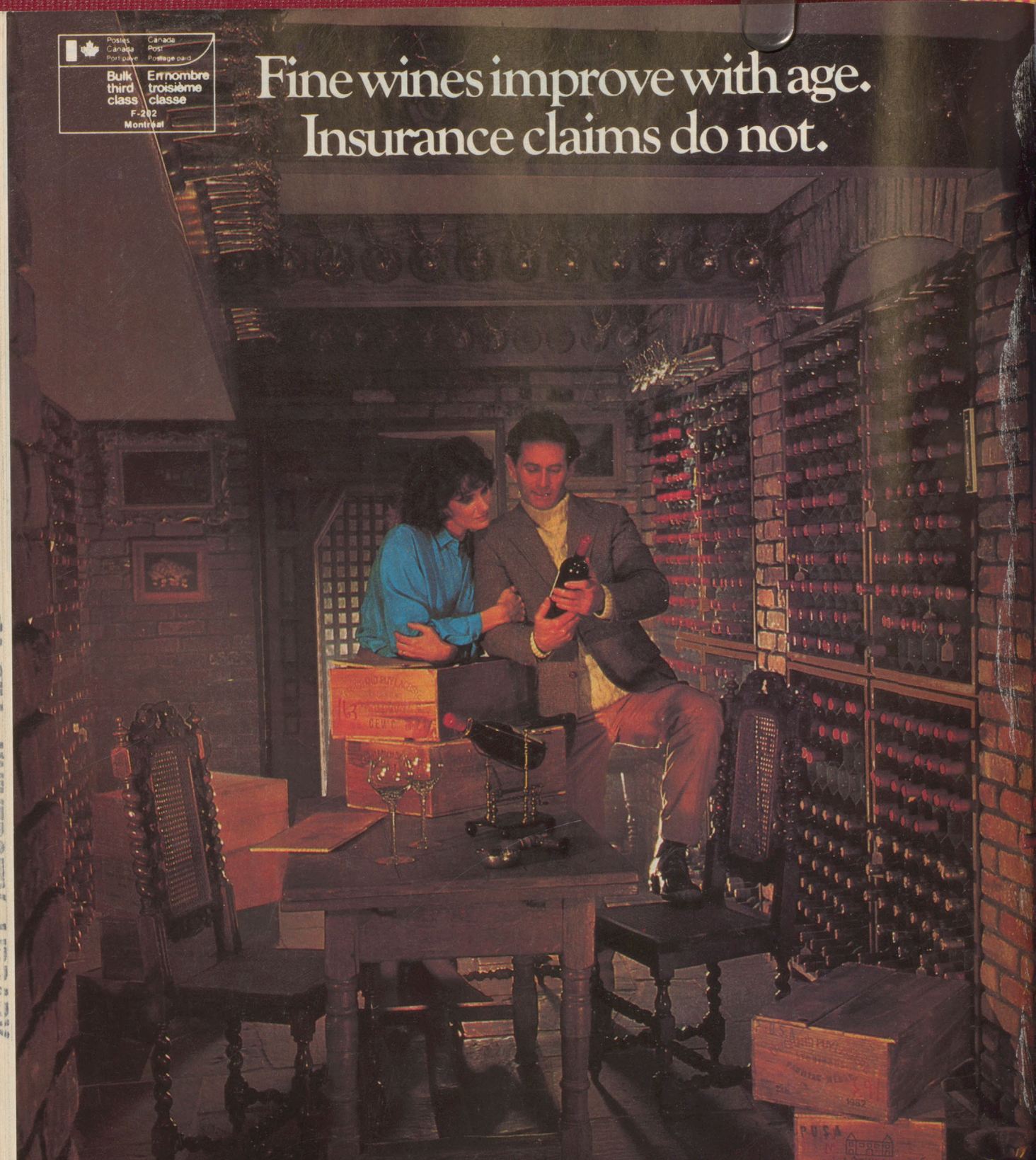
CETA

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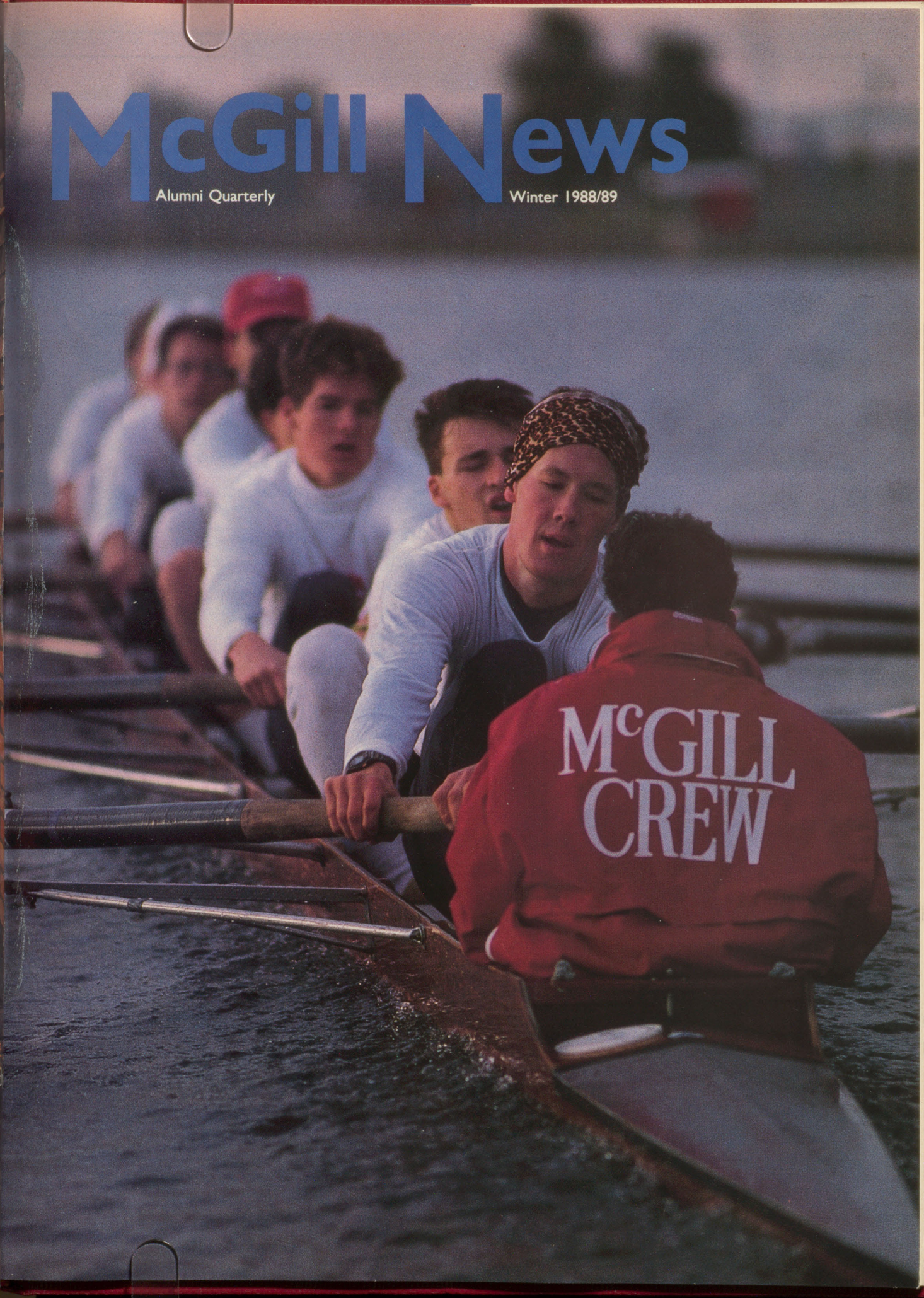
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Alumni Quarterly

Winter 1988/89





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The groundbreaking "McGill Study of Deaf Children in Canada" has brought to light startling new findings on the hearing impaired — from problems of diagnosis to the controversy over rehabilitation.
by Penny Paul

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How the hope, strength, and determination of a group of McGill students have resurrected the McGill Rowing Club to its former glory.
by Nancy Ackerman

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It used to be that the one thing you could count on in Canada was the weather. No more. McGill's Climate Research Group is working to unravel our radically changing climatic conditions.
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Photo journalist Nancy Ackerman captured the intensity of the McGill Rowing Club's early-morning practice at Montreal's Olympic Basin this past October.

LETTERS

In defence of the scholar-athlete

The article by Hugh Wilson on "The Legend of the Scholar-Athlete" (Vol. 68, #3) is an inaccurate commentary on the financial and scholastic aspects of athletes at McGill. It neglects to state that there are minimum scholastic requirements for admission to McGill. These standards are often significantly raised by limited facilities, permitting the admission of only the top scholastic applicants.

The article incorrectly implies a university policy of dispensing funds to recruit athletes. It denigrates the scholastic performance of last year's football team. McGill does not have "tens of thousands" of dollars to spend on recruiting. Money spent on recruiting comes from interested alumni, not university budgets.

Loans made to students are not applied to recruitment. Such funds are only available after admission — for expenses associated with attending McGill.

There is no flexibility in the admissions standards. A survey of scholastic performance over a period of years — not limited to an extraordinary period while winning the Vanier Cup — indicates that football players as a group are more likely to successfully merit their degree than the student body as a whole.

The influence of other than academic factors in the development of a student is important and is a subject that is of interest to many. Mr. Wilson's article has too many inaccuracies, ambiguities and unsubstantiated opinions. Its publication raises the question of the function of the *McGill News*. Is it meant to further the interests of the university by accurate and informed writing on matters which are of interest to alumni and the public? These criteria were not met by Mr. Wilson's article.

Alex Hamilton, BEng'40
Montreal

"The Legend of the Scholar-Athlete" may give a misleading impression about the place of athletics in academic life.

McGill athletes are treated academically just like all other students. Every undergraduate at McGill must maintain a 2.0 cumulative grade point average to remain in satisfactory standing. And despite tales of grade inflation, the average student still must work diligently to achieve a degree. In my experience as a teacher and a parent of six McGill graduates, today's students work harder than my generation of the nostalgia-distorted fifties. To maintain a 2.0 average at McGill while training strenuously for up to twenty hours a week, a student must have exceptional self-discipline and a high degree of intelligence. What is so impressive is how many of them have G.P.A.s over 3.0.

Although it is true, and very much appreciated, that our loyal alumni help our program financially by designating their donations to athletics, all students at McGill are eligible for financial aid and for subsidized tutorial services according to their needs.

My aim is to see that all students get the same opportunity to develop their full academic potential. Many students find that they are able to achieve this more completely by participation in student journalism, debating, politics, or sports. The "jock" stereotype simply doesn't apply at McGill and the *News* should not perpetuate the myth, even by implication.

Irwin Gopnick,
Dean of Students

Hugh Wilson confirms that McGill has "true scholar-athletes" and provides specific and impressive examples. But he does so late in the piece and only as a caveat to his main point — that "our athletes are not necessarily the scholars we are sometimes led to believe."

Were I a McGill athlete with a good academic record, I would feel that a doubt had been unfairly placed on my reputation. For the word "athletes" substitute the word "women" and my point may be more easily felt.

I see a third problem in "Canadian universities, including McGill, spend tens of thousands of dollars annually to recruit highschool students." Does this mean that: McGill spends tens of thousands of dollars annually for this purpose; that Canadian universities collectively do, McGill's outlay being only a part of this total? If the latter, McGill has cause for complaint.

Putting "pressure on the kids" may not be universally seen as a good thing to do. And since McGill is accused (along with other universities) of doing it, I assume we have reasonable evidence to back up the assertion.

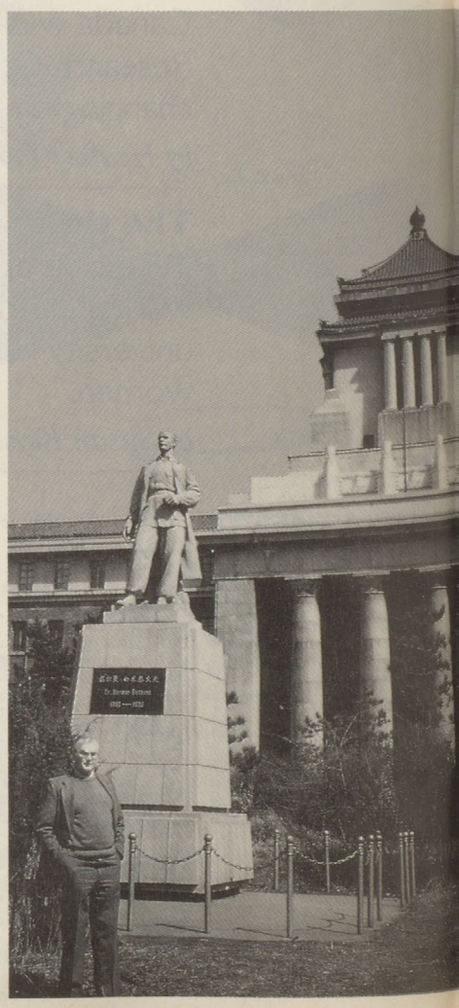
Finally, the use of the epithet "jocks" supports the suggestion that the writer had a less than neutral attitude towards athletes. It is a pejorative, however jocular the writer's intentions were. And with the Olympic fever upon us, participation running rampant, and a hockey-playing principal just inducted into the Harvard Varsity Club Hall of Fame — well, an epithet in the bush is the better part of valour.

Donald MacSween, BA'56, BCL'61
Toronto

News from China

In 1987 I visited a Chinese friend on staff at the First Teaching Hospital, Norman Bethune University, Changchun, Jilin, People's Republic of China and therefore was interested in the article on Norman Bethune (Vol. 68, #2) and the photograph of his statue in downtown Montreal. I enclose a photo of a similar statue located at Norman Bethune University which appears identical... There is no doubt he is highly revered throughout China and Canadians as a whole are well respected...

T. Arthur B. Boyd, DipSurgery'55,
Regina, Sask.



NOTEBOOK

Ah, the weather — is there a topic closer to our hearts? Canadians love to rail against the vagaries of winter, summer's heat or the lack of rain, yet are equally happy to celebrate a sunny November day or the first snowfall. Somehow there has always been something comforting about our relationship with the elements.

But in the past few years our national pastime has taken on a global perspective of disturbing proportion. There are drastic shifts in our climatic conditions around the world. Words such as pollution control, acid rain, the greenhouse effect and ozone layer have popped into everyday conversation and alerted us to the impact man's technological progress has had on the environment. Suddenly people are worried about the depletion of natural resources and the destruction of our environment.

In presenting McGill's fall convocation address, Oxford University Vice-chancellor-elect Sir Richard Southwood, a noted zoologist and environmentalist, said that "such rapid major changes in the world's climate threaten the socio-economic and commercial structure of the world's nations." While acknowledging the necessity and benefits of using the environment to man's advantage, Southwood stated, "What is needed are opportunities for ecological insights to be combined with economic planning." He noted that the recent establishment of the National Round Table on Environment and Economy, to be launched at Brian Mulroney's request under the chairmanship of Principal David Johnston, is just such an initiative.

Southwood commended Canadians for their role in promoting international awareness of environmental concerns, surmising our farsighted wisdom was "related to the way our ancestors have always had to work with the environment rather than seek to disregard it." Trying to unravel the vast complexities of our environment is a dynamic transdisciplinary team of scientists at McGill's Climate Research Group. We present their story on page seventeen.

Some sports are more at the mercy of the elements than others and rowing is one. Our cover story looks at the exciting comeback of rowing at McGill — despite difficult odds. As so often happens, the story idea sprang from a chance encounter with an alumna in Toronto, who mentioned that her high school-senior son and his classmates, all top students and avid rowers, were in the process of selecting which university to attend. Their decision would be based not only on the academic standards of the institution but also on the quality of its rowing program. While McGill fit the bill academically, word had it McGill's rowing club was not what it used to be. We decided to investigate, with encouraging results. Alas, the alumna's son went to Queen's, but maybe McGill's new-found rowing vigour will attract some of next year's high school-rowing stars.

Women's issues continue to play a dominant role in society today, one hundred years after the first women graduated from McGill. We look at what progress the university has made in achieving equality for women and men at McGill. Predictably, the reactions to this story among the production staff were mixed — "Not another whiny women's article," huffed one man, while a woman graphic artist said, "I have an immediate image in mind – one of a turtle with its tail on fire." The analogy is apt. For while there is room for guarded optimism at the progress being made by women on campus, a recent incident at McGill, in which a male manager told a married woman employee seeking a raise, "What do you need that for, you're only working for pin money," indicates that there is still cause for sparks to fly.

It is reassuring to discover that your readers will let you know when they think you have stepped out of line. Vol. 68 #3, elicited much response. Numerous athletics fans took exception to the article on scholar-athletes. Their letters appear opposite. And we were brought up short by our crossword addicts who correctly pointed out the Montreal-weighted flaw in our "first three correct entries received" line of winner selection. Winners will now be chosen from entries received by a set date. As an extra penance for our error, we have added a new word game, "Litteracy," for your vocabulary-enriching pleasure.

And the production gremlins got into Gretta Chambers' Quebec Focus article, transposing complete blocks of text and making several sections incomprehensible. To our apologetic phone call Gretta replied, "Well I hope it's horribly mixed up, otherwise they'll think I just wrote it poorly!"

Finally, if this once-a-year worldwide issue comes to you with a hint of plaster dust, it's because we're renovating Martlet House, the beautiful sixty-eight-year-old stone mansion that is home to the alumni, development and graduates' records offices. The Graduates' Society will move down to revamped quarters on the main floor, in order to be more accessible to visitors. The entrance hall will be comfortably refurbished to enhance the original ambience. We are proud of the results and look forward to welcoming you to our renovated alumni house early in 1989.

Ann Vroom

McGill News

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A century of involvement

The Alumnae Society, which this year celebrates its 100th birthday, owes its start to eight young ladies who formed McGill's first class of women graduates (1888). Having relied on one another for mutual support during their student days, they wished to maintain the bond as graduates and, in May 1889, formed what was known as the Mu Iota (Greek letters representing "mutual improvement") Society.

Within a year, these graduates had adopted the more descriptive name "Alumnae Society of McGill University." They continued to operate independently of the Graduates' Society until 1935, when the two societies became affiliated for administrative purposes. In 1946, the two organizations jointly raised funds for a McGill war memorial and the Alumnae Society amalgamated with the Graduates' Society, although it retained some autonomy over programs and finances.

Alumnae members soon added philanthropic programs to their educational interests. The first major service program tackled by the Society was the establishment of a soup kitchen, in 1891, to help poorly paid factory women. The "Girls' Lunch Club" provided not only hot lunches for pennies a day but instruction in remedial reading, as well as library facilities and fellowship.

During the next ten years, two additional clubs were created to meet the needs of children and mothers. By 1910, news of "settlement houses" in Europe and America prompted the Alumnae Society to establish the McGill University Settlement House, an amalgamation of all three clubs. The settlement concept offered low-income families an opportunity to improve their living conditions through better health care, nutrition, hygiene, and social and recreational activities. Although the settlement house was run by professionals, the Alumnae Society helped to fund the operation, and continued to provide volunteers until 1965, and have representaion on its board until the 1970s.

During the next decade, the Society successfully lobbied the provincial government for standards and subsidies for day-care centres for pre-school children of working and studying mothers.

Since the beginning of the century, through its affiliation with the Canadian Federation of University Women and the Montreal Council of Women, the Alumnae Society has participated in discussions on education, poverty, pollution, pornography, as well as issues related to political and economic equality for women.

Literary meetings and speakers' programs provided educational opportunities and were a mainstay of the Society from its earliest days. It also supported the Reading Club and the debating Open Forum Group.

The Alumnae Society was a prime mover in the establishment of continuing education at McGill. Following World War II, the Alumnae Society ran weekend seminars and persuaded the university to offer management and accounting courses to women wishing to re-enter the workforce. Later choices were expanded to include the full range of instruction offered by the university today.

The one constant, throughout the Society's long history, has been its commitment to scholarship programs, with the first scholarship committee formed in 1932. The most recent fund-raising event — the annual fall Book Fair (run as a joint project with the Women Associates of McGill) — grossed over $57,000 for the scholarship funds. Receipts from such activities, donations, and bequests have been invested over the years in an endowment account managed by the university. From a total of $47,000 twenty years ago, the endowment for scholarships has risen to $486,667 today.

Alumnae Society centennial celebrations have already begun. During Reunion weekend, alumnae and friends enjoyed an archival display and reception in the MacLennan library. In November, fifteen women scholarship winners were honoured at a reception at the Royal Victoria College.

In honour of the 100th anniversary, the Society created a new award this year: a $9,000 fellowship, renewable twice, to be offered to any student in any faculty pursuing studies of benefit or significance to women. Other activities scheduled include a seminar in April on career opportunites



Stephen Eisenberg

The Alumnae Society awarded over $36,000 in scholarships to fifteen female students at a reception in November: pictured left to right, Vice-president Peggy Swaine, winners Josiane Simon and Brenda Posterski and President Joan Cleather.

for women entitled "Changes and Choices," and in June, a gala 100th anniversary dinner at the new Canadian Centre for Architecture in Montreal.

One of the most ambitious projects of the anniversary year has been the publication of a thirty-six-page illustrated history, *The Alumnae Society of McGill University: A Century of Involvement*, written and edited by President Joan Cleather, DipP&OT'54, BSc'58. In reading the history, one is struck repeatedly by the number of instances in which the Society saw a need, formulated a response, and then gracefully retreated, once the appropriate authorities had been persuaded to act. Although it has been part of the struggle for women's right to higher education, and has made a substantial contribution to improvements in social conditions in Montreal, the Alumnae Society now seems to have lost some of its momentum. The Society no longer exists outside Montreal, and even within the metropolitan region, support for the Society is declining.

In 1987, faced with a drop in participation in Alumnae Society activities, the Board of Directors began a review of the Society's aims. Responses from the board members ranged from a desire to preserve the status quo to a suggestion that the Society disband, merging its resources completely with the Graduates' Society.

Those who admire the pioneering steps of the early graduates, or remember the heady days of the fifties and sixties, consider any thoughts of ending the Society's existence as a betrayal of women. Others believe that although the Society was a necessity when women's participation in many institutions was restricted, a separate society for women graduates is an anachronism in 1988.

Long-time member Betty McNab, BA'41, thinks that "having one focal point may generate more interest in the Society." Perhaps the focal point may be found in fighting salary discrepancies, sexual harassment or obstacles to career advancement — all issues affecting many women graduates.

President Cleather believes that the lack of active participants can be attributed partly to the proliferation of five branches of the Graduates' Society in Montreal. Cleather adds, "I recognize too that combining career and family responsibilities puts a lot of pressure on women today. The opportunities for career advancement have broadened and that means less time for community involvement."

While Vice-president Peggy Swaine, BA'51, concurs, she notes that recent graduates see the Society as a point of identity. In her view, "despite great advances made by university women over the years, equality is not yet a reality in many instances. These young women look to the Society for that bond of sisterhood established by its founders so many years ago." Whether the Society celebrates a second century or even a further half-century will depend on the strength of those bonds.

BY SAMANTHA ELRIDGE
RESEARCH BY EILEEN MCKEEVER

Gzowski, eh?

Rumpled, shaggy, he not so much sits in the chair as he wears it. But his mind is as quick as a whip, and at fifty-four, he is both the hard-bitten journalist and the charming, award-winning host of CBC Radio's *Morningside*. Behind closed doors, he deadpans profanely, yet in the hotel bar he drinks mineral water because he's thinking about the drive up to his cottage. As dapper Montreal executives saunter by, he says with a wry smile that he too, is at the peak of his career. "I get up at 4:14 am, drive myself through the dark to an old, creaky, unventilated building, and read mail in a tiny cubicle of an office. But when I press that broadcast button at 8 am, I still have the time of my life."

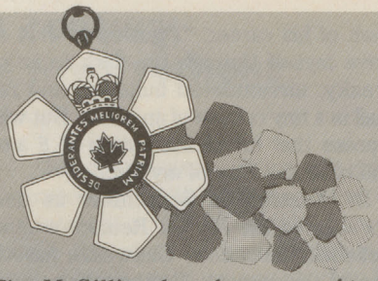
In Montreal in September as guest speaker at the McGill Reunion's annual Leacock Luncheon, Gzowski's mood is one of amazement: "I made more money today talking for thirty minutes than I made in six months at the Timmins *Daily Press* in 1954," he says wide-eyed. CBC bureaucrats get just as wide-eyed at *Morningside*'s ratings — over 1 million Canadians tune in each week. What keeps Gzowski in demand as a speaker across the country is the recognition that this man *knows* Canada. He talks to it, prods it, listens to it every day. And some, nay a lot, of his Leacock speech has revolved around stories from this strange land of the long nights.

Martin O'Malley is a friend of Gzowski's who is the key to a story larger than both of them. Gzowski runs an annual golf tournament, complete with live music and a poet laureate, to raise money for Frontier College's adult literacy program. O'Malley was on the links one year, when someone in a golf cart drove over his foot. First



Harold Rosenberg

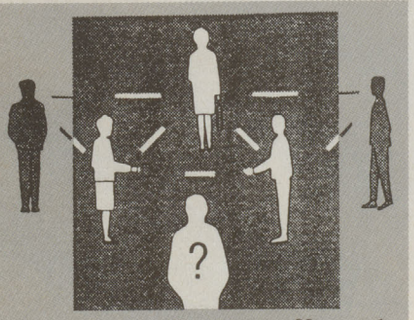
Our nation's best known radio host, Peter Gzowski, charmed the Leacock Luncheon crowd with his personal insights on the Canadian psyche.



Five McGillites have been named to the Order of Canada, including: David Johnston, McGill's Principal and Vice-chancellor; Gilles Bertrand, chief neurosurgeon of the Montreal Neurological Institute and Royal Victoria Hospital; David Culver, BSc'47, chairman and CEO of Alcan Aluminium Limited; Wayne Riddell, BMus'60, founder and former director of the Tudor Singers; and Leo Yaffe, PhD'43, former Vice-principal of McGill and nuclear chemistry expert.



Pierre Marc Johnson has come to McGill to teach "Policy, Politics, and the Legislative Process." Law Dean Roderick Macdonald says few individuals are better qualified to teach this law course than the former Quebec Premier. Johnson, a law graduate of the Université de Montréal with an MD from the Université de Sherbrooke, has been named director of the new program, "Medicine, Ethics, and Law and the Environment of the Person."



The McGill Business Network (MBN) is being launched to provide advice about career opportunities for McGill's management graduates. A joint initiative of the McGill Society of Montreal and the Management Faculty, the MBN will act as a resource bank keeping names of both business professionals willing to share their expertise, and graduates seeking guidance. For information call (514) 398-4897.

O'Malley pulled his foot back and blurted out down the fairway, "I'm sorry." Then he turned to Gzowski and said, "Holy Cow, am I ever Canadian!" Gzowski uses the story as a jumping off point. "I ran into a woman who had dropped some money," he continues, "and when I picked it up and handed it to her, she said, 'I'm sorry.'" When the eminent literary critic Northrop Frye came to the studio to do an unusual pre-taping, Gzowski was worried. He'd stayed up late the night before to do piles of homework on Frye which did not, it turned out, assuage the fact that he felt intimidated. Gzowski plowed through the talk, stammering long, involved questions to which Frye replied merely, "Yes," or "No." Soon Gzowski began to cough uncontrollably. The owlish Frye, looking concerned, peeked over his spectacles and said, "I'm sorry."

One of the things Gzowski has learned from all this, he says, is how Canadians don't brag. "When Lester Pearson won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957 for preventing World War III, he said, 'Gee thanks.'" Gzowski lists some astounding Canadian accomplishments: "A Canadian invented the telephone. Two Canadians discovered insulin. Other Canadians invented Pablum, the variable-pitch propeller, the vacuum radio tube, the snowmobile, basketball, the slap-shot, Trivial Pursuit, and the co-op movement. I'll betcha these inventors didn't say, 'Hot damn!' but 'Not bad, eh?'"

He says "Not bad, eh?" could well be our national motto, instead of *A mari usque ad mare* — from sea unto sea. As anybody who looks at a map can see, he says, there are *three* oceans around this country, not two. The Leacock Luncheon crowd is an educated one, and when Gzowski starts his wind up — "But two out of three is..." — everyone joins in, shouting over their fruit salad cups, "Not bad, eh?"

Even before the guffaws subside, Gzowski is on to his real punchline. He is opposed to those who apologize for the Canadian character and lament our so-called national inferiority complex. Margaret Atwood has pointed out that if you praise an American, he'll accept it, and if you praise a Canadian, he'll think you're trying to sell him something. And for that, Gzowski is a patriot. "I'm proud that I live in a country where people are diffident, decent," he says. "I *like* living in a country where people apologize, are gracious, aren't sure of themselves, and distrust those with all the answers. Canadians do take offence at the self-righteousness that accompanies the American culture."

In the interview with the *News* after his speech, Gzowski talks more about writing than radio. Those who have worked with him attest to the fact that he is a fast and fluent writer. His latest book, *The Private Voice: A Journal of Reflections* is an intimate co-mingling of diary, observation, and memory. In speaking about the difficulty of writing the book, Gzowski warily covers the ground around his divorce and its effect on his five kids, then deftly shifts the discussion to express his concern with the way the media has metamorphosed. The press animal has become a filler of space and a setter of expectations — not a teller of what matters to Canadians, he argues.

Gzowski moves from the time when he reported town council meetings in Moose Jaw to an insight as broad as our times. "The two biggest stories of the time I've been in this business," he says, "have not been the assassination of John Kennedy nor the October crisis in Quebec (though each of them has left scars on a generation), nor even, may the ghost of Foster Hewitt forgive me, the Canadian Hockey victory of 1972. They've been the computer revolution and the change in the role of women. Yet in neither case can I remember them leading the 7 am newscast, or making the major headline in the *Globe and Mail*."

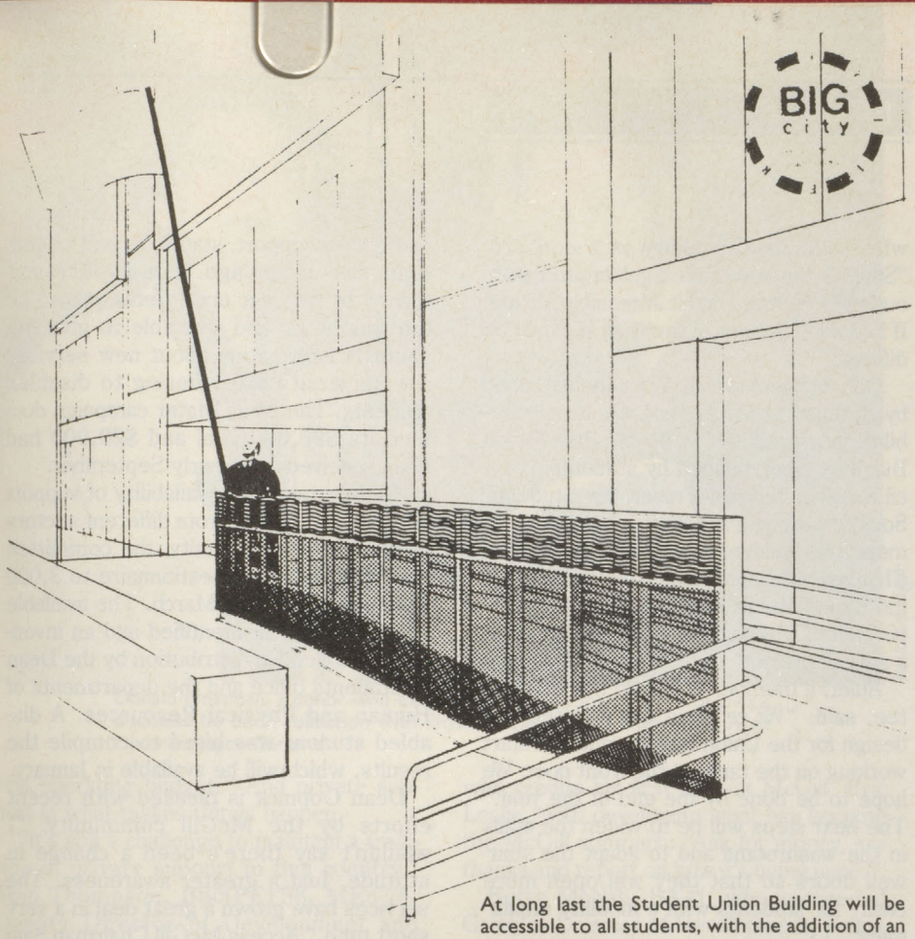
He hoists himself into the taxi that will take him to the airport — and then the plane back to Toronto and the drive up to the cottage — time to chart the paths to the next stories.

SCOT BISHOP

Access to education

Last March McGill became the first Canadian university to hold a referendum to raise money for disabled students' services. Students voted overwhelmingly to levy, for two years, a fee of two dollars per student per semester to raise approximately $160,000. *Access McGill*, a group of disabled students, campaigned for the referendum and Chairman Sam Miller "was overwhelmed by the results." The referendum is part of a growing effort by the McGill community to provide support services for disabled students.

An ad hoc committee was set up in the summer of 1984 to formulate policies which would "outline the responsibility of the university to disabled students," said Meribah Aikens, coordinator for disabled students' services. The policy was ratified



At long last the Student Union Building will be accessible to all students, with the addition of an entrance ramp. Construction is scheduled to be completed by the end of December.

by Senate in January 1986 and a joint Senate/Board of Governors committee was set up in September 1987 to oversee the implementation of the new policy.

Although Aikens also coordinates the tutorial service and off-campus housing, she spends one half of her time assisting the approximately 100 disabled students on campus. Aikens provides notetakers for the hearing impaired, makes special arrangements for students to write their exams, arranges parking permits, and coordinates a reader service she began last January for visually impaired and learning disabled students.

Twenty readers, retired McGill alumni and student volunteers, read textbooks onto cassettes for eight students. The university's physical resources department bought four four-track cassette recorders for the service and has ordered another two. Psychology student Gillian Axten, who has a learning disability, calls the service "a huge benefit to users."

Through the Redpath Library's audiovisual centre Aikens also provides students with assistive devices. These include a print enlarger, a voice synthesized calculator, a four-track cassette recorder and a phonic ear for hearing-impaired students.

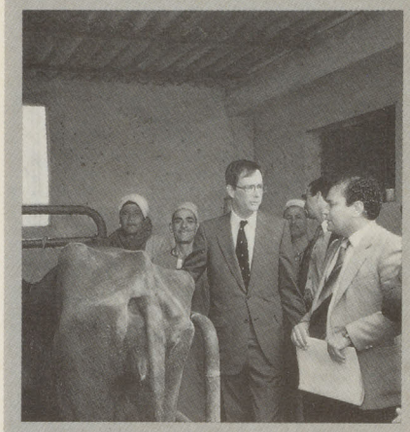
A voice synthesizer was purchased in September by *Access McGill* with about $1,000 raised from two movie screenings. Visually impaired and learning disabled students write their assignments on computer and the voice synthesizer reads them what they've written and allows them to make corrections. A second voice-synthesized computer is located in the coordinator's office where exams are invigilated.

Aikens hired two disabled students to write the "Student Disability Handbook" in order to provide professors with tips on how to assist their students who have a disability, be it mobility, hearing, vision, learning, or epilepsy. Two other publications entitled "Information for Students with Disabilities" and "Guide to Campus Buildings" provide information about services on campus and accessibility to buildings.

Aikens also has classes moved if the building is not wheelchair-accessible. "The campus is much more accessible than it used to be because of the installation of ramps and curb cuts," said Aikens, "but it will never be completely accessible due to the age and architecture of the buildings."

According to Physical Planning Officer Chuck Adler, the university's priority is to render main academic and service buildings with elevators wheelchair-accessible and then adapt buildings where known disabled students have classes.

Paul Morawski, a recent graduate in industrial relations, has multiple sclerosis (MS) and uses a cane for assistance. When his MS flares up and he uses a



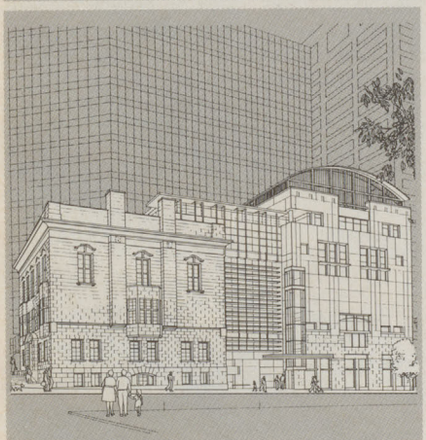
McGill is helping pioneer food solutions in Egypt by artificially inseminating cows and water buffalos in some thirty villages in the Nile delta. Under the auspices of the Canada-Egypt-McGill Agricultural Response Program, trucks carrying high-quality semen make the rounds of rural villages to which farmers can bring their cattle to be artificially inseminated by specialists. The plan is one of twenty small projects in Egypt financed by the Canadian International Development Agency, and led by McGill's Faculty of Agriculture at Macdonald College. "If you can't breed a cow or a buffalo, you won't get any milk, let alone a calf," says Agriculture Dean Roger Buckland, seen above, center.



Library gets Leacock papers and 19th century French theses. McGill outbid two unidentified bidders in July to acquire a collection of works by Canadian author and former McGill professor Stephen Leacock at an intense auction at Sotheby's of London. Not to be outdone, the Osler Library of the History of Medicine obtained a valuable archive of 22,500 19th-century French medical theses that provides a window on the formal education of such giants as Jean Larrey, the eminent surgeon of Napoleon's armies, René Laennec, inventor of the stethoscope, the cardiologist Bouillaud, and Royer-Collard, the Marquis de Sade's psychiatrist.



Princess Anne, The Princess Royal, was present at the opening of the Winter Olympic Games in Calgary last February, and while there, attended a dinner given in her honour by The Wildlife Preservation Trust Canada (WPTC) and the Calgary Zoological Society. WPTC President Lorne Gales, former Executive Director of the Graduates' Society and the McGill Fund Council, hosted the dinner. The Princess Royal is the Patron of the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust in the Channel Islands, founded by noted wildlife author Gerald Durrell for the purpose of breeding endangered species in captivity in order to return them to their native habitats.



The McCord Museum of Canadian History unveiled the architectural plans for its expansion at a glittering fall gala. The existing building will be incorporated into a three-tiered complex, integrating the classic formality of the original Percy Nobbs design with a contemporary open feeling. Features will include larger galleries, an atrium, a reading room, conservation laboratories, and a 150-seat auditorium. Construction of the $20-million project, funded by the McConnell Family Foundation, will be completed by 1992. During renovations the collections will be stored elsewhere, and while normal operations will be suspended, "We'll make sure to keep in the public eye," says Chairman of the Board David Lank, "with travelling exhibits and a variety of offsite activities."

wheelchair, accessibility is a concern. "Since I can sometimes get around without a wheelchair I find it accessible for me. If I couldn't get out of the chair it would be difficult."

One building which is frequently used by disabled students, but where accessibility is a problem, is the Student Union Building. Spearheaded by students' council member Jennifer Fraser, the Students' Society passed a resolution last March to make the building wheelchair-accessible. Changes will be financed through the Capital Expenditures Reserve Fund, up to 30 percent of which can be used each year for a special project.

Adler, a member of the ad hoc committee, said, "We've done the architectural design for the Union building and will start working on the ramp at the front door. We hope to be done by the end of the year." The next steps will be to widen the stalls in the washrooms and to adapt the stairwell doors so that they will open more easily for students with a mobility impairment.

With recent improvements, McGill's services for disabled students are comparable to those of other Canadian universities its size. The University of Western Ontario, University of Waterloo, and Concordia University all provide assistive devices to disabled students who need them. Unlike McGill, both Western and Waterloo have full-time coordinators to provide services to 100 and 106 students respectively. Concordia's coordinator also works as the assistant dean but has two full-time assistants to help her work with over 200 disabled students. Both Western and Concordia have accessibility problems while Waterloo, a newer university, is almost completely accessible.

Due to provincial cutbacks McGill's services for disabled students have always been underfunded. This year services will be expanded with the help of a $10,000 budget from the university and additional funding from initiatives undertaken by McGill students and alumni.

After the student referendum Dean of Students Irwin Gopnick contacted the Development Office about fund-raising. Phone-a-thon coordinator Lori Yersh said, "I decided to marry the two ideas of raising money for disabled students and increasing support for the Alma Mater fund."

Yersh hired ten students who contacted 3,000 alumni over the summer. Among the phoners was Russian Studies student Peter Mark, who is blind. One prospective donor he called was unreceptive to his request for support, stating he had lost his sight two years ago. His indifference turned to interest once Peter stated he too was blind, and was able to give the alumnus information about new services the university was offering to disabled students. The Alma Mater campaign doubled its $25,000 goal and $20,000 had been received as of early September.

To determine the availability of support services on campus from different sectors of the McGill community, the committee sent a three-page questionnaire to 3,000 faculty and staff last March. The available resources will be identified and an inventory compiled for distribution by the Dean of Students office and the departments of Human and Physical Resources. A disabled student was hired to compile the results, which will be available in January.

Dean Gopnick is pleased with recent efforts by the McGill community. "I wouldn't say there's been a change in attitude. Just a greater awareness. The services have grown a great deal in a very short time." Access McGill Chairman Sam Miller, while pleased with the results of the referendum, doesn't see it as a long-term solution to the funding problem. "My idea is to buy two years of time. I'm hoping we can convince the Board of Governors to embark on a capital campaign to raise funds for disabled students." With the determination and enthusiasm of students like Miller and the interest of the rest of the McGill community, things can only get better for the disabled on campus.

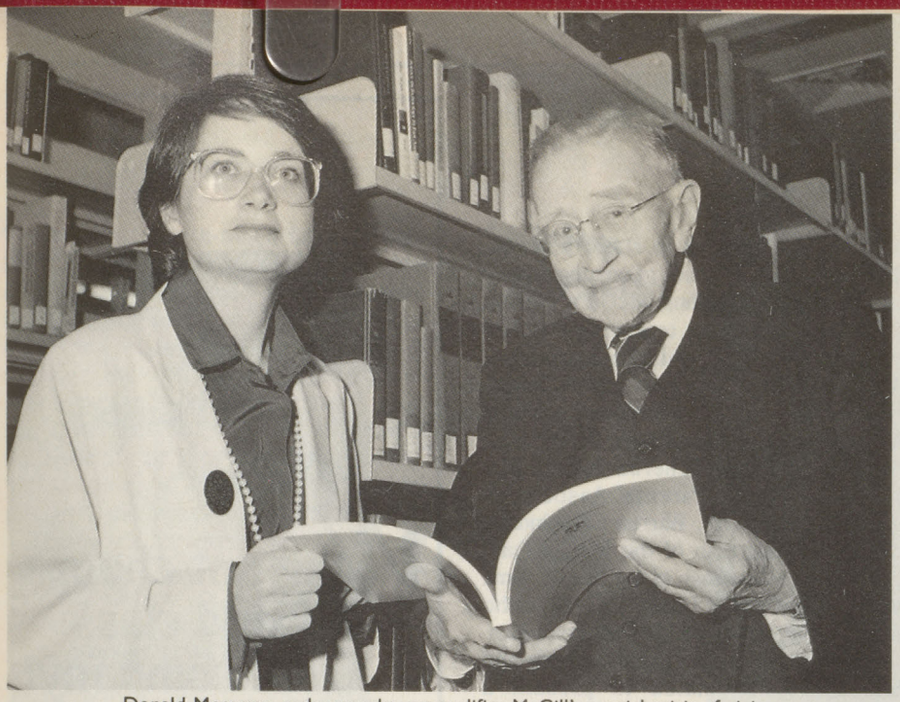
HELENA KATZ

A special kind of loyalty

This is not a story about dollars and cents and bottom lines. Sure, money enters into it, but the point is people: McGill grads, parents, staff, friends and admirers from every walk of life and seventy-two countries around the world.

As the McGill Advancement Program (MAP) closes its books, the McGill Associates mark half a century of service, and the Alma Mater Fund celebrates its 40th anniversary, it's time to look behind the scenes at what motivates the generosity of those donors — and to see where we go from here.

"During a period of critical underfunding," says Douglas Bourke, B'Eng'49, President of the McGill Fund Council, "you can't seek excellence if you don't have some money over and above the gen-



Rick Kerrigan

Donald Mossman, a donor who exemplifies McGill's special spirit of giving, discusses his book collection with Physical Sciences and Engineering Area Librarian Joyce Garnett.

eral operating budget." And private support is what makes things happen.

"It's still a challenge to maintain a tradition of private support in this country," Tom Thompson, BSc(PE)'58, MEd'78, Deputy Director of Development and Director of Annual Giving points out; "Canadians tend to rely on government funding." This wasn't always so. When Sir Edward Beatty, then President of the C.P.R., was Chancellor in the 1930s, he would call a meeting of the Board of Governors in the boardroom and go around the table, not letting anyone leave the room until McGill's annual deficit had been eliminated.

"Our second oldest tradition at McGill is having a deficit. Happily, as Leacock noted, our oldest tradition is one of private support. After all, it was private support by people like James McGill and the Redpaths that started this university," says Thompson.

Two of Thompson's predecessors recall the ups and downs of private giving at McGill with undiminished enthusiasm. Lorne Gales, BA'32, BCL'35, former Executive Director of the Graduates' Society and later Director of Development until his retirement in 1976, remembers travelling the country with industrialist E. P. Taylor, BSc'21, in Taylor's Grumman Amphibian Goose to sell the idea of annual giving. "The Board of Governors was highly skeptical — they thought we couldn't possibly raise $50,000." The Board was proved wrong, and the concept of annual giving became a McGill tradition. E. P. Taylor became the first chairman of the McGill Alma Mater Fund.

"McGill is a great product, so it's not hard to sell. And we've always had terrific leadership in fund-raising," says Gales, who credits his first boss at McGill, Eric Leslie, with developing what has become the McGill approach: "Ask for money, say thanks and report on how it's being used."

Betty McNab, BA'41, who succeeded Gales as Director of Development, points out that annual giving is a long-term concept. "We're asking people to make an ongoing commitment, so in a way they're shareholders in McGill." Although McGill's participation level (the number of graduates who make donations to the university) is the highest in Canada at 23.5 percent, McNab is disappointed to think that 76.5 percent don't give. "Of course, it's the old principle: 10 percent of donors give 90 percent of the money."

McGill officials are particularly pleased with the imaginative nature of some of the gifts, bequests and endowments made to the university. Witness the case of Dr. Donald D. Mossman, BSc (Arts)'23, who has elected to make a very real and thoughtful contribution to his alma mater.

Though not a rich man, Dr. Mossman has led a rich life, in other-than-monetary terms. He has a fervent belief in the intellectual significance of scientific thought, and a concurrent belief that McGill is a place that fosters a healthy respect for science. And so he has endowed the Donald D. and Dorothea R. Mossman Library Collection in the History of Science and of Ideas, and given it to the Physical Sciences and Engineering Library.

Now living in Oakland, California, after what Principal Johnston described in a letter to Dr. Mossman on his recent 90th birthday as an "eventful and dedicated life," the Montreal-born chemist credits McGill with giving him "the habit of disciplined, purposeful work; the inculcation by



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constant observation of our teachers, of the development of integrity in character."

Dr. Mossman has set up a $100,000 (U.S.) endowment fund to maintain and develop the collection, and has made annual contributions to bring the fund to almost $300,000. The endowment is also used for a lecture series on the history of science, the D. Lorne Gales and Elizabeth B. McNab Lectures. McGill is the sole beneficiary of Dr. Mossman's estate, and over the years, he's given his time as well, working as a volunteer with the McGill Society of New York while teaching at Hunter College.

This story is not unique. A number of other graduates have made McGill the beneficiary of their life's hobby — like Dr. Lawrence Lande, BA'28, who donated his Lande Collection of Canadian Literature, and Dr. Joseph Nathanson, MD'19, who recently gave McGill his extensive Lincolniana Collection. Many others have realized that, in Thompson's words, "with a little thought you can push the button and make things happen." One such donor is Toronto businessman Dr. Gerald Hatch, BEng'44, winner of the 1987 Inco Medal for outstanding contributions in process metallurgy, and a big McGill booster.

Hatch saw a small item in the *News* during the MAP campaign about someone endowing a named chair and decided to increase his major gift. The result: the Hatch Chair in Mining and Metallurgy, set up to promote an interdisciplinary viewpoint in teaching and research.

Private support — a few facts and figures

- In the twelve-month period ending May 31, 1988, McGill University received a total of $34 million, a large portion of which came from graduates.
- The McGill Advancement Program (MAP) brought in $77 million over an extended three-year period.
- McGill staff give over $1 million a year to the university.
- In 1987-88, the Bequest and Planned Giving Program received 49 bequests totalling over $12.5 million.
- The 23.5 percent participation rate of graduates may be the highest in Canada, but plans are to push the figure up to 25 or even 30 percent.
- Looking to the future, McGill has a five-year goal of reaching $40 million in annual private support by 1991-92 — and the annual fund is right on target.

Thompson is quick to state, however, that there are thousands of unsung heroes and heroines propelling McGill's funding campaigns. He points to energetic volunteers like Professor Suzelle Barrington, BSc'72, PhD'87, who runs a farm, a family, a journal and the Macdonald College Alma Mater Fund, and Ken Taylor (yes, *the* Ken Taylor of Teheran fame), who heads the McGill Parents' Association from New York City, Warren Chippindale, BCom'49, Chairman of the McGill Fund Council, and Chairman of the McGill Alma Mater Fund John Little, MD'61, who directs an eye clinic at the Children's Hospital, consults at the Royal Victoria and helped his classmates to present a $120,000 Class Gift to the medical faculty. And McGill's full-time fund-raising staff of nine could never achieve such an outreach without the system of class agents and volunteers working for the annual fund.

Why do these busy, successful people donate time and money to McGill? Well, perhaps the *Financial Post* was right in saying that McGill grads are "sentimental softies" when it comes to gifts to their alma mater. Sometimes it boils down to no more lofty sentiment than having fun.

A case in point is the phonathons — twelve of them in the spring of 1988, with five nights in Montreal, two in Toronto, and one each in New York, Boston, Vancouver, Ottawa, and Moncton. Phonathons tend to attract recent grads in their twenties and thirties. Volunteers not only raise money, but they have a terrific time socially, find old friends, and think, 'I did something for the university and I had fun too!'

Parents of McGill students are another source of enthusiastic support. And so is the Montreal business and professional community. "McGill contributes significantly to making this city an attractive place to live and do business," claims John Peacock, Chairman of the McGill Associates, who notes that the group is "the oldest continuous fund-raising organization in Canada in a university setting." The Associates, non-graduates who believe in McGill, have been raising money for the university for fifty years.

"We get private gifts from graduates and friends of McGill in seventy-two countries," says Thompson proudly. "They're people like the nurse in Zimbabwe who writes to say that she can't send much money now, but she wants to thank us for keeping up the McGill connection. There's a story for every graduate, and thankfully, giving is a big part of it."

KATHE LIEBER

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A window on the world

Shirley Thomson



Peter Andrews

The textured, earth-toned fabric of Shirley Thomson's dress makes her look like she is of the landscape — only she's moving too fast. Thomson, PhD'81, strides down the monumental glazed colonnade of Ottawa's National Gallery — talking and gesturing to people and constantly moving, as novelist Margaret Laurence said of the river of history, "in both directions." "Art delights, educates, provokes, gives pleasure, and makes money," she grins.

Thomson's breadth of experience got her the job of Director of the stunning new National Gallery of Canada. She has hosted CBC's *Man Alive* television program, worked as an editor, a public relations consultant, a museum curator, and travelled for government agencies across Europe, Pakistan, India, North Africa, the Middle East, and Bulgaria.

Born in smalltown St. Mary's Ontario, Thomson earned a BA from the University of Western Ontario and an MA from the University of Maryland. After teaching high school Latin and History for two years, Thomson landed a job as an editor with NATO, in Paris, in 1956. She went to work with the World University Service of Canada (1960-'63) and later the Canadian Commission for UNESCO, travelling across Canada assessing candidates for scholarships, and administering grants. Thomson received her doctorate in art history from McGill in 1981. "The longer I'm here [at the National Gallery] the fonder my memories of McGill become," she laughs: "I thought I was working hard there!"

Professor George Galavaris was the first person Shirley Thomson spoke to in 1975 about the possibility of returning to academia. "I will always remember that day because I had a hard time convincing her to do the doctorate," says Galavaris. "But I'm glad I did. She still shows tremendous vision and imagination by continually placing ideas in a larger perspective."

Professor Thomas Glen, Thomson's PhD thesis supervisor, says she was easy to teach because she came to McGill with a wealth of experience. "She is both knowledgeable and approachable, so people want to work for her." When she was offered the directorship of the National Gallery, Glen was one of the first people she called. "That kind of loyalty is her hallmark. I took that gesture as a thank you," he says.

In 1982, while finishing her thesis, Thomson took charge of public relations for the Largillière exhibit at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. With a cheshire-cat-grin, she says, "It was a critical but not a popular success, and I learned quite a bit." While director of Montreal's McCord Museum of Canadian History from 1982-1985, Thomson attempted to attract more francophone visitors. "The McCord collection includes the French Canadian heritage and I felt the museum was perceived as only a part of McGill. I wanted to change that," she said. David Lank, current McCord Board Chairman, and a board member during Thomson's directorship, says, "She was in the forefront of nudging the McCord toward a greater identity in both linguistic groups."

Thomson's experience of promoting the McCord will be put to good use at the National Gallery where there is a pressing need to increase attendance. In 1985, the National Gallery saw yearly attendance of 242,258 people, while the Montreal Museum of Fine Art's Picasso show alone brought in 517,000 visitors. "We need to get settled in this building," she says. "By this time next year I would like to see the administrative core running smoothly so we have time to address questions like, 'The Canadian artist: what is her role *vis à vis* the National Gallery?'"

Thomson emerged from a difficult divorce in 1980 with a firm resolve to solidify the path she was on. The writer George Eliot said that the one thing we owe the artist is the extension of our sympathies, recognizing that the very way art generates meaning is emotionally difficult. The generosity of spirit that Thomson displays to colleagues and artists is born of this understanding.

But she also recognizes the more mundane needs of the gallery-going public. "We have a fine restaurant right in the gallery," she says, shifting back to the visceral. "And they make an amazing fettuccini with garlic shrimp." Thomson wants the Gallery to be accessible, and one way "is to provide the comforts of life."

But when discussion turns to art education Thomson is as serious as she can be. "I think it is outrageous that the student/staff ratio in the art history department at McGill is the worst in the university (65:1)," she says. "It is an important discipline. Even the Management faculty at McGill knows that many studies have proven that Canadian artistic endeavors generate economic benefits."

After April 1989, the Gallery will no longer be under the yoke of the National Museums Corporation, but will become an entity unto itself, complete with its own Board of Trustees. Thomson will call upon this Board to ensure that the mandate of the National Gallery is taken as seriously as that of, say, Environment Canada. Ever the pragmatist, Thomson will also ask her Board to solicit corporate sponsorship. "Any company that desires an Ottawa *présence*," she says, "would do well to take an interest in our Gallery."

SCOT BISHOP

CAN YOU HEAR ME?

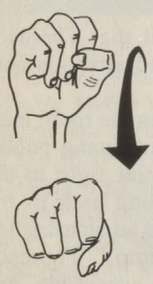
A call for change

by Penny Paul



James MacDougall, MA'66, PhD'69, associate professor of psychology at McGill, learned sign language from his deaf parents as naturally and inevitably as he learned to speak. His intimate knowledge of the deaf world gives a human perspective to his research into deafness, which he began as a McGill student twenty years ago. Dr. MacDougall describes deafness as an "invisible disability" and his recent research project, *The McGill Study of Deaf Children in Canada*, published in December 1987, is the first national survey of prevalence, cause, age of onset and severity of deafness, and the occurrence of additional physical and psychological problems in deaf children (0-21 years).

As principal investigator of the seven-year study, funded by the Department of Health and Welfare and by private and corporate bodies, MacDougall collected information by questionnaire from institutions and government departments serving the deaf throughout Canada. The study found that there are 8000 deaf youngsters in Canada, an incidence of 1 in 1000 for the age group studied, the majority being deaf before the age of language development and requiring special education and training. A third suffer from additional physical and psychological problems. Most alarmingly, the cause of deafness is not known in half of the children. The unknown cause rate in the U.S. is 30-35 percent, which is considered unacceptable, says MacDougall.



Of the 200 identified causes of deafness world wide, there are about 16 commonly-used diagnoses in Canada. "Studies in genetics predict that up to 50 percent of deafness is genetically caused," says MacDougall. The majority of deaf children suffer



Advocates of total communication believe deaf children should be encouraged to use a variety of methods to communicate with the hearing world. Vance Youngs, age four, gets a chuckle out of what his father has to say.



Peter Andrews

Sign of the times: Professor James MacDougall believes society must learn to communicate with the deaf on their own terms. He is seen here signing with psychology student Lianne Dateman.

from sensory-neural deafness resulting from damage to the inner ear sensors and nerve pathways that lead to the brain's hearing centre. Unlike middle ear deafness or hearing loss, sensory-neural deafness cannot be treated by drugs or surgery and, depending on the extent of nerve damage, can only be partially corrected by hearing aids. Essentially a form of neurological damage, it may be accompanied by other forms of brain damage.

The two main challenges in diagnosis of deafness are early detection and determination of cause. Dr. James Baxter, MD'47, MSc'52, Head of Otolaryngology at McGill, points to advances in early detection through brain stem audiometry, a computer analysis of EEG responses to sound stimuli. High risk babies born at Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital are screened in this way. "However," says Baxter, "there remains the problem of identifying deafness in patients without risk factors. Some cases are very complex and resist early diagnosis and, in rural areas, specialist help may not be available."

MacDougall says doctors need more training in reliable testing techniques and in the pathology of deafness. He thinks many doctors do not realize the importance of routine genetic, neurological, and ophthalmic examinations in diagnosis. A federal task force on hearing impairment has recognized the problem and has issued a diagnostic kit for doctors to use. Once deafness is confirmed, doctors tend to pass responsibility to audiologists and educators. MacDougall, advocating a holistic approach to patients, stresses that parents and children have both a psychological and a practical need to know the cause of deafness.

As medical students, general practitioners learn about the ear and deafness in many different courses, but there is no one course which covers deafness. "Otolaryngologists are well aware of sensory-neural deafness, but physicians need to be sensitized to this on an on-going basis," says Baxter. Inexperienced parents may not pick up behavioral clues, and doctors may delay diagnosis by assuming that the child is a late developer. It is often the insistent parent who stimulates further testing.

Parents need an impartial professional, such as the family doctor, to introduce them to the various educational approaches to deafness available in their community. MacDougall was formerly Director of Research and Psychology and Executive Director at Montreal's MacKay Centre, which provides education and rehabilitation for the deaf and handicapped. He is well aware of the "great communication debate" which has divided deaf educators. Advocates of oral communication favour oral methods only (lip reading, auditory, and speech), while supporters of total communication add sign language to the above. Impinging on parents' needs and hopes for their deaf child's future, it has been a bitter and emotional debate. "It is a disgrace when these professionals cannot resolve their differences and come to a system which makes life a lot easier for deaf kids and their families," says MacDougall. Happily, due to pressure from governments and the deaf community, he sees a resolution to this conflict happening throughout Canada, particularly in Montreal where there are excellent examples of both approaches.

Served by a myriad of provincial and federal government departments, deaf needs often slip between the cracks of bureaucracy caused by provincial rivalries and interdepartmental hegemony disputes. MacDougall calls on governments to evolve a national strategy for medical care, post-secondary programming, and the professional training of teachers and audiologists. "In some provinces there are not enough people to justify certain kinds of programs," says MacDougall. Each year deaf students leave Canada to attend the world's only post-secondary institution for the deaf, Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C. Whether or not Canada can afford such a university, given the size of the deaf student population, is a difficult question confronting human need and economic necessity.

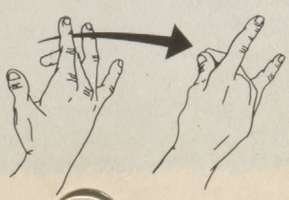
At the present time each province fights its own battles on the education front. In Quebec, which has no comprehensive training program for teachers of the deaf, deaf advocacy groups have joined with others to form La Confédération des Organismes des Personnes Handicapées, which lobbies for legislative change. In Ontario, deaf education is undergoing a year-long review, looking at such issues as literacy rates, the hiring of deaf teachers, government funding, and the use of sign language. On a national level, the Canadian Coordinating Council on Deafness has incorporated the study's findings in a report to the Department of Employment and Immigration, which is using the information to train counsellors in sign language and to project the number and characteristics of deaf people entering the employment market.

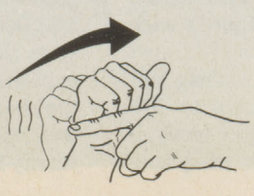
The McGill study is stimulating further research. The medical data is being reviewed to pinpoint genetic and viral factors with the collaboration of Dr. Clarke Fraser, MSc'41, PhD'45, MD'50, of McGill's Centre for Human Genetics, and Dr. Robert Polomeno of the Montreal Children's Hospital. Dr. Polomeno's previous research has shown that examination of the retina can ascertain deafness caused by viral infections such as rubella. MacDougall has recently founded the Canadian Deafness Research and Training Institute in Montreal, which will keep a running data base on the deaf child population for research and planning needs using the study questionnaire.

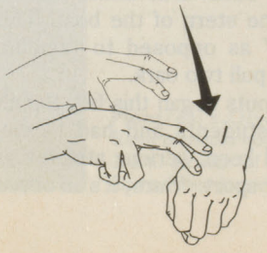
Other major areas of research concern sign language and literacy. Deaf activists are fighting for the right to use Canadian Sign Language (CSL) in an editorial context. MacDougall stresses that CSL is a full-fledged language, although its structure and syntax differ greatly from English. His colleague, Dr. Laura Petitto, assistant professor of psychology at McGill, has found "that deaf children who grow up in signing families acquire the grammars of these sign languages following precisely the same developmental milestones as hearing children."

Since reading is learned partly through sound, the average literacy level for deaf children is lower than that of the hearing population. CSL, a language of pattern and movement, was not considered suitable to mediate in the reading process. Signed English, which is a form of sign language based on English syntax and structure, was introduced as a means of replacing sound in the reading process. A laborious method of communication, it has many drawbacks. The premise that English can be translated into a visual language is false, says MacDougall. Research must address this problem. "We are beginning to crack the [reading] code," he says, "with a real research push, some hot-shot researchers, and a little extra funding, the pay-off for deaf kids could be phenomenal."

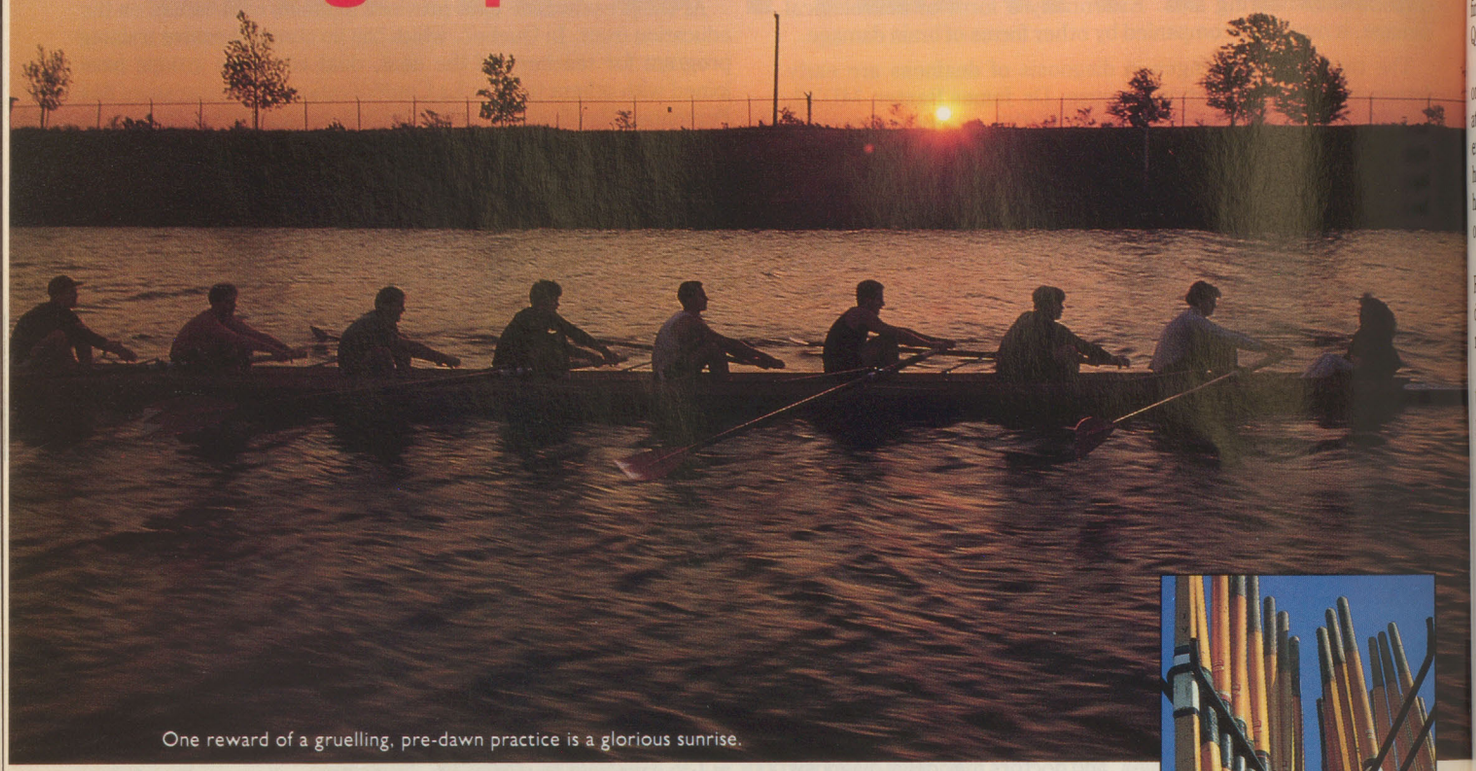
The McGill study comes at a time of awakening pride and autonomy and an assertion of deaf rights within the deaf community. Deaf people want to use their own language and, rather than having to adapt to the hearing world, they would like society to accept them on their terms. Technical aids, such as TDDs (telephone devices for the deaf), and closed captioning on television, make communication between the deaf and the hearing easier. Deaf people, however, still face extraordinary obstacles to meaningful participation in society and James MacDougall's study is a first step in overcoming some of these. Now it's up to the doctors, educators, and politicians.







Rowing's spectacular return



One reward of a gruelling, pre-dawn practice is a glorious sunrise.



Nancy Ackerman

by Nancy Ackerman

The McGill Rowing Club has hit some rough waters throughout its career. Now, sixty-four years after its creation, members of the club think it's about time things smoothed out.

The very first trophy the McGill club ever won, back in 1926, was a barbershop pole. "They actually beat the University of Toronto (U of T) in the barbershop regatta," says McGill's varsity lightweight coach, Tony Tremain, "but the next year U of T must have won because no one else has seen the pole since." In the early 1940s, the club was forced to fold because of the war and wasn't reincarnated until the mid-seventies.

While Montreal was busy hosting the 1976 Summer Olympics, sixteen McGill students realized the potential of the $22-million Olympic Basin and decided to bring McGill back into the rowing world. In the fall of 1977, the first rowers to represent McGill in over forty years climbed into two boats, picked up their oars, and went backwards into the sunrise.

Now, after ten years with a management track record that could rival the Olympic Stadium's, the McGill Rowing Club is back in gear and has grown to have the largest membership of any varsity sport on campus. There are three levels of university rowing, descending in terms of seniority and experience: varsity, junior varsity, and novice. The Club has six men's crews of eight: two varsity, one junior varsity, and three novice. The women compete with one varsity crew, one junior varsity and three novice.

The oarsmen (women are oarsmen, too) each have one oar, either on the starboard or port side, which they use to propel themselves backwards under the strict orders of a coxswain seated in the stern of the boat. This type of rowing is called "sweeping" as opposed to "sculling," which requires each oarsman to pull two oars.

When tryouts began this fall, the club had an astonishing 250 interested students and had to cut the crew down to 108 oarsmen, all keen, serious athletes who crave greater recognition for their sport. "Sure, it's an obscure sport — how many fans care about something that goes on in the pre-dawn darkness?" asks rower Stephen Gregory, "but rowing is coming back into fashion — maybe it's the nostalgic trend to Ivy League traditions, more and more people are discovering it."

Signe Gotfredson, President of the McGill Rowing Club, says the sport is definitely increasing in popularity: "There's the trendy part of it, the fitness craze, rowing machines and all."

Yet despite this overwhelming interest in the sport, the team still hasn't received the kind of support and recognition it needs to make a splash in the rowing community. According to Gregory, who once rowed for Queen's University, "People are just now starting to realize the program at McGill is finally organized. It's about time, it's a great sport and it has a magic you don't find in the grunting of football." But what you do find in football is funding.

This year the football team, with its 65 athletes, received $33,700 from Student Services and $27,000 from gate receipts; the hockey team, with 32 players, $67,800 from Student Services and $8,000 from gate receipts. The 108-member rowing club, however, received only $7,785 from the Dean of Students, plus a $2,000 grant from The Martlet Foundation. One eight-man boat costs about $12,000. Bob Dubeau, director of athletics at McGill, explains funding procedures: "Football is a 'level one' sport and the rowing team is rated as a 'level three' sport. The higher the level, the higher the funding." "It's an economic decision," says varsity lightweight rower Gregory. "Football brings in the money

at the stadium."

But Dubeau says a sport's income does not determine its level status. According to Dubeau, funding is directly related to the sport's competitiveness at the national university level. "If rowing had a national university championship, it could reach a 'level two' financing situation, but it has no such championship, not even a Quebec one, just one for Ontario."

So why doesn't some ambitious person get moving and organize a university championship? "Because no university athletic director has thought of starting it up," Signe Gotfredson explains. "There's a problem finding a central location — it's a huge expense to move those boats around the country." People have thought about creating a national championship, but obviously not the right people.

"It's up to the Department of Athletics jointly with the Quebec Rowing Association, to get things going — coaches and rowers depend on them," says Gotfredson. "The Athletic Director is responsible, especially if the club is doing well."

And the McGill rowing team is doing well. Last year, without the luxury of a full-time professional coach, the team managed to pull off the best season in the history of the club. This year, McGill rowers finished with three firsts at the Head of the Thames, a London, Ontario regatta, four firsts and two seconds at the Ottawa regatta, and one first and two seconds in the Head of the Welland in St. Catharines, competing against the best Ontario crews. In October, the McGill women's varsity heavyweight-four team went to Boston, competed against all the top U.S. university crews, and placed a stunning fourth out of twenty-six boats, ahead of such teams as Princeton, Harvard and Northeastern. That means if there were an intercollegiate national championship regatta, McGill's rowing club would have what it takes to compete against such rowing powerhouses as Western, Queen's, and the University of Victoria.

The Rowing Club is used to overcoming obstacles, it's part of its history. From 1978 to 1981 the club could not use the excellent equipment at the Olympic Basin, due to complex litigation between the Quebec Rowing Association and some European boatmakers. "It seems money didn't get where it was supposed to go to pay for those boats," says Rob Baxter, BA'88, former oarsman and a present McGill development officer. "The City managed to keep twenty-three of the boats, but denied access to them and the facility. The City tried to mothball the rowing boats and facilities so they wouldn't have to sink any more money into them." But through media publicity and pressure from the McGill rowers themselves, the basin was made available to the McGill Club and others in 1981.

Since then, however, the basin has not been used to its full potential. Shared between the Montreal Rowing Club and the McGill Club, the basin provides a spectacular two-kilometre stretch of flat water — perfect conditions for training. But the stands are empty and so are five of the eight hangars that house rowing equipment. Says Coach Tremain, "the basin has so much untapped potential. It could be used by many people· high schools, other universities, and not just for rowing."

The McGill Rowing Club also has great potential. After raising the money themselves through raffles and ergometer (rowing machine) regattas, the team bought a new boat and christened it the "David L. Johnston" during a ceremony on campus October 12th. "They thought we'd never do it, but now we can say 'heh, we raised that money, bought that boat, and we're going to win that regatta,'" says a proud Signe Gotfredson.

The club has managed not only to exist with very few resources, but to prosper. And the rowers have only themselves to thank for that. "We work hard, we're very committed, and all we ask for is a little support from the department," says Gotfredson. After hiring a new head coach in May (whose salary is funded by the Montreal Rowing Club and private donations from the MacDonald-Stewart and McConnell Foundations) and rising above facility and funding problems, the McGill Rowing Club is on its way to capturing the prestige it once had.

Said Gotfredson: "A couple of years ago, no one ever would have come to McGill for the rowing program. If you wanted to row, you'd go to Western or the University of Victoria. But after this year — let's just say I'm very excited."



This 1928 photo from *The Montreal Standard*, shows the McGill Rowing Club in its heyday.



Rob Baxter

Montreal's Olympic Rowing Basin provides not only a perfect 2 km. stretch of flat water, but also an awe-inspiring view.

What does Montreal want?

Montreal is not only the motor of the Quebec economy, it also remains a vital cog in any national, industrial, commercial or transportation strategy. The city is the heartland of Québécois culture, and the most important centre of French language culture in the country and the continent. It is indeed a national treasure as well as a provincial mainstay. Today, its economy is booming, thanks both to the times and the efforts of Montrealers themselves.

But Montreal needs a lot of things besides a space agency. Its infrastructure from roads to cultural facilities is in need of revamping. It has economic, social and environmental requirements that are quite different from those that pertain in the rest of the province. Simply by the number of votes it represents, it should have great powers of persuasion on federal performance and promises. But the political road from Ottawa to Montreal passes through Quebec City.

This has always been true to some extent. But since the 1960s when the Quebec civil service came of age, and began empire-building, planning for the whole province has been even more centralized in the provincial capital. And today, what with the new federalism introduced by the Mulroney government by way of Meech Lake and a non-confrontational style of federal-provincial relations, the feds propose and the provinces dispose.

All parties in the federal election campaign promised to put more emphasis on social issues. The Montreal Urban Community is more riddled with festering social issues than the rest of the province's municipalities combined. But social issues are a provincial preserve; and Premier Robert Bourassa, not Mayor Jean Doré, is in the driver's seat on that one. From day care to public transportation, Montreal will have to fight hard to get what it wants. It cannot even execute road works of more than $5,000 without provincial government permission.

The premier, of course, gets some help running the province. His ministers and members do a lot of consulting. The same cannot be said for the civil service in which even more power resides. As the federal government becomes less and less capable of imposing any kind of "national" will on provinces with pretensions of distinctive grandeur, provincial bureaucrats become the architects of how federal programs are to be implemented in their respective domains. Here again, Montreal loses out.



Peter Andrews

Montreal's efforts to operate in the fast lane are tied up by provincial and federal roadblocks.

Were Montreal the capital of Quebec, it would stand a better chance of being heard and heeded. As it is, Quebec City is where the decisions are taken, provincial policy drafted and executed.

Montreal's lack of autonomy is reflected in a road plan recently made public by the provincial minister of transport. It has been panned by Montreal citizens and City Hall alike. Not only does it not address the city's worst traffic problems, but its implementation would lead to the kind of urban development that is diametrically opposed to the policies of the current Montreal administration. The Quebec government's road-building scheme would encourage the expansion of suburban dormitories at a time when city planners are trying to upgrade and increase the city's stock of residential real estate. The Quebec government is thinking in terms of emptying the city; Montrealers think in terms of peopling it.

There is remarkable unanimity and cooperation among Montreal's business and municipal leaders about the need to sustain the city's remarkable comeback of the last few years. Strategies for the development of Montreal as an international city of the future are widely supported both publicly and privately. It is thought important in this context that Montreal function well and in accordance with its own dynamic, not one bureaucratically imposed.

An incident this summer, however, shows how jealously guarded is bureaucratic power in the provincial capital. A new minister of international affairs changed the "vocation" of the Quebec government's international aspirations. Henceforth the emphasis was to be on trade rather than less tangible external relations. The ministry was out to produce hard commercial results replacing the red carpets of diplomatic exchange with the black ink of trade balances. In an attempt to get the province's and Montreal's high unemployment rate down to acceptable levels, jobs are what this new aggressive commercialization of international relations is aimed at.

But exchanging cultural for economic promotion wasn't all the minister had in mind. He wanted to move a part of his department to Montreal where both business and international contacts tend to be concentrated. The howls of protest were such that he had to — or was advised to — change his mind. Massed against him were his own civil servants, the local media, the Quebec Urban Community, even the rector of Université Laval whose graduates are so prominent in the ranks of all government departments.

And yet there is every reason why Quebec's external relations should be conducted out of Montreal. The city is the base of such world organizations as the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Air Transport Association. It is an international banking centre. It is where 70 percent of the province's manufacturing industry operates. It houses 44-odd consulates, 30 or so foreign missions and a world trade centre.

It may be too late for Montreal to procure many perks in this fall's election campaign — and too early for it to establish an independent agenda for the benefit of the next federal election. But it's something to think about. Its priorities might carry more weight with the province if it were seen by Ottawa as a VIP in its own right.

GRETTA CHAMBERS BA'47

Climate research: the heat is on!

by Heather Pengelley

Using back-of-the-envelope calculations, a Swedish climatologist ventured in 1896 that the world's average temperature would rise about 4 degrees Celsius within a few centuries. Nearly a century later, climatologists agree that planetary warming will occur; they just don't agree how or when it will happen. At McGill University's Climate Research Group (CRG), a highly skilled, interdisciplinary team of meteorologists, oceanographers, geographers, and biologists is attempting to unravel this 20th century enigma of global proportions.

Through the foresight of Department of Meteorology Chairman R. R. Rogers, Canada's first university-based climate research group was founded in 1986 with the support of a $1.1 million grant from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council and Canada's Atmospheric Environment Service.

Led by Dr. Lawrence Mysak, a physical oceanographer and expert in climatic models, CRG's world class team of climatologists includes: Charles A. Lin, an expert in atmospheric dynamics whose research focuses on the "greenhouse" effects of increased CO_2 concentrations on global climate; meteorologists Jacques Derome, BSc'63, MSc'64, and Roger Davies, who work on atmospheric blocking and cloud/climate interactions; oceanographer Grant Ingram, BSc'62, MSc'67, who is widely known for his work on the St. Lawrence estuary and air/ice/ocean interactions in Hudson Bay; emeritus professor Max Dunbar, PhD'41, an internationally recognized marine biologist and oceanographer; geographer John Lewis, who studies the role of land surfaces and urban geography in climatology; and emeritus professor Svenn Orvig, MSc'51, PhD'54, a specialist in Arctic climatology and atmospheric energy budgets.



Five members of McGill's Climate Research Group enjoy fair weather atop their lair at Burnside Hall: left to right Ken Yuen, Jacques Derome, Joseph Cherniawsky, Charles Lin and Lawrence Mysak.

With Lin and the valuable input of CRG's research associates Drs. Ken Yuen and Josef Cherniawsky, BSc'73, Mysak is working on a set of advanced mathematical equations that will create a global ocean circulation model to describe the very intricate physical processes that interact in the ocean's upper kilometre.

CRG's sophisticated computer model will attempt to reduce the ocean's climatic effects to a set of grids and numbers, then manipulate them according to physical laws of motion and thermodynamics. The sheer volume of calculations is astounding. A three-dimensional atmospheric model, for example, requires more than 500 billion computations, lasting hundreds of hours on the world's fastest Cray supercomputers.

Eventually, the oceanic circulation model will be coupled to an atmospheric model developed by Environment Canada, which "is second to none," says Mysak. "If we can incorporate a reasonably good ocean component, we could get much better predictions on climate change than some of the leading world models."

What is the greenhouse effect and how does it work? Incoming solar rays warm the earth, which radiates heat in the form of infrared energy. Some of this terrestrial radiation is trapped by clouds, CO_2 and other heat-absorbing gases. For millennia, this corralled energy has sustained our life-giving atmosphere.

"If it weren't for the warming effect of these gases," says Mysak, "the global and annual surface temperature of the earth would be some thirty degrees colder." That frigid climate would be unable to support life as we know it.

Excess atmospheric CO_2 acts like a hothouse glass that traps reradiated heat near the ground. Man-made contributions to this greenhouse effect may hasten a global warming trend with disastrous results. As the world heats, many earthbound species could trade places with the dinosaur on the extinct species list.

In 1987, a Soviet-French research team showed impressive evidence that CO_2 levels and average world temperatures are inextricably related. By examining cores of Antarctic ice that date back 160,000 years, they found that ice ages have coincided with reduced CO_2 levels while interglacial warmings have been marked by an increased production of the gas.

Roughly half the world's emissions of CO_2 are absorbed by land and sea. The enormous CO_2 reservoir in the oceans alone is forty times larger than that of the entire atmosphere. "The full impact of the present increase in CO_2 will be delayed several decades," says Mysak, "due to the heat capacity and the long time scales of oceans."

Dr. James Hansen, Director of the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, New York, has issued a dire warning of impending environmental disaster that is based on coupled air/ocean mathematical computer models.

But Mysak maintains we must be very skeptical of climatic predictions made on computer models run to date because they don't account for a few important climatic variables, such as

salinity changes in the oceans, the effects of larger algae populations on sea ice melting, cloud feedbacks, and more.

"The sort of climatic experiments that have been run to date are shock runs," Mysak explains. "They spin up to equilibrium a climatic model of the ocean and the atmosphere with present CO_2 concentrations, and then literally turn on the tap, double the CO_2, and wait for a second equilibrium state to be achieved."

"That's not what's happening," he says. CO_2 emissions are currently increasing at about one half to one percent per year. "The more correct runs gradually turn on the tap to let CO_2 levels rise steadily over several decades."

The most frightening characteristic of the greenhouse effect is its elusive unpredictability. At a recent NATO Advanced Research Workshop (Climate/Ocean interaction) in Oxford, Mysak and fellow climatologists agreed that new results based on transient experiments of coupled ocean/atmospheric models forecast a more dramatic scenario.

"Climatic behaviour will be more erratic than a gradual warming trend that's been predicted over the whole globe," says Mysak, "we will get the sort of weather that's been happening recently." In other words, the outlandish weather patterns of 1988 may signal Nature's fitful attempt to adjust to a warmer planetary climate.

According to Mysak, a predicted metre rise in ocean levels, which may occur within fifty years, fed by melting sea ice and increased run-off, may inundate many Atlantic Canada fishing ports. Low-lying Prince Edward Island and Fraser River delta communities will be swamped.

To survive the warmer climate, Canadian industry, fisheries, and agriculture will have to adopt "a whole new way of thinking." For example, CRG's detailed climate models may help Hydro-Québec to predict crucial water table changes before they build dams.

Drought-plagued prairie farmers will be forced to plant radically different crop varieties — or move north. The growing season will extend into the unfertile Canadian Shield, and the character of local forests will transform. In British Columbia, forestry trials have already shown that Douglas fir species from Oregon grow better in the province than natural stock.

In 1986, the International Council of Scientific Unions launched the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program described by Mysak as "an ecumenical movement of scientists" who are concerned with the interactive physical, biological, and chemical processes that regulate Earth's unique environment. Over the next several decades, the project will research changes in the climatic system and the manner in which they are influenced by human actions.

Canadian efforts, directed by the Royal Society of Canada, will include the publication of *To Know This Planet: Global Change — a Canadian Challenge*, designed to inform and alert the public. CRG Director Mysak and Lin plan to contribute a chapter, entitled "The Tempering Seas," to explain the ocean's role in delaying global warming trends, the effects of natural variations in ocean climate, and more.

Mysak's goal is to expand CRG's two-layer upper ocean circulation model to a full-sized giant one that will incorporate the deep ocean waters. If the group is recognized as a university "centre of excellence," a specially-funded and Canadian-based

Peter Andrews



congregation of internationally recognized experts, this ambition may be realized. Meanwhile, the Department of Meteorology and the CRG will continue their ground-breaking work by hosting the 16th Stanstead Seminar from July 10-14, 1989. This year's topic: "High-latitude climate processes, with special emphasis on large-scale air/ice/ocean interactions."

Despite this advanced research, Canada and the U.S. continue to destroy the atmosphere at an alarming rate — North Americans use double the energy per capita that Europeans do. While not predicting gloom and doom, Mysak says we must slow the production of CO_2 by developing a more conservative approach to energy use. "We can still get by, with a good standard of living, without more gadgets. We have to promote an understanding of these problems with our neighbours because even the educated are not aware of the relationship between the environment and economics."

"It will take a new generation of scientists who are not afraid to do transdisciplinary research to handle the complex problems of global change," Mysak says. "McGill is great because there are a number of centres that bring together formerly unconnected areas and meet the new challenges."

Still, Mysak believes the environmental stumbling block is at the governmental level. "Politicians have all the power to legislate change, but they only think in four-year cycles, and these are long-term problems. We have to harmonize economic growth with the life of this planet, not grow at the expense of this planet." As one McGill student put it on the eve of the Canadian federal election, "If there's no planet left, there is no point talking about free trade."



How have the world's nations contributed to planetary warming?

1. Deforestation: When Sir Edmund Hillary triumphed over Everest in 1953, its steep, lower slopes were densely carpeted with lush, dark green trees. At the present clearing rate, the Himalayas will be bald in twenty-five years.

Despite the vital role that forests play in CO_2 exchange and topsoil retention, India cuts over 1.2 million hectares of forest annually. In Brazil, slash and burn agriculture destroys 11 million hectares of tropical rain forest each year. Smoke from land-clearing fires accounts for about 20 percent of the world's annual 5.5 billion-tonne CO_2 production.

2. Industrialization: Slow-cooked by the fires of industrialization, the earth's average temperature has risen about one degree Celsius since the 1800s. Gaseous by-products of CO_2, methane, nitrous oxide, troposphere-trapped ozone and chloroflurocarbons (CFCs), are flooding the atmosphere at astonishing rates.

3. CO_2: Since Charles David Keeling of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography began to monitor CO_2 levels at Hawaii's Mauna Loa observatory in 1958, scientists have learned that CO_2 levels have increased 25 percent since the 1800s, when fossil fuels earnestly began to turn the wheels of trade. Canada is the world's ninth largest CO_2 generator.

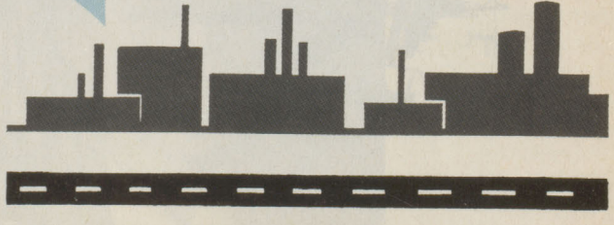
4. Methane: Rice paddies and landfill projects are manmade sources of this greenhouse gas. Levels have leaped 1 percent per annum over the past decade.

5. Nitrous oxide: One-third of the total atmospheric concentration of nitrous oxide is generated by nitrogen-based fertilizers and fossil-fuel fires.

6. Ozone: A beneficial shield against harmful ultraviolet radiation at stratospheric levels, ozone is an efficient greenhouse gas at "airliner" altitudes. A major component of smog, low-lying ozone is also a by-product of fossil-fuel burning.

7. Chloroflurocarbons: CFCs, which are used in aerosol sprays, refrigerants, cleaning solvents and plastic foam cartons, destroy the protective, ultraviolet ozone shield and act as incredibly efficient greenhouses gases. They are reputedly 10,000 times more potent atmospheric warmers than CO_2. The CFC level is now rising by an alarming 5 percent yearly.

8. Population growth: In 1800, less than a billion humans populated the globe; our numbers now top five billion. In thirty-five years, over eight billion people will compete for life on this incredibly fragile planet.



The times they are a changing, or are they?

by Susan Keys



Are women equal partners with men in most areas of university life? Is McGill generally a good institution in which to be a woman? The *News* last reported on this issue in 1978. Today, the answer largely depends on one's assessment of whether the positive developments over the last decade at McGill outweigh the negative factors, foremost among which is the continued under-representation of women in faculty and upper administration at the university.

On the positive side, McGill points proudly to its salary and employment equity resolution, passed by the Board of Governors in 1987, as evidence of progress in the treatment of women. This resolution, which applies to both academic and non-academic staff, enshrines the principles of equal opportunity in employment, and equal pay for equal work. It does not, however, make a commitment to the notion of equal pay for work of equal value, which could conceivably redress salary imbalances that might exist between, for example, female clerical staff and male maintenance personnel. In addition, the equity resolution is not retroactive as it applies to salary. "We just can't afford it," states Vice-principal (Academic) Samuel O. Freedman, BSc'49, MD'53, Dip Med'58. McGill has acted, however, to rectify previous salary inequities between female and male employees, conducting two "salary anomaly exercises" in the last two years alone. "We found that a significantly larger proportion of that money went to women members of staff," said Freedman.

There is additional evidence that women are attaining greater recognition at the university. McGill has a large Senate Committee on Women, which acts as an advocacy group for women in the academic sphere. Current concerns of the committee include monitoring the application of the equity policy, attending to the problem of safety on campus, and sensitizing the university to the issue of gender-exclusive language.

McGill also boasts a flourishing undergraduate Women's Studies Minor program. The university now has a formal policy and mechanism for dealing with sexual harassment, and organizations such as the McGill Women's Networking Group, the student Women's Union, and the *McGill Daily* promote women's issues. In addition, McGill recently received a $50,000 grant from the ministère de l'Éducation du Québec to study the whole question of equality on campus.

Perhaps the most noteworthy development for women students and academics has been the creation of the Centre for Research and Teaching on Women. The Centre offers tangible legitimation of the field of women's studies, and the positive benefits of women scholars and students interacting, and establishing a network of contacts that may some day parallel the fabled "old boy network." The Centre has received $55,000 a year for five years. Women academics are excited at the potential for the Centre to become a focus and impetus for women and women's scholarship at McGill.

These developments point to an improved position for women at McGill, but there are still certain negatives which cloud the picture — chiefly, the question of where women stand in that real litmus of progress: jobs, particularly jobs with power. The statistics are not encouraging.



Donna Runnalls, Dean, Religious Studies

"One dean is not enough, and the number of women in academic posts has to increase."

Women currently make up only 18 percent of full-time academic staff at McGill. This percentage is marginally higher than the average for Canadian universities, which stands at 17 percent, according to Statistics Canada. More disturbing is the fact that the proportion of female staff at McGill has not increased since 1977. Furthermore, women continue to be concentrated in the lower academic ranks: although 86 percent of full-time academic staff at McGill are in tenure-track positions, only 17.5 percent of tenure-track positions are held by women. This figure is actually somewhat inflated by the fact that it includes tenure-track library staff, who are predominantly female.

The number of women in senior academic administrative posts at McGill has increased modestly to eight, although these tend to be clustered in traditionally "female domains," such as Nursing, Physical and Occupational Therapy, Dietetics and Human Nutrition, and Library and Information Studies. While this may not be unexpected, what is surprising is that a department such as Sociology, a field which has become increasingly feminized over the last decade, has only one tenure-track female professor. She is Dr. Prudence Rains, coordinator of the Women's Studies Minor program, who notes with some dismay her unique position despite the fact that "well over 50 percent of undergraduates and a large proportion of graduate students in sociology, are women."

As for other academic posts, Vice-principal Freedman contends that the number of women who are Chairs of Departments reflects the proportion of women on staff, and as such represents a fair distribution. Of the most visible and powerful administrative posts at the university, it is sadly true that in the more than one hundred years since women first entered McGill classrooms, no woman has ever stepped up to the positions of Principal, Vice-principal, or, for that matter, Executive Director of the Graduates' Society at McGill.

For the first time in the university's history, however, a woman is sitting in a dean's chair — Dr. Donna Runnalls, BD'64, in the Faculty of Religious Studies. Far from satisfied with her own position as a groundbreaker, Runnalls asserts that "one dean is not enough, and the number of women in academic posts has to increase."

On the other side of the statistical coin, McGill is no exception to the rule that in large bureaucracies, a high proportion of clerical and administrative support staff is female. A major concern of these university employees is a lack of employer assistance and encouragement in retraining and advancement, and consequent job ghettoization.

Much of the hope for improving female representation in the academic and administrative ranks rests with the Senate Committee on Women which monitors the composition of university committees and presses for female representation wherever possible. The need for such ongoing advocacy is exemplified by the existence, as of December 1987, of seven faculty tenure committees without women members, and the fact that the 1988 Selection Committee for the post of Dean of the Faculty of Management was exclusively male.

There exists, then, a catch-22 situation: since women are under-represented on or totally absent from selection, hiring, and tenure committees, fewer women may be hired, granted tenure or promoted. Generally speaking, lack of gender balance on faculty virtually ensures that women's concerns and interests receive less attention and promotion than they should.

While there is general acknowledgement that female under-representation on faculty is a "problem," there is no consensus as to how to adjust the imbalance. On the one hand, Prudence Rains says she is totally in favour of affirmative action: "I think it's really the only way around the subtle discriminatory considerations that otherwise get involved in hiring." Freedman, on the other hand, rejects such an approach. "One should hire the best possible person for the job," he insists. "And because there are more women undergraduates than men, it stands to reason that there will eventually be more women applicants; that will be reflected in hiring patterns in the future." Freedman echoes Runnall's contention that the proportion of women academics is artificially held down by the current restrictions on university hiring forced by government budgetary cuts. "If we were doing more hiring, we would have more women on staff than we do now," says Freedman. Currently, eight Canadian universities encourage or engage in affirmative action programs for women — Acadia, Carleton, Dalhousie, Laurentian, McMaster, Waterloo, Western, and York universities.

In supporting affirmative action, women academics such as Rains and longtime women's advocate Macdonald Professor of Education Margaret Gillett address the problem of a subtle, perhaps unconscious sexism that is acknowledged to persist in

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"The university — any university — is really a very patriarchal institution."



Vivienne Livick, former Chair, Senate Committee on Women



Dianne Dutton, law student

"One of the greatest ongoing problems is the lack of female role models due to under-representation of women on faculty."

the university, and which may act as a barrier to increasing the number of women hired. Freedman admits that "the possibility exists" of such reflexive discrimination against women at McGill, although largely, if at all, he feels, among a dwindling number of older male faculty.

Women academics are, however, more unequivocal about the existence of such unconscious sexism. Dr. Vivienne Livick, past Chair of the Senate Committee on Women, states that "the university — any university — is really a very patriarchal institution," an observation echoed by Gillett. Rains concludes that discrimination is "a very subtle matter... people don't think overtly that they're discriminating. It may happen in an individual department, through a heavy focus on a specific field... It may happen through style considerations; in a society where men have a higher status than women, all other things being equal, men simply sound more authoritative than women."

Runnalls affirms that, in her experience, "women are extremely good administrators, and that can be very threatening to men, because we're much more competitive than they expect us to be."

A major factor contributing to the relative paucity of women in top-level administrative posts, according to Runnalls, is the social reality that most working women still retain primary responsibility for domestic management. As Rains notes, high-powered administrative positions are essentially two-person jobs, predicated on the support, generally speaking, of the job-holder's wife. Gillett's only half-joking comment, "What a professional woman needs is a wife," supports this view. And Runnalls' observation that most women she knows of in high-pressure administrative positions are, like herself, single, eloquently attests to the "career or family" dilemma faced by many ambitious working women.

To combat ingrained sex discrimination, Freedman feels that "we need to look very carefully at our criteria for hiring, particularly for senior administrative posts, which may well be written in language or terms that are applied mostly to men." Suzy Slavin, Head of Reference, McLennan Library, and, until recently, Chair of the Senate Committee on Women, adds that the committee is currently looking into the possibility that academic job descriptions may be worded so as to circumvent McGill's equity policy.

Over half of undergraduate students and an ever-increasing proportion of graduate students are female. Generally speaking, verifiable complaints of outright discrimination against women students are rare. Dianne Dutton, president of the Post Graduate Students' Society in 1985-86, former graduate student in French literature, and currently a second-year law student, gives the Faculty of Law a good report card — no discrimination against women. Her experience, however, leads her to believe that subtle forms of discrimination still exist in some Arts departments.

In Dutton's view one of the greatest ongoing problems for all female students is the lack of female role models due to under-representation of women on faculty. Next, Dutton classifies safety on campus and sexual harassment as two "enormous concerns" of women students. "Security at McGill is lax," she says, particularly in the libraries and student residences — a view which is also held by the Senate Committee on Women. Dutton also believes the university administration should show more leadership in promoting the use of gender-neutral language. The only previous such initiative, undertaken in 1987 by the student Women's Union, had a very mixed reception on campus.

Margaret Gillett, former Acting Director, Centre for Research and Teaching on Women



"What a professional woman needs is a wife."

Despite the fact that there are undoubtedly some bleak notes in the scenario at McGill, many women express guarded optimism for the future. One thing is certain: most women at McGill are adamant about the need for greater and faster movement toward parity in faculty and administrative posts. Mindful of the search currently underway to find a candidate to replace outgoing Principal David Johnston, many echo Donna Runnalls' hope that McGill will become the first major Canadian university to appoint a woman principal.

The story of women's progress at McGill is ongoing. The university has definitely moved in the right direction, by acting to eliminate obvious gender-based discrimination, improve the status of women, and recognize and entrench the field of women's studies on campus. It has also "put its money where its mouth is" in rectifying certain salary imbalances. The impression remains, however, from talking to women at McGill, that far from being a leader, the university has not kept pace with their wishes, aspirations, and demands. Although much has admittedly changed since the first women graduated in 1888, there is still much left to be done before women assume a truly equal place with men at McGill.

It was a very good year

In his report given to the 131st Annual Meeting of the Graduates' Society at Reunion Weekend, outgoing President David Laidley, BCom'67, stressed that an alumni association is a growth industry and that each year we add thousands of new graduates to our rolls and extend our programs to cover an increasingly diverse constituency.

In our more than 70 chapters outside the Montreal area, events were held in Perth Australia, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Athens, Trinidad, Bermuda, London, Paris, thirteen cities in the U.S. and eleven in Canada, and included the revival of our branch in Quebec City.

Locally, the Alumnae Society launched its 100th Anniversary celebration with the publication of an illustrated history of the Society's activities and the establishment of the Muriel V. Roscoe Lecture to be co-sponsored by the new McGill Centre for Research and Teaching on Women. The inaugural lecture is scheduled to take place in the fall of 1989. The annual October Book Fair earned a record profit of $57,000 for scholarships and bursaries.

Our largest branch, the McGill Society of Montreal, sponsored a variety of programs including: the popular Food for Thought Luncheon Lecture Series, the Harbour Cruise, a Ski Night, Graduates' Hockey Program, Children's Learn to Swim Program and the McGill Tennis Clinic, the International Students' Holiday Host Program, and a visit involving 125 alumni and children to the new Macdonald College Cattle Teaching and Research Facility, and most recently a career counselling project in conjunction with the Faculty of Management— The McGill Business Network.

The Young Alumni carried on with its active program of evening lectures and social events aimed at recent graduates and current students.

Our Macdonald branch worked closely with the Alma Mater Fund Committee to help increase participation in McGill's most successful annual fund; sponsoring through its reunion program, a successful series of lectures; organizing the Gold Key Award and the Annual Scholastics Awards Banquet, at which five Macdonald Branch Scholarships were presented.

Our Lithograph Program sold more than 700 sets, netting a handsome profit



In Bangkok last July, Dean of Education David Smith met with McGill graduates living in Thailand: front from left, Karoon Mansuwan, MSc'64, Sutaporn Suwannawin, BEng'81, Pattama Tantirujananont, LLM'83, Sukontarag Klinpinij, BM'77, Klueawan Suwarnaratana, BN'75, Marian Vespry; back, Bhasu Bhanich Supapol, MA'77, PhD'84, Arthur Vespry, BLS'58, Manas Leeviraphan, Bcom'55, Dean Smith, Vissut Sethaput, BEng'71, MEng'74.



The newly elected President of the Graduates' Society Keith Ham, BA'54, BCL'59, and his wife Sybil, BA'58, welcomed Laizer Sirota, BSc'47, BCL'63, left, at the **President's Reception** for the 25th anniversary classes.

Mr. James Woollven, BArch '33, and his wife, Margaret, (right) go through the "family" receiving line at the **Chancellor's Dinner** for 55th and earlier anniversary classes: from left, son Jean François de Grandpré, BCL '70, M.C. for the evening, mum, Hélène de Grandpré, and dad, Chancellor Jean de Grandpré, BCL'43.

Harold Rosenberg



to the Graduates' Society's Endowment Fund.

During the year, two additional Alumni Leadership Awards were presented to Kevin Lee from Ottawa and Christine Taylor from Mississauga.

Two particularly exciting events occurred during 1988. One was a special banquet at the Ritz Carlton Hotel honouring our 1987 McGill Redmen Vanier Cup champion football team, at which recognition was paid to Alice Baillie and coach Charlie Baillie. Chancellor Jean de Grandpré chose the occasion to announce the establishment of a Northern Telecom/Charlie Baillie Trophy to be awarded each year to the best team player. A second highlight of the year was the first Alumni Leaders' Weekend, during which chapter leaders from across North America returned to the campus to participate in a series of workshops, seminars, and social events designed to increase their awareness of McGill in the 80s. During this weekend, Donna Sexsmith, MSW'55, Regional Vice-president for U.S.A. West, was presented with the Society's Distinguished Service Award.

Our Travel Program was extended and particularly successful trips were offered including two Danube cruises in the fall with two more sold out for the spring of 1989.

Finally, the *McGill News* continues to attract more and more attention. Thanks to increased advertising revenue, the number of pages has been permanently increased from thirty-two to forty, and this one annual winter issue is now being sent to all graduates regardless of financial support.

In concluding his report at the annual meeting, David Laidley paid special tribute to the full-time staff and volunteer Directors of the Graduates' Society and especially to Principal & Vice-chancellor David Johnston, who announced that he would not seek a third five-year term and plans to return to active teaching in the fall of 1989.

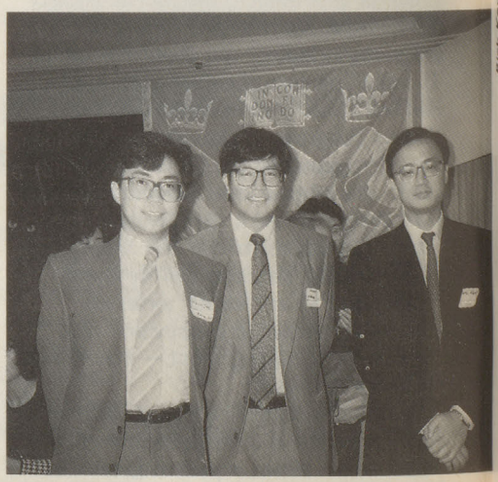
I, in turn, on behalf of the entire Graduates' Society, would like to thank David Laidley for his inspired and enthusiastic leadership over the last two years. The Society has accomplished a great deal during his term of office and we shall miss his spirited board meetings and lively wit.

As we welcome the incoming President A. Keith Ham, BA'54, BCL'59, and our new slate of officers and directors, we look forward with anticipation to the challenges of 1989.

GAVIN ROSS
Executive Director
Graduates' Society of McGill

Expand your horizons — invite a McGill international student into your home.

Carrying on the popular holiday hospitality program for international students, the McGill Society of Montreal is once again asking Montreal-area graduates to invite a foreign student to dinner during the December holiday season — or anytime. Everyone who has participated to date has found it a most enjoyable experience. For information telephone (514) 398-3557.



Gavin Doo, BEng'82, (from left) Jimmy Tse, BEng'83, and Emil Nguy BEng'82, MEng'85, DipMgt'86, MBA'87, were the winners of the Interfaculty McGill Nostalgia Contest at the 10th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the **McGill Society of Hong Kong** evening last October.

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Harold Rosenberg

Award winners gathered for a happy photo session at the **131st Annual Meeting** of the Graduates' Society during Reunion: from left, Rob Kerr, BSc'66, Chris Alexander, BA'88, Principal David Johnston, Warren Chippendale, BCom'49, Rodney Garson, LLB'88, Florence Tracy, Hugh Marshall BEng'51, Bryan Fuller, BA'88, Daniel Tenenbaum, BCom'88, Vaughan McVey, BSc'57, and Donald Wells.



Rick Kerrigan

During Reunion, members of the **1938 Hockey and Football** teams gathered and collected $48,500 to establish a scholarship in memory of their teammates and colleagues who died during WWI.



In recognition of the 25th anniversary of the University of Victoria, which McGill was instrumental in founding, UVic Chancellor William Gibson, Msc'36, MD'41, DipMed'48, sent best wishes to the annual meeting of the **McGill Society of Victoria**. Present were: left to right, Colin Gareau, BA'82, Guest Speaker Dr. Esther Strauss, BA'69, Honorary President Robert Picard, MA'32, Paul Gareau, BSc'49, MD'53 and Ginny Gareau, BSC'50.

Alumni Travel Program 1988-1989

Tour 1–West Indies and the Panama Canal
Air/Sea Cruise
March 5-12, 1989. An eight-day getaway value cruise aboard the *Regent Sun* round-trip from Jamaica to Costa Rica, Panama Canal/Gatun Lake, San Blas Islands and Colombia. Optional three-night extension in Montego Bay. Price: from $2,065.

Tour 2–French Normandy Coast and Seine River Cruise
April 30 – May 12, 1989. A 13-day deluxe holiday not available anywhere else. From London, England cruise aboard the *World Discoverer* from Folkestone, past the white cliffs of Dover, to Portsmouth, England, then to St. Malo/Mont-St. Michel, France, to Jersey, Channel Islands, to Normandy D-Day Beaches, France. Cruise the Seine River to Honfleur, Caudebec-en-Caux, Rouen, Monet's world at Giverny en route to Paris, France. Price: from $3,759.

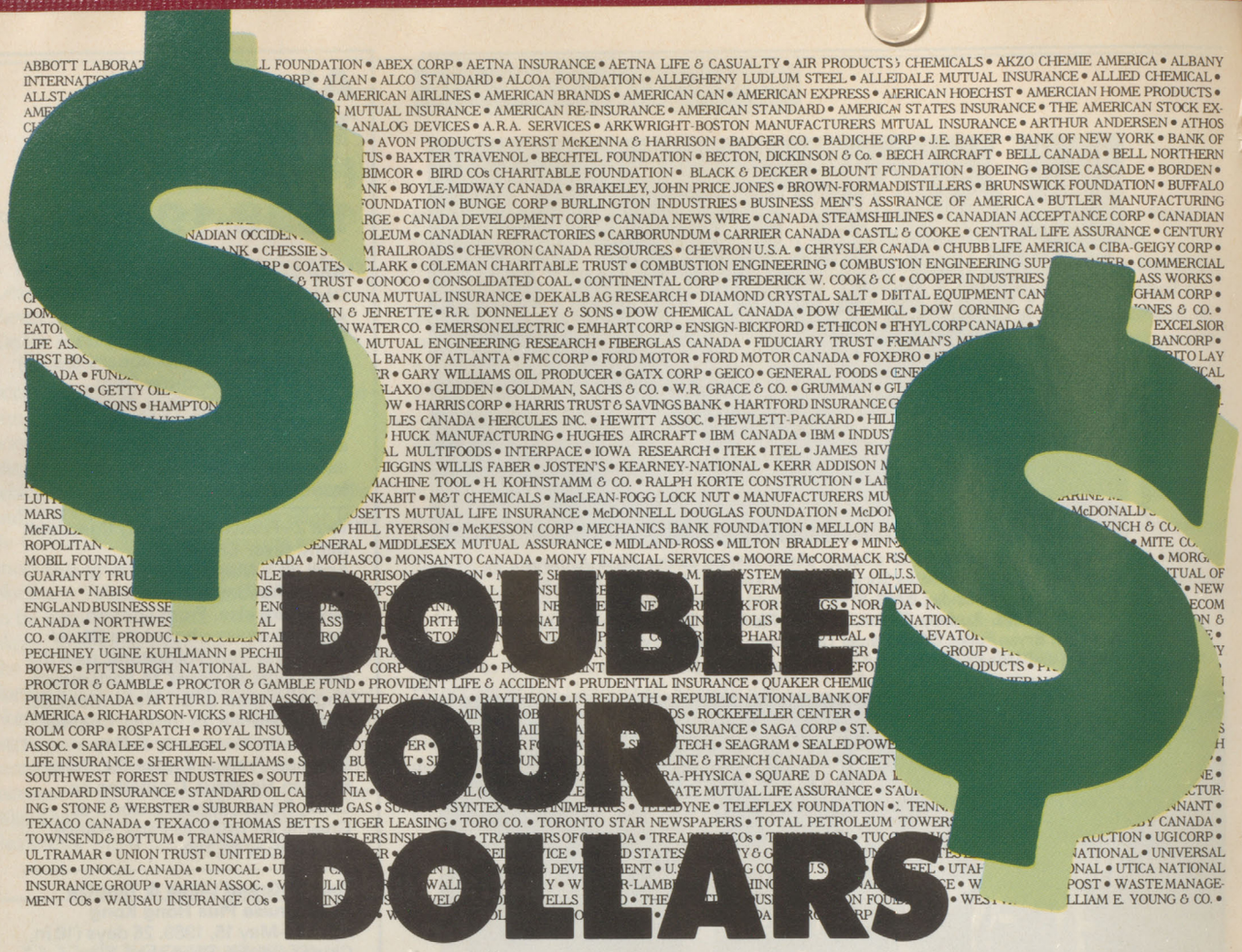
Tour 3–Grand China & Yangtze River Cruise Plus Hong Kong
April 22-May 15, 1989. 25 days (18 in China) visiting Shanghai, Xian, Beijing, Chongqing, Yangtze River Cruise, Wuhan, Guilin, Guangzhou. Price: $5,520.

Tour 4–Journey of the Czars
June 24 – July 7, 1989. Everything on this two-week journey to the best of the Soviet Union is included at one low price. Moscow. Cruise aboard the *Alexander Pushkin* from Volgograd to Devushkin, Togliatti, Ulyanovsk, Kazan, and Leningrad. Tour leader: Professor Paul Austin, Chairman of McGill's Russian Studies Department. Price: from $3,529.

Tour 5–Land of the Golden Buddhas–Thailand and Burma
Oct./Nov. 1989. 21 days visiting Bangkok, Chiangmai, Phuket, Rangoon, Heho, Mandalay, Pagan. Price: TBA.

For further information, call or write:
Tour 1, 2, 4.
The Graduates' Society of McGill University
3605 Mountain Street
Montreal, Que. H3G 2M1
(514) 398-3550

Tour 3 & 5
Vivian Lieu Travel Inc.
4970 Queen Mary Road
Suite 25
Montreal, Que. H3W 1X2
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ALUMNOTES

THE '20s

JEAN MACLEAY FINDLAY, BA'25, was honoured at the annual dinner of the Canadian Institute of Mining "in recognition of her 60 years of devoted service."

REVEREND C. H. DAWES, BA'27, MA'30, has written *Just Being Around: Reminiscences of a Small Town United Church Minister*, published by West Wind Press, Edmonton, Alberta.

THE '30s

MILTON G. TOWNSEND, BScArts'31, MD'35, and his wife Dorothy recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

HENRY G. MORGAN, MD'38, recently received a commendation from the Mayor of Los Angeles for "outstanding achievements in the field of medicine."

THE '40s

GERALD G. HATCH, BEng'44, was awarded the 1988 Inco Medal from the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy "in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the advancement of process metallurgy in Canada."

ASHTON L. KERR, BSc'38, MD'40, has written a book called *The Cherry Beret* about "the distant recollections of World War II as remembered by one of the first CanLoan officers."

ERIC ROBINSON, BA'49, MA'60, retired early from the position of Director of Labour and Labour Management Studies, Niagara College, Ontario, in 1983, and became Assistant to the Honduran Coordinator, Canadian International Development Agency Third World campesino resettlement and house construction project, Honduras.

THE '50s

PHILLIP P. ASPINALL, BCom'50, has been appointed President and CEO of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, effective 1 January, 1989.

NEIL TOWERS, BSc'50, MSc'51, teaches at the University of British Columbia, is one of the world's leading botanists, and strives to make practical use of the medicinal properties found in both known and unknown plant compounds by harnessing the most advanced tools and techniques of modern chemical analysis.

J. EARL WYNANDS, MD'54, DipAnaes'58 after 33 years in the department of Anesthesia at McGill and the Royal Victoria Hospital, has been appointed Professor and Chairman at the department of Anesthesia, University of Ottawa.

BERYL L. ANDERSON, BLS'56, recently received the John Cotton Dana Award from the Special Libraries Association, Washington, D.C., for her contribution to the profession.

YVES FORTIER, BCL'58, has been named the new Canadian ambassador to the United Nations and takes over from Stephen Lewis who has held the job since 1984.

ANNA (CHRISTIE) HOBBS, BSc'58 has recently been appointed Associate Editor, Canadian Living Magazine.

THE '60s

CHRISTOPHER GLEESON, PhD'60, was honoured by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CIM) for co-writing the best paper in the CIM Bulletin during 1987 entitled, "Humus and Till Geochemistry Over the Doyon, Bousquet and Williams Gold Deposits."

RICHARD MARGOLESE, MD'60, chairman of the Jewish General Hospital's Oncology Department, was named president of the National Cancer Institute (the scientific wing of the Canadian Cancer Society).

CAROLE D. (DARABANER) BURNHAM, BEng'61, PhD'67, has been appointed Director, Environment, Ontario Hydro.

MORTIMER B. ZUCKERMAN, BA'57, BCL'61, has been elected to the Board of Trustees of New York University, the largest private university in the U.S.

IAN A. HENDERSON, BSc'62, was recently appointed Controller of Aetna Canada.

DAVID MOSCOVITCH, MSc'65, PhD'71, has been appointed Executive Director, Shaare Zion Congregation Synagogue, Montreal.

ANTHONY R. MAWSON, BA'66, has written a book entitled *Transient Criminality: A Model of Stress-Induced Crime*, published by Praeger, New York.

BERNIE MOSCOVITZ, BA'66, has been named Director of Communications, Allied Jewish Community Services, Montreal.

EUGENE POMMIER, BScAgr'67, was awarded a fellowship in emergency medicine by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and works full-time at the Sudbury General Hospital.

GERALD TANNY, BSc'66, PhD'70, president of Gelman Sciences Technology, Rehovot, Israel, has been named the 1988 winner of the H. Dudley Wright Achievement Award for his work in membrane research.

BARRY W. GLICKMAN, BSc'68, MSc'69, is now a Professor of Biology at York University in Toronto, Ontario. He has also become an Associate Fellow of the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research.

PETER C. HILL, MEng'68, has been appointed Senior Vice-President, Investments, by The Standard Life Assurance Co.

JOHN D. MAROTTA, BSc'64, DDS'68, was the second Canadian ever to receive the Academy of General Dentistry's (AGD) Mastership Award, in July, at the AGD annual meeting in Chicago.

PAUL R. MASSON, BA'68, has been named Advisor in the Research Department of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, D.C. Dr. Masson has worked at the IMF since 1984, after jobs at the Bank of Canada and the OECD.

DAVID H. ARDITI, BCom'69, has been appointed President and Chief Operating Officer by Peerless Carpet Corporation. Mr. Arditi was previously Executive Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer.

JEANNINE BEAUBIEN-DUQUE, BA'69, was recently appointed Political Attaché to Pierre MacDonald, Quebec Minister of Commerce, Industry and Technology.

SUSYN BORER, BEd'69, was awarded a provincial Hilroy Fellowship for the development of a program for kindergarten readiness skills, and was also appointed principal of the Math/Science Alternative School at Royal Vale, which opened in September, 1988.

FELICIA CARMELLY, MSW'69, received a PhD in Counselling Psychology in 1985 from Columbia Pacific University, California. She is now working as Regional Staff Counsellor at the Canadian Employment and Immigration Commission in Toronto, Ontario.

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THE '70s

JUDITH M. (PINKHAM) MACDONALD, BN'70, has been named Director of Patient and Nursing Education Services at the British Columbia Children's Hospital, in Vancouver.

MARGARET MACKENZIE ARNELL, BPT'71, BScPT'72, has been working at Hope Hospital, Manchester, England for the past eight years, and recently received her PhD from the Medical Faculty of the University of Manchester.

DONALD H. BUNKER, BCL'71, LLM'85, has written a book titled *The Law of Aerospace Finance in Canada*, published by the McGill Institute of Air and Space Law.

ROBERT R. ORFORD, BSc'69, MD'71, has been appointed to the staff of the Division of Preventative Medicine and Internal Medicine at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota.

ARTHUR UPHAM, BA'72, MA'74, is a visiting assistant professor in English at Ripon College, Wisconsin.

AURORE (CLAVET-FOURNIER) OUELLET, MA'73, showed her Wildlife exhibition of acrylics, watercolours and sculptures at the Botanical Garden in Montreal this summer.

ANDREW HAUERSTOCK, MBA'73, has been living in Israel since 1975 where he owns and operates CRAZY RICHARD, an imprinted sportswear company situated in Tel Aviv.

SAM ISRAELOVITCH, BSc'69, DDS'73, has been named President of the Quebec Association of Orthodontists.

MEHDI ABDELWAHAB, BScAgr'74, MSc'79, and JOY MACAULAY, BScAgr'74, have been living in Montpellier, France, since July 1988 when Mehdi was appointed the Assistant Director of the International Network for the Improvement of Banana and Plantains (INIBAP). Joy is studying at the Université du Montpellier and their son Mebbi, seven, attends French school.

ILAN BERLINSKI, BCom'74, practising law with the firm Lette & Associates, Montreal, has been appointed Chairman of the International Trade Committee of the Montreal Board of Trade.

RICHARD BÉRUBÉ, MSW'74, and LILY BÉRUBÉ, BEd'74, of Sherwood Park, Alta., are beginning three-year Mennonite Central Committee assignments in Thailand at the Phanat Nikhom Refugee Camp.

JAMES CHRISTIE, BTh'74, MA'86, has been elected President of the World Federalists of Canada, Secretary of the Presbytery of York, United Church of Canada, and Chair of the Pastoral Care Advisory Committee, York County Hospital, Newmarket, Ont.

JULES L. LEWY, BA'72, BCL'75, LLB'76, Hong Kong resident partner with Fraser and Beatty, Canadian Barristers and Solicitors, was elected President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, May 31, 1988.

PAMELA MAHER, BSc'75, was a recent participant in the Hawaiian Ironman Triathalon, and is currently a research biologist at the University of California-San Diego.

GERALD ROBERTS, BSc'73, MD'75, was recently working in a refugee camp on the Thai-Kampuchean border, under the auspices of C.A.M.A. Services (the relief arm of the Christian and Missionary Alliance Church) and the United Nations Border Relief Operations.

STEPHANIE WHITTAKER, BA'75, has been named the Montreal *Gazette*'s ombudsman after serving as West Island Bureau Chief since 1983, and as a reporter since 1978.

VINCENZO F. DINICOLA, BA'76, DipPsych'86, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Psychiatry in the Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at the University of Ottawa, and is also Director of the Family Psychiatry Service and an Associate Child Psychiatrist at the Royal Ottawa Hospital.

SYDNEY D. FINKELSTEIN, MD'77, has recently been promoted to Associate Professor of Pathology at Hahnemann University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He recently received a Lindback Foundation Award as most outstanding medical educator and was named Instructor of the Year by the class of '88.

STAN GENDRON, BEd(PE)'77, is Chairman of the Department of Physical Education at John Abbott College in Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. Mr. Gendron is Chairman of the Canadian Squash Racquets Association National Coaching Committee.

MONA GAIL KAHANE, BEd'77, is a stockbroker with Paine/Webber Inc., an international investment firm.

SUSAN KAUFMANN, BEd'77, runs a studio which represents European weaving designers in the home-furnishing market.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, BSc'78, was an American Association for the Advancement of Science Mass Media and Engineering Fellow this past summer and worked for the *Oregonian* newspaper in Portland, Oregon.

R. CURZON DOBELL, BA'78, is on a nine-month contract with the Guthrie Theatre of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He is playing the young Victor Frankenstein on tour in the U.S.

JEFFREY D. KUSHNER, BCL'78, has been named Director of Alliance Quebec.

NEW PUBLICATION

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1889–1989

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ALUMNOTES

THE '80s

RAOUF DIMITRY, DipPsych'80, has been appointed director of professional services at the Douglas Hospital Centre, Montreal.

ANITA J. ISAACS-KITROEFF, BA'80, has been named assistant professor in the Political Science department at Haverford College, Pennsylvania.

MARIA TIGKOS, BA'80, now works as a Researcher in the Urban Studies Department at the Université du Québec à Montréal, and is completing a master's degree in history.

CHERISE M. VALLES, BA'80, received her MA from the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University. She received her LLB in 1985 and is a member of both the B.C. and Ontario Bars. She is currently Corporate Counsel at the National Trust's Head Office in Toronto, Ontario.

DAVID WINCH, BA'80, has accepted a position as Copy Editor in the Entertainment section of the Montreal Gazette.

GUY BOIVIN, PhD'81, of Agriculture Canada, has won the 1988 C. Gordon Hewitt Award for outstanding achievement in Canadian Entomology by an individual less than forty years old.

DIANE MICHELANGEI, BSc'83, has received her PhD in planetary science from the California Institute of Technology and has accepted a post-doctorate position at the NASA Research Laboratory, Moffett Field, south of San Francisco, California.

EFFY PAPADATOS, BCom'84, was recently hired by Somerville Packaging in Ville St.Laurent, Quebec as an Accountant/Supervisor.

KATHRYN CLEVELAND, DipEd'85, is presently teaching Grade 2 French Immersion at Uxbridge Public School in Ontario.

STEPHEN CRISP, BTh'85, choirmaster and organist, St. Mathias church, Montreal, has taken a leave of absence to complete a pastoral-training year at Wycliffe College in Toronto.

JACQUELINE P. DILLION, BSW'85, is Family Services Social Worker at the Children's Aid Society of Metropolitan Toronto, Scarborough Branch.

KODWO PERE GHARTEY-TAGOE, BA'85, has received his Juris Doctor degree from Duke University in Durham, North Carolina.

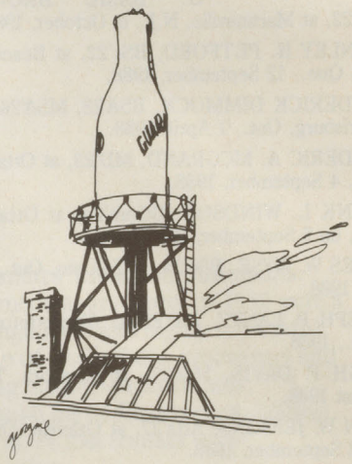
RANDA HELFIELD, BA'85, has begun the combined Masters-PhD program in English Language and Literature at Cornell University.

GREG MacINTOSH, BMus'85, teaches a music program for pre-schoolers at the McGill University Day Care Centre and the Cedarcrest Elementary School in Ville St.Laurent. Mr. MacIntosh has formed a choir of pre-schoolers and they have given performances at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital and senior citizen homes. He is also continuing to study playing the marimba.

RUTH ANN MOFFAT, MLIS'86, has been appointed Reference Librarian at the Westmount Public Library, Montreal.

DONALD R. BOHAY, MD'87, has won the Julius R. Krevans Prize for clinical excellence for first-year resident physicians at the University of California-San Francisco affiliated General Hospital.

JEAN-FRANCOIS PRUNET, PhD'87, after two years as a Killam post-doctoral fellow at the University of British Columbia, is now a researcher with the Groupe de Recherche en Linguistique Africaniste at the Université du Québec à Montreal.



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IN MEMORIAM

THE EARLY 1900s

E. CLIFFORD BROWN, MD'18, at St. Lambert, Que., on 15 July, 1988.

ELLA (DUFF) GOOD, BA'18, at Fredericton, N.B., on 24 June, 1988.

JAMES ARTHUR DE LALANNE, BA'19, at Montreal, on 12 August, 1988.

THE '20s

GORDON J. CASSIDY, MD'21, at Montreal, on 23 July, 1988.

G. BASIL BROWN, BSc'22, at Martinsville, N.J., in October, 1987.

STANLEY H. PETFORD, BSc'22, at Beaconsfield, Que., 12 September, 1988.

FREDERICK DIMMOCK, BSA'23, MSA'26, at Morrisburg, Ont., 1 April, 1988.

FREDERIC A. MCGRAND, MD'23, at Ottawa, Ont., 4 September, 1988.

FRANK L. WINDSOR, BCom'24, at Ottawa, Ont., on 5 September, 1988.

JAMES W. WYSE, BSc'24, at Toronto, Ont., 13 July, 1988.

JOSEPH P. LANTZ, MD'25, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1988.

HUGH P. DAVIS, MD'27, at Sarasota, Fl., August 1988.

JOHN W. JENKINS, Arts'27, at Oakville, Ont., on 13 September, 1988.

F. WILLIAM R. ANGUS, BSc'29, at Montreal, on 8 August, 1988.

JOHN S. JOHNSON, BA'29, at Montreal, on 12 July, 1988.

HUGH R. MAHONEY, BSc'29, at Montreal, 11 July, 1988.

MARJORIE (DOBIE) MUNROE, Arts'29, at Hudson, Que., on 8 September, 1988.

ANDREW SWAN, BCom'29, at Montreal, 11 September, 1988.

THE '30s

HARRY M. BOYCE, BCom'30, at Vancouver, B.C., on 30 August, 1988.

GERALD F. H. HUNTER, BA'30, at Montreal, on 19 August, 1988.

LEITA (MCKIBBON) KOBOLD, DipPE'30, at Winnipeg, Man., on 19 January, 1988.

PHYLLIS (HEATON) PORRITT, BA'30, MA'32, at Simsbury, Conn., on 29 August, 1988.

WILLIAM WATSON SOUTHAM, BSc'30, at Toronto, Ont., on 13 July, 1988.

LISABEL (BAIKIE) GODFREY, BA'31, at London, Ont., in June 1988.

CELESTE (BELNAP) LIERSCH, BA'31, BLS'33, at Montreal, on 24 July, 1988.

F. GORDON MCCRIMMON, BA'27, MD'31, at Huntingdon, Que., on 20 August, 1988.

D. ALAN SAMPSON, MD'31, at Narberth, PA., on 25 July, 1988.

CECIL CURRIE, BA'32, MA'33, at Ottawa, Ont., on 12 July, 1988.

VIRGINIA (DOUGLAS) DAWSON, Arts'32, at Montreal, on 13 June, 1988.

ALMA E. (JOHNSON) HARRISON, BA'32, at Montreal, 1 September, 1988.

GERARD LETENDRE, BEng'32, at Montreal, 24 September, 1988.

A. IAN MATHESON, BCom'32, at Montreal, on 24 June, 1988.

PAUL H. MCCORMICK, BCom'32, at Cambridge, Ont., on 17 September, 1988.

CECIL TURNER, MD'32, at Fredericton N.B., on 17 August, 1988.

THOMAS DALRYMPLE, MD'33, at Vancouver, B.C., on 29 June, 1988.

DOROTHY E. LABELLE, BA'33, at Montreal, on 25 September, 1988.

GRANT CARLYLE, BCom'34, at Calgary, Alta., on 21 August, 1988.

ELEANOR (MCLEOD) FRASER, BA'34, at Montreal, on 2 August, 1988.

JOHN J. MCGILL, BCom'34, MCom'36, at Port Sydney, Ont., on 21 August, 1988.

GAYLEN R. DUNCAN, BEng'35, at Montreal, on 2 August, 1988.

ISIDOR R. HART, BA'32, BCL'35, at St. Donat, Que., on 25 July, 1988.

WALTER M. WEBER, MD'35, at Orinda, Calif., on 27 September, 1987.

EDWIN B. BOLDREY, MSc'36, at San Francisco, Calif., on 6 June, 1988.

LESLIE S. MCGREGOR, BEng'36, at Cambridge, Ont., on 30 July, 1988.

H.J. ROSS NEWMAN, BA'37, at Knowlton, Que., on 3 September, 1988.

GWEN (HARKNESS) SHAW, BA'37, at Hudson, Que., on 21 September, 1988.

SEWELL F. HUBBARD, BEng'38, at Fort Erie, Ont., on 21 September, 1988.

ISRAEL WINKLER, MD'39, at Montreal, on 14 July, 1988.

JAMES P. DEWAR, MD'39, at Carefree, Ariz., in May, 1988.

MARY ARNELL, BA'39, at Tours, France, on 12 July, 1988.

THE '40s

ANDREW H. ISSER, MD'44, at Montreal, on 30 July, 1988.

BERNARD B. ROBINSON, MD'45, at Laconia, N.H., on 3 March, 1986.

R. KATHERINE (MORRIS) VAN DERVOORT, BScHEc'45, at Nepean, Ont., in July, 1988.

ROBERT B. POMEROY, BSc'46, at Vero Beach, Fla., on 9 May, 1988.

KENNETH J. W. BURNS, BCom'48, atSault St. Marie, on 24 August, 1988.

MILDRED J. SOLOMON, BA'48, LMls'44, at Montreal, on 13 May, 1988.

THE '50s

NANCY (JACK) MATTERN, BScHE'50, at Waynesboro, PA on 22 August, 1988.

A. HEWITT ROSE, MD'50, at Raleigh, N.C., on 28 October, 1988.

LEON HELLER, BSc'45, MD'51, at Montreal, on 26 August, 1988.

PHILIP C. LOCKETTE, BEng'51, at Sacramento, Calif., on 11 July, 1988.

ERIC F. CHRISTMAN, BEng'55, at Ste. Foy, Que., on 9 September, 1988.

MECHTHILD M. BEHMER, BLS'58 at Sydney, N.S., in 1987.

ANN E. (CONNOR) BRIMER, BA'61, a Halifax, N.S., in 1988.

P. ARTHUR DUFAYS, BEng'63, at Ottawa, Ont., on 13 August, 1988.

WAYNE C. GAGNE, BScAgr'65, at Honolulu, Hawaii, on 23 May, 1988.

CHRISTOPHER D. BURKE, BA'65, MA'68, at Ottawa, Ont., on 26 June, 1988.

MARIE K.A. (HAHN) MIKLACHEVSKY, MA'66, at Montreal, on 9 July, 1988.

DONALD F.R. WILSON, MEd'68, at Montreal, on 23 November, 1988.

THE '70s

DAVID W. HOLWOOD, BA'70, at Montreal, on 16 July, 1988.

CATHERINE A. (BENKO) ZUKOWSKI, MLS'73, at Windsor, Ont., on 6 February, 1988.

DONALD M.P. GROSS, BSc'70, MD'74, at Houston, TX., on 31 July, 1988.

MARVIN CONRAD RAFUSE, MEI'74, at Montreal, on 10 August, 1988.

JO-ANN PENNY SQUIBB, DipPublAc'78, at Montreal, on 23 August, 1988.

JAMES GILBERT TURNER

MD'32 (1905-1987)



James Gilbert Turner bequeathed every article he owned. He took time to plan the details of his Will so that his money and his possessions would be donated according to his lifelong interests. McGill was fortunate to be named among them.

A native of New Brunswick, James Gilbert Turner graduated in Medicine from McGill in 1932 and practised in Fredericton until 1940 when he joined the Royal Canadian Air Force. After the war he returned to civilian life to pursue post-graduate studies in hospital administration in New York.

Dr. Turner became Executive Director of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal in 1947, serving in that demanding role for 22 years. Under his direction, the Hospital underwent massive reconstruction, both physically and administratively. However, his dedicated attention to the well-being of his extended family ensured that those who served under his administration gained international respect for the quality of their care and research.

Dr Turner believed in looking after the people around him. He took note of the concerns and activities of those with whom he came in contact and was always ready to give encouragement whenever it was needed.

His Alma Mater also benefitted greatly from his attentive enthusiasm. He was a generous contributor of both time and money to McGill. All his life he maintained contact with members of the Class of Medicine '32, organizing annual reunions and parties in celebration of his classmates' life accomplishments. The medical graduates of 1932 were a distinguished and highly successful group of researchers, innovators and caring medical practitioners. Through his dedicated organization they never lost contact with each other.

James Gilbert Turner served his community in many different ways and now, through his bequests in support of the Nursing profession, in support of university scholarships for women, and in support of the maintenance of McGill's Medical libraries, his lifelong dedication to the practice of healing will continue.

Dr. Turner planned his Will with loving care. When you make your own Will or review your interests periodically, please consider a bequest to McGill so that the education and advantages that you enjoy may be shared with others in perpetuity.

If you would like to receive a booklet (in English or French) describing the many different ways in which you can plan a bequest, please contact:

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McGill University
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PERSPECTIVE

Making the grade



Detail from *The School of Athens*, Raphael, 1509-10.

This regular column provides a forum for an exchange of viewpoints and ideas among readers.

A.E. Malloch retired from the Department of English at McGill in 1987. For many years he was active in the Canadian Association of University Teachers, and served on committees of inquiry and boards of arbitration at a number of Canadian universities.

In response to the problems created by underfunding, major universities in North America have established regular reviews of their operations to ensure that the diminishing resources are well deployed. At the same time they have tightened the review procedures for academic appointments to ensure that professors are making significant contributions to the university.

The difficulties of getting more out of less are formidable. The area which represents the major portion of a university's operating budget — academic salaries — is also the area in which it is hardest to devise an accurate method of assessment. The temptation has been irresistible to seek out a method as quantitative as that used to measure and control heating costs. Many universities (McGill included) have evolved formulae for assessing the research activity of their academic staff which tabulate such elements as years since the completion of the doctorate, the number and size of research grants received, the number of graduate students supervised to completion of degree, and (foremost) the number of papers, articles, and monographs published. When factored, these elements are translated into judgements of individual academic performance. The very fact that universities can be tempted to resort to such formulae is eloquent testimony to the damage already inflicted by underfunding; the actual use of such formulae, however, inflicts in turn its own damage.

Perhaps the most significant thing about such a formula is that it has no counterpart in the assessment of undergraduate teaching. Attempts to evaluate the data which can be compiled from teaching are notoriously unconvincing. The number of students in a course can be the function of the quality of the teaching, or of the lecture timetable, or of the marking habits of the instructor, or of curricular requirements. High marks among students enrolled in a course may testify to effective teaching, or to leniency in the standards of marking. Favourable responses in student course surveys are problematic for the same reasons, and for the further crucial reason that since course surveys are of necessity conducted before the course has been completed, they cannot begin to assess the long-term educational effects of the course.

Hence, with quantifiable data to analyze in the area of research and only elusive impressions available in the area of teaching, the consequences are predictable: though in appointment regulations the two areas have equal importance, in any particular review of an academic appointment, whether for promotion or tenure, research weighs more heavily.

If this signal is repeated, then not surprisingly it is published research which begins to receive the greater part of the academic's attention. When that happens, the priorities in university education are being significantly altered.

And there is a more subtle and dangerous effect in the tendency I describe. To locate academic value chiefly in published research is to make research activity highly dependent on the judgement of others. Whenever a researcher submits an account of his or her work for publication, it is circulated to referees for adjudication, and unless they judge it valuable, it is not published. The inference is inescapable (and regularly drawn by promotion and tenure committees) that research which does not lead to publication is without value. There are sound reasons for making the judgement of referees — peer evaluation — a basic component in the research process, but if it is allowed to become the sole determinant of value, then a practice which has been generally considered a safeguard of quality may in fact serve to inhibit the range of scholarly inquiry.

Authentic research is impelled by self-confidence in the researcher — confidence that a real question has been identified, that there are routes of exploration that may lead to an answer, and that the researcher is capable of following those routes to conclusion. If research originates in the need to publish, and the academic is encouraged to suppose that research activity is valuable only when someone else has declared it to be, then the natural order is reversed, and research risks become an artificial activity. The consequences are already familiar: the number of refereed publications in the learned world will increase — as it has dramatically in the past fifteen years; published research will have to be sifted by any researcher working in the same area; and much of it will turn out to be profoundly unilluminating. But bibliographical congestion is the least of the dangers. When the very scholars who are submitting reports of their research for refereeing are themselves refereeing the submissions of others, the homogenizing of the discipline is unavoidable.

The worst danger of all is the example that will be set by academics to their undergraduate students. Universities cultivate independent inquiry not simply for the contributions to knowledge which it may yield, but equally as a way of teaching students how to address human experience. In that respect research is quite as important to those students who will *not* go on to postgraduate work as to those who will. Undergraduate students are only too ready to defer to the opinions of their instructors. Those instructors could hardly do a greater disservice to their students than to reinforce this attitude by exhibiting in themselves the same pattern of dependence on the judgement of others.

ARCHIE E. MALLOCH

They must be spinning in their graves — with delight

The East is Red, proclaimed Chairman Mao, but as far as McGill is concerned the East is scientific. As you pass through the Roddick Gates the sciences stretch away on your right hand, and nearest to the Arts Building is the Engineering Complex.

That is as it should be, for the engineering story goes back a long way. There were sciences at McGill long before applied science became a department of the Arts Faculty in 1872, and only three years later it became a faculty in its own right — and immediately began to agitate for more room. It cast longing eyes on the fine Molson Hall which completed the Arts Building on the west and there is some evidence that for a while applied science lectures and even labs were given there.

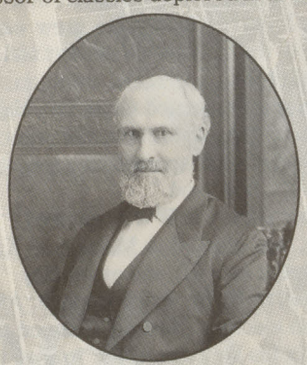
But there remained a strong feeling that the sciences belonged in the east, not in the west, and the solution was presented in 1889. In that year, the Workman bequest funded a chair in mechanical engineering and provided $60,000 for a new, separate building: the Thomas Workman Technical Shops. Workman had been successively an Irish immigrant, merchant, politician, industrialist, banker, and first president of the Sun Life Insurance Company. The centenary of his bequest next year will mark a significant date for the whole engineering profession.

But while $60,000 went a long way in 1889, it did not go far enough for the increasing number of applied scientists. There was even a new breed emerging called "electrical engineers." In 1891 Sir William Macdonald supplied $40,000 to fund a chair in the new discipline. But that only increased the number of students and the clamour for more space.



Thomas Workman, 1813-1889

Sir William responded in 1893 with a large new building, adjacent to the Workman structure; in fact, both buildings arose at the same time, with the Workman shops serving as an annex to the Macdonald Engineering Building. It was a fine spacious building, erected in a romanesque, classical style, harmonizing well with the Arts Building facade. For a while the applied scientists were quiet — at least until 1904 when a professor of classics deplored in an article



Sir William C. Macdonald, 1831-1917

the presence on campus of "plumbers and railwaymen." That started the Plumbers' Ball and even the *Plumbers' Pot*, and the professor of classics decided to return to Queen's, whence he had unwisely strayed.

But the faculty was not at peace for long. In 1907 a large part of the Macdonald Engineering Building was burned to the ground and had to be replaced. Percy Nobbs, the new architect, decided not to reproduce the old facade but to provide a more imposing entrance, with the curving, double staircase with which we are familiar today. But still the faculty continued to grow: in the lean inter-war year of 1926, the Electrical Engineering wing was erected; and in the even leaner, post-war times of 1947 the Workman technical shops received another floor and a new entrance.

In 1959 Cyril James and unwittingly Maurice Duplessis combined (but that's a long story!) to coax from the federal government a $5,866,378–grant for McGill. The university had raised through its 1956 public appeal campaign another $9 million and in those days these were very large sums of money. It was decided to use them as the seed-money for the rehabilitation of the university as a whole — but the first and most pressing need was a new engineering building. The plans were complete almost before the money was available, and in 1959 a whole new unnamed engineering building was ready for occupation.

Dean Donald Mordell had been told the money would come from the 1956 appeal, but other faculties and departments had their needs also, so he had to keep his planning austere and simple. There were to be no frills or luxuries — and he and his colleagues obeyed their instructions fairly closely. On the day of the Fall convocation, when the new structure was to be opened, John Wilson McConnell came in the morning to have a look at the building, but declined on account of his age and health an invitation to attend the luncheon and the convocation. As he was leaving, he asked, "How much did you say this building cost?" "Two and a quarter million," was the reply. "I'll give it to you," McConnell said, and quietly departed.

Dean Mordell's reaction was mixed. A good university man, he was greatly moved by the generosity of the gift. But he also said: "I feel like a man who's gone into a restaurant with only a dollar or two in his pocket, and so has had to choose a very spartan meal — only to be told at the end that this one was on the house. If I'd known who was going to foot the bill, I'd have started with escargots and gone on to filet mignon!" Perhaps McConnell knew that too.



John Wilson McConnell, 1877-1963

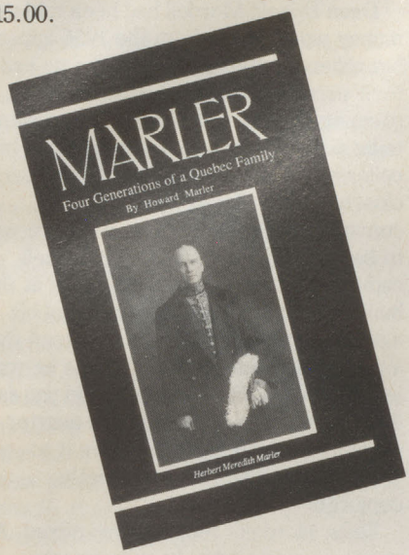
Today, the imposing Macdonald-Workman-McConnell complex houses a manifold of engineering activities from the traditional mechanical and civil to the bio-engineering and the computerized wizardry units. That trio of generous benefactors would be greatly surprised to know what goes on under the aegis of their respectable names. But that is the great adventure of giving to a university — you never know what might happen!

STANLEY B. FROST
Director, History of McGill Project

Notman Photographic Archives

The Thomas Workman Mechanical Shops, circa 1893. Oh those engineers!

Marler: Four Generations of a Quebec Family, by Howard Marler, Price-Patterson, 1987, 203 pages, $15.00.



"History is the essence of innumerable biographies," wrote Thomas Carlyle. This book about four generations of the Marler family — involved in trade, politics, real estate, diplomacy, teaching and law in Quebec from 1808 to 1940 — satisfies Carlyle's definition. These biographies also serve to illuminate a broader national picture, as some family members placed high in the political and social scene in Canada, the British Empire, the United States and Japan at the time.

With admiration one reads of the short and difficult lives of the first Marlers — Leonard and Charlotte de Montmollin, married in Quebec in 1810 — he a junior officer in the Field Train of Artillery, age twenty-three, and she, age seventeen. After the War of 1812, he retired at age thirty at half-pay (4 shillings a day!) and eked out a living as a farmer until he died in 1824 at only thirty-seven. One can only admire the courage and persistence of this family who struggled to wrest a livelihood from this new country.

Next came George Leonard Marler, who moved from Nicolet to Drummondville to Montreal. He was a conscientious man of affairs, acting as land agent, registrar, landowner, and storekeeper. He became business manager and accountant to the Gentleman of St. Sulpice, who had vast land-holdings in Montreal during an extended period of growth and activity in the real estate world of Montreal. He died in 1884.

Another era began with George Leonard's son, William de Montmollin Marler. He became a Notary Public after completing his legal studies in 1872 and later started the notarial firm of "W. de M. and H. M. Marler." William died in 1929 after a successful professional career and a long association with McGill as Emeritus Professor of Civil Law.

This chronicle culminates with Sir Herbert Meredith Marler, 1876-1940, who brought the family onto the national scene and into the international world of diplomacy. After taking a law degree at McGill in 1898, Herbert joined his father's notarial firm and then married Beatrice Isabel Allan, daughter of a leading Montreal family. He grew wealthy by way of the real estate market and in 1907 purchased a splendid estate in Drummondville named Grantham Hall, which according to his son, the author, was "England transported to a remote corner of a new land."

Marler served in WW I, entered politics, was elected to Mackenzie King's government in 1921, and eventually appointed to H. M. Privy Council. After losing an election, Herbert changed the course of his life once again, to the bewilderment of his friends, and became Canadian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan in 1929. He was knighted, KCMG, in 1935 and later served as Canadian Minister in Washington. He died in 1940 at the age of sixty-three.

Howard Marler has skillfully woven the material available from fragments of the family story set down by other Marlers, into his own book, which makes it a "family" effort in a unique and endearing way. This book, produced with extensive research and justifiable family pride, makes a fine contribution to Canadian and Quebec history.

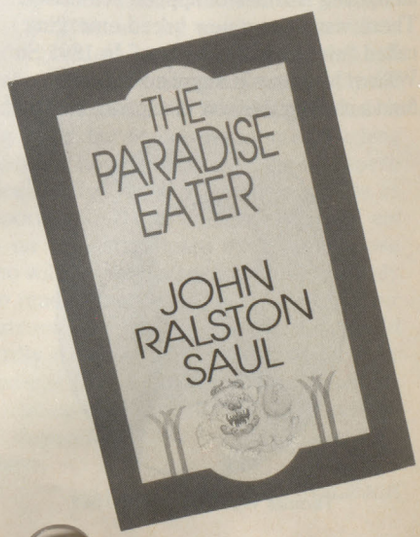
CONRAD F. HARRINGTON, BA'33, BCL'36

The Paradise Eater, by John Ralston Saul, Random House, 1988, 270 pages, $22.95.

This novel's epigraph is the moment in Coleridge's "Kubla Khan" when the dream vision breaks off: "Weave a circle round him thrice,/ And close your eyes with holy dread,/ For he on honey-dew hath fed,/ And drunk the milk of Paradise." The intense creative power of Coleridge's poet, achieved through his vision of an ideal world, causes the poet's imagined audience to make these ritual preparations. As epigraph to *The Paradise Eater*, the lines are ironic; the novel's Paradise is actually Hell on earth.

The setting, Bangkok, dominates Saul's, BA'69, characters, including John Field, the protagonist, as the setting of Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* dominates Kurtz and Marlowe. Bangkok is pictured figuratively and literally in water imagery. The hospital where, throughout *The Paradise Eater*, Field seeks a cure for his twenty-first dose of venereal disease is on a road that is "an island": "At either end, a sea of iniquity in concrete broke upon its shores." Literally, Bangkok is plagued by annual flooding and by its inexorable sinking into the mud of the estuary where the city was built. The meaning of the symbolism is clear: Field's venereal infection is a personal symptom of the city's decay and imminent destruction.

This infernal image would not be complete without drugs, a hot topic these days, and another apt symbol of inner and outer corruption. *The Paradise Eater*'s plot involves drug dealers in high places. Saul subscribes, he asserts in a *Globe and Mail* interview with Margaret Cannon, to Ford Madox Ford's insistence on the cardinal importance of the story element in a novel. By this emphasis Saul intends to distinguish his writing (which he calls "mainstream") from that of "degenerate" writers who say, as Saul caricatures their position, "We are speaking of ourselves and of our souls and style." *The Paradise Eater*'s story is from beginning to end enigmatic: the reader never learns why Field was involved in the first place, why he sees what he sees, or what any of it means. In fact, one of the principal figures in the heroin business is insane, leading to the surmise that madness is the story's essence. Such undercutting ("speaking of . . . style") of the traditional notion of plot, that it is coherent, seems akin to



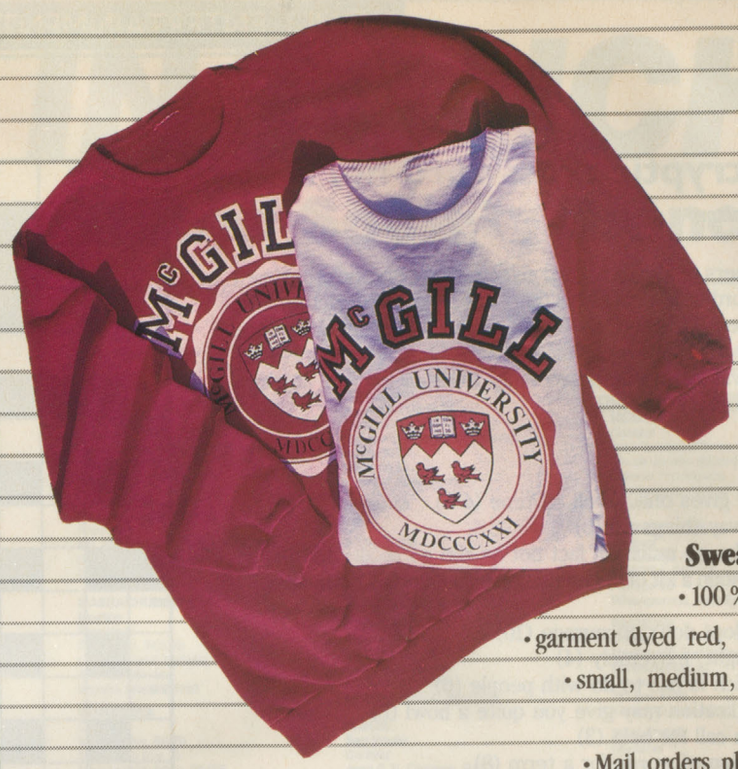
the so-called degeneracy which Saul deplores; nevertheless, rooting the plot in insanity is consistent with the ethic of *The Paradise Eater*: the nullity of the plot fits Bangkok's and, by symbolic extension, civilization's decadence.

While this novel presents pages of detail about Bangkok's slums, traffic, bars, exotic dancers, massage parlours, mansions and slaughter house — a vision of Hell — *The Paradise Eater* is thoroughly amoral. A book that whines "Ain't it awful" is repugnant, yes; but at least the author has had the courage to try to establish a moral perspective. In telling it the way he sees it, without being judgmental on any level, Saul has written a novel that rubs the reader's face in the stench of decay as if this unpleasant experience itself were enough. Unlike Coleridge's poet who "on honey-dew hath fed," this book gives the reader nothing to nourish a vision of the new world which excludes the amorality that *The Paradise Eater* both portrays and exemplifies.

THOMAS GERRY



litteracy answers 1. eristical, 2. ephetic, 3. lustrum, 4. yes (tasty), 5. very (angry), 6. yes (greedy), 7. the powder room, 8. it would resemble verdigris or copper itself, 9. only if you are attracted by short, broad, muscular people, 10. a Siberian squirrel.



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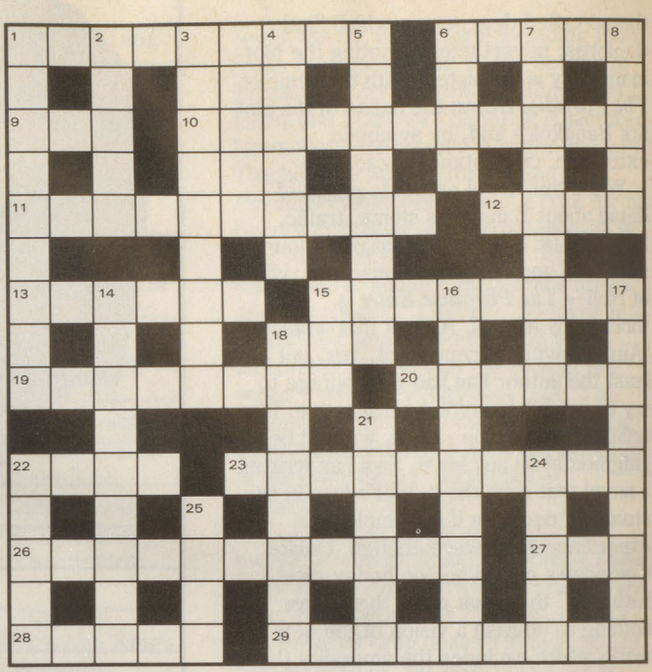
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McGill cryptic crossword no. 3

by Alan Richardson

The three winners of McGill record selections for cryptic crossword no. 2 were: Gordon Mason, MSc'65, PhD'71, of Fredericton, NB, Marian (Jacobsen) Langdon, BA'60 of San José, CA, and Constance (Fritz) Walkington, BSc'48, of Pointe Claire, Que. The winners for puzzle no. 3 will be selected randomly from all correct answers received by February 1, 1989.



ACROSS

1 It hardly gives one a well off time (4-5)
6 It's the way things go (5)
9,23 Not on the go much, in fact not on the go at all (2,1,10)
10 They contain a lot of sticky things for post office enthusiasts (5,6)
11 Pins I adopt don't encourage (10)
12 Sort of light, extremely (4)
13 That which is has to do with people (6)
15 Some indication may give you quite a howl (8)
18 Initially a call for help (3)
19 A collection of words for a term (8)
20 Something to eat is genuine to finish (6)
22 Choose — it can cause a breakup (4)
23 See 9
26 An occupation of growing concern (to public relations types?) (11)
27 A skill in starting (3)
28 To produce them, 26 is a budding 27 (5)
29 Tides give a biscuit variety (9)

DOWN

1 They're of concern to those whose interest is flagging (9)
2,14 The wide-awake student is, however democratic (5-9)
3 In which you can never top the 2 (4,5)
4 River for a great lady (6)
5 They're definitely a cost factor (8)
6 Doubtful sort of story, like 4 (4)
7 Count all the choice people (9)
8 In a mild way, it's a dirty word (5)
14 See 2
15 He's up against somebody (3)
16 Applications for painful conditions (9)
17 It's enough to make a tyke ill or a liquid measure (9)
18 Home for a genuine McGill person? (8)
21 Go to bat for it (6)
22 A 2 project or publication (5)
24 One of those street Arabs perhaps (5)
25 A college success story? (4)

McGill cryptic crossword no. 2

A		I		A		D	I	R	T	Y	P	O	O	L
S	E	M	I	N	A	R			A		A		V	
P		P		O		E	V	E	R	G	R	E	E	N
A	L	U	M	N	U	S			E		A		R	
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Litteracy

litteracy. *n.* tendency to read dictionaries; ensuing mental clutter.

Do you suffer from litteracy — the congenital inability to find a word in the dictionary without reading every irrelevant entry on which your fickle eye accidentally falls, and eventually forgetting what it was that you were looking up? If the floor of your mind is covered with the results, you are part of the *litterati* and mature enough to read this column.

You will have felt the adrenalin surge that comes from reading the definition of a word you didn't know existed but for which you have been searching all your life. For example, what adjective correctly qualifies the *person who, in argument, seeks victory rather than truth?*[1] Or the one for *someone who excels at the suspension of judgement?*[2] Both can come in very handy around the home.

And what about the two-syllable noun for *a period of five years*.[3] Millennium, century, and decade are common enough. But by the time you spell out quinquennium you're into the next one. So what *do* you call half a decade?

Then there are change-is-as-good-as-a-rest words — old thoughts in new clothes. Will you enjoy the sole if it's *sapid*?[4] If it isn't, how *iracund*[5] are you likely to get? And if it is, will you dare to be *edacious*?[6]

There are also those words that say things discreetly when a synonym might lose you a friend or a tooth. What, for example, does an *eonist*[7] have in common with an arsenal?

And the homophones are fun — they always ring twice. What does an *eruginous*[8] zone look like? And should you look forward to having lunch on a *pyknic*?[9] Or what would you be shooting at with a high *calaber*[10] rifle?

Answers, for those in need, are on page 35. Send us selections from your *litteracy* file. We'll publish the most entertaining and useful and send the finder some adult entertainment: a McGill-label recording.

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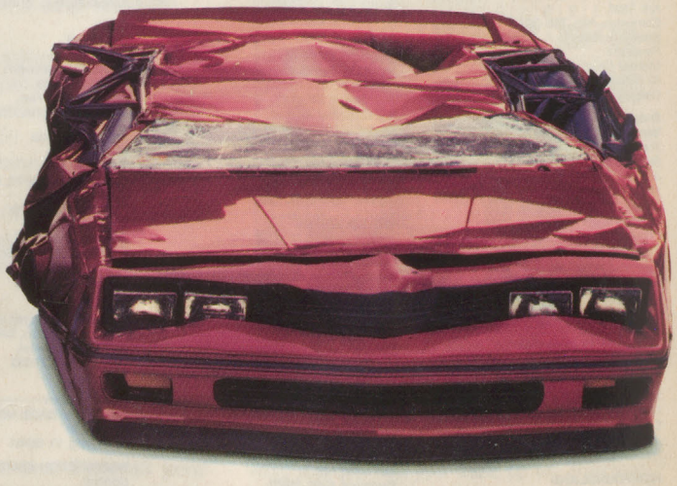
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